



LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS

590.5

FI

v.139-10

cop.2

ZOOLOGICAL SERIES

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

FOUNDED BY MARSHALL FIELD, 1893

VOLUME XIII

CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS

BY

CHARLES E. HELLMAYR

ASSOCIATE CURATOR OF BIRDS

PART X

ICTERIDAE

WILFRED H. OSGOOD

CURATOR, DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

EDITOR

PUBLICATION 381



CHICAGO, U.S.A.

APRIL 12, 1937

ZOOLOGICAL SERIES

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

FOUNDED BY MARSHALL FIELD, 1893

VOLUME XIII

CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS
AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS

IN

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

INCLUDING ALL SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES KNOWN TO OCCUR IN NORTH AMERICA,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, THE WEST INDIES, AND
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA, THE GALAPAGOS ARCHIPELAGO,
AND OTHER ISLANDS WHICH MAY BE INCLUDED ON
ACCOUNT OF THEIR FAUNAL AFFINITIES

BY

CHARLES E. HELLMAYR

ASSOCIATE CURATOR OF BIRDS

PART X

ICTERIDAE

WILFRED H. OSGOOD

CURATOR, DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

EDITOR

PUBLICATION 381



CHICAGO, U.S.A.

APRIL 12, 1937

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BY FIELD MUSEUM PRESS

EDITOR'S NOTE

As a matter of convenience, the present part of the "Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas" is confined to the treatment of the family Icteridae. As prepared by the author, the manuscript covering this family was included with that of the Fringillidae, and only a single introduction was written. In this, he states that "the families treated are fairly circumscribed, but their further classification offers unusual difficulties. In the case of the Troupials, the author is bound to agree with the late Robert Ridgway's view that splitting into subfamilies serves no practical purpose, since no fast lines can be drawn between the minor groups proposed by certain systematists."

Various museums and individuals, as heretofore, have cooperated in the preparation of this part by supplying material and information. Full acknowledgment to these will be made in the part (Part XI) devoted to the families Fringillidae, Ploceidae, Catamblyrhynchidae, and Paradiseidae, which will go to press in the near future.

WILFRED H. OSGOOD

January 5, 1937

CONTENTS

Orders, Families, and Genera Included in Part X

ORDER PASSERIFORMES

SUBORDER OSCINES

FAMILY ICTERIDAE (Troupials)

	PAGE		PAGE
<i>Ocyalus</i> Waterhouse.....	1	<i>Euphagus</i> Cassin.....	94
<i>Zarhynchus</i> Oberholser.....	2	<i>Dives</i> Cassin.....	96
<i>Clypicterus</i> Bonaparte.....	4	<i>Ptiloxena</i> Chapman.....	99
<i>Gymnostinops</i> Sclater.....	5	<i>Lampropsar</i> Cabanis.....	100
<i>Xanthornus</i> Pallas.....	10	<i>Icterus</i> Daudin.....	102
<i>Cacicus</i> Lacépède.....	24	<i>Gymnomystax</i> Reichenbach.....	157
<i>Archiplanus</i> Cabanis.....	35	<i>Agelaius</i> Vieillot.....	159
<i>Amblycercus</i> Cabanis.....	41	<i>Xanthopsar</i> Ridgway.....	184
<i>Cassiculus</i> Swainson.....	45	<i>Nesopsar</i> Sclater.....	185
<i>Psomocolax</i> Peters.....	46	<i>Xanthocephalus</i> Bonaparte.....	186
<i>Tangavius</i> Lesson.....	50	<i>Amblyramphus</i> Leach.....	187
<i>Molothrus</i> Swainson.....	54	<i>Gnorimopsar</i> Richmond.....	188
<i>Macroagelaius</i> Cassin.....	72	<i>Notiopsar</i> Oberholser.....	192
<i>Hypopyrrhus</i> Bonaparte.....	73	<i>Pseudoleistes</i> Sclater.....	194
<i>Quiscalus</i> Vieillot.....	74	<i>Leistes</i> Vigors.....	197
<i>Holoquiscalus</i> Cassin.....	77	<i>Pezites</i> Cabanis.....	202
<i>Cassidix</i> Lesson.....	88	<i>Sturnella</i> Vieillot.....	209
		<i>Dolichonyx</i> Swainson.....	220

CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS

BY CHARLES E. HELLMAYR

PART X

Order PASSERIFORMES—Continued

Suborder OSCINES—Continued

Family ICTERIDAE. Troupials

Genus OCYALUS Waterhouse

Ocyalus Waterhouse, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., "1840," p. 183, pub. July, 1841—type, by monotypy, *Cassicus* (*Ocyalus*) *popayanus* Waterhouse=*Cassicus latirostris* Swainson.

***Ocyalus latirostris* (Swainson). SWAINSON'S OROPENDOLA.**

Cassicus latirostris Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 358, Dec. 31, 1837—Peru (type in coll. of W. Hooker);¹ Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 71—"New Grenada" (crit.).

Cassicus (*Ocyalus*) *popayanus* Waterhouse, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., "1840," p. 183, pub. July, 1841—"Popayán," Colombia, errore (type in coll. of Zoological Society of London, now in British Museum).

Ocyalus latirostris Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 427, 1850—"Brazil, Pebas" (descr.); Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 127, 1862—"Upper Amazon"; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 182—upper Ucayali, near Cashaboya, Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 749—Nauta, Peru; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 265—Peru (Nauta, upper Ucayali, Chamicuros, Santa Cruz); Sclater, Ibis, (5), 1, 1883, p. 146—Peru (Nauta, Sarayacu, Chamicuros, Santa Cruz, Iquitos), Ecuador (Sarayacu), and "Popayán" (monog.); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 402, 1884—Peru (Nauta, upper Ucayali, Chamicuros, Santa Cruz); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 311, 1886—Colombia ("Popayán"), Ecuador (Sarayacu), and Peru (Iquitos, upper Ucayali, Sarayacu, Nauta); Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 86, 1922—near Archidona, Ecuador; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 690, 1926—eastern Ecuador.

¹Present location unrecorded. The type may be either at Liverpool or at Cambridge (Engl.).

Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador¹ and northeastern Peru.²

Genus **ZARHYNCHUS** Oberholser³

Eucorystes (not of Bell, 1862) Sclater, *Ibis*, (5), 1, p. 147, 1883—type, by monotypy, *Cacicus wagleri* Gray and Mitchell.

Zarhynchus Oberholser, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 51, p. 215, 1899—new name for *Eucorystes* Sclater, preoccupied.

***Zarhynchus wagleri wagleri** (Gray and Mitchell). **WAGLER'S OROPENDOLA.**

Cacicus wagleri Gray and Mitchell, *Genera of Birds*, 2, p. 342, pl. lxxxv, October, 1844—no type or locality indicated (the type in the British Museum is from Coban, Guatemala).⁴

Zarhynchus wagleri mexicanus Ridgway, *Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, 3, p. 151, 1901—Motzorongo, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum); idem, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 50, Part 2, p. 178, 1902—southern Mexico to Guatemala (monog.); Dearborn, *Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser.*, 1, p. 112, 1907—Finca Chapulco, near Los Amates, Guatemala; Austin, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 69, p. 392, 1929—Cayo District, British Honduras; Stone, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 84, p. 337, 1932—Chiloma and San Pedro, Honduras; Griscom, *Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H.*, 64, p. 386, 1932—Guatemala (Finca Sepur, Finca Sepacuite, Secanquim, Finca Concepción).

Ocyalus wagleri Sclater, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1857, p. 228—San Andrés Tuxtla, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Moore, l.c., 1859, p. 57—Chiloma, Honduras; Sclater and Salvin, *Ibis*, 1859, p. 19—Cahabón, Guatemala; Salvin, *Ibis*, 1861, p. 141—Lanquin, Guatemala; Sclater, *Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds.*, p. 127, 1862—Guatemala; Sclater and Salvin, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1870, p. 837—Honduras.

Cassicus wagleri Cassin, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1867, p. 72—part, Mexico.

Ocyalus waglerii Sumichrast, *Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1, p. 553, 1869—Cerro de la Defensa, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Boucard, *Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon*, (n.s.), 25, p. 45, 1878—Guatemala.

¹ The locality "Popayán" (in the Temperate zone of Colombia!) is unquestionably erroneous.

² *Material examined*.—Ecuador: Archidona, 1.—Peru: Maynas, 1; Iquitos, 2; Rio Contanamo, Rio Ucayali, 2.

³ This genus hardly deserves recognition, *Z. wagleri* being clearly the western and northern representative of *Ocyalus latirostris*.

⁴ Careful examination of the series in the British Museum by Mr. N. B. Kinnear, to whom I am greatly indebted for his assistance in the matter, led to an unexpected result. Gray's type, a male presented by Leadbeater in 1843 and marked "Coban(?)," proved to be an example of the northern form with dark chestnut head and rump, agreeing well with individuals from Teapa (Chiapas) and Choctum (Guatemala). *Z. w. mexicanus* thus becomes a synonym of *C. wagleri*, and the paler form of southern Central America to Ecuador needed a new name. This was recently provided by van Rossem, who independently came to the same conclusion by personal examination of the type specimen.

Eucorystes wagleri Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 147—part, Mexico (Vera Cruz) to Honduras; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 312, 1886—part, spec. a-f, Mexico and Guatemala (Coban, Choctum); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 436, 1886—part, Mexico (Cerro de la Defensa), Guatemala (Cahabón, Lanquin, Choctum), and Honduras (Chiloma, San Pedro); Lantz, Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., 16, p. 222, 1899—Chocan River, Guatemala.

Range.—Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz (Cerro de la Defensa, Motzorongo) and Chiapas (Teapa), Guatemala, British Honduras, and Honduras.¹

1: Guatemala (Los Amates, 1).

***Zarhynchus wagleri ridgwayi** van Rossem.² PALE-NAPED OROPENDOLA.

Zarhynchus wagleri ridgwayi van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, p. 405, Dec., 1934—Limón, Costa Rica (type in the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena).

Ocyalus wagleri (not *Cacicus wagleri* Gray and Mitchell) Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Avium, 1, (2), p. 427, 1850—"Venezuela" (diag.); Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1855, p. 153—"Bogotá," Colombia; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 138—Rio Truando and Rio Nercua, Colombia; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 297, 1861—Panama Railroad; Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 9, p. 9, 1861—Costa Rica; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1864, p. 353—Panama; Salvin, l.c., 1867, p. 142—Santa Fé, Veragua; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 104, 1868—Costa Rica (San José, Turrialba, San Carlos); Frantz, Journ. Orn., 17, p. 302, 1869—Costa Rica (San Mateo, Aguacate, Orósi); Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 190—Chitrá and Calobre, Veragua; Salvin, Ibis, 1872, p. 317—Chontales, Nicaragua; Boucard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 58—Orósi, Costa Rica; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1879, p. 508, pl. 43, fig. 3 (egg)—Pocuné and Remedios, Colombia; Nutting, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, p. 393, 1882—San José to Puntarenas, Costa Rica; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 476—Santo Domingo, Ecuador (habits).

Cassicus wagleri Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 72—part, Costa Rica (San José, Angostura, Turrialba, San Carlos), Panama, and "New Grenada."

Eucorystes wagleri Sclater, Ibis, (5), 1, 1883, p. 147—part, Nicaragua (Chontales), Costa Rica, Veragua, Panama, Colombia (Antioquia), and Ecuador (Balzar); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 312, 1886—part, spec. g-s, Nicaragua (Chontales), Costa Rica (Tucuriquí), Panama (Santa Fe,

¹*Material examined*.—Mexico: Vera Cruz (unspecified), 1.—Guatemala: Los Amates, 1; Coban, 4; unspecified, 2.—Honduras: San Pedro, 1; La Pita, 1; Chamelicon, 2.

²*Zarhynchus wagleri ridgwayi* van Rossem: Similar to *Z. w. wagleri*, but chestnut of head, rump, and flanks decidedly paler, particularly in the female sex. The alleged divergency in the width and shape of the frontal shield proves to be individual rather than geographic.

Chitrá, Chiriquí, Lion Hill), Ecuador (Balzar), Colombia (Pocuné), and "Peru (Piura)"; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 436, 1886—part, Nicaragua south to Colombia and Ecuador; Zeledón, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 112, 1887—Costa Rica (Alajuela, Cartago); Cherrie, Auk, 9, p. 249, 1892—San José, Costa Rica (descr. of young); Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 493, 1893—Costa Rica (San Juan River, Rio Frio) and Nicaragua (Rio Escondido); Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 357, p. 28, 1899—Rio Peripa, Ecuador.

Zarhynchus wagleri Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 34, 1900—Loma del León, Panama; idem, Auk, 18, p. 370, 1901—Divalá, Chiriquí, Panama; Ferry, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 279, 1910—Costa Rica (Turrialba Station, Guayábo, Coliblanco); Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B. 107, 1911—Lelia (Santo Domingo), Ecuador; Hallinan, Auk, 41, p. 320, 1924—Panama (Tiger Hill and New Culebra); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 58, pp. 123-166, 1928—Panama (ecology).

Zarhynchus wagleri wagleri Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 176, 1902—part, Nicaragua to Colombia and Ecuador; Thayer and Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 221, 1906—savanna of Panama; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 835, 1910—Costa Rica (habits, nest, and eggs); Crandall, Zoologica (N.Y.), 1, p. 342, 1914—Costa Rica (nest and eggs); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 623, 1917—Colombia (Nóvita, Barbacoas, Buenavista, Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera); Bangs and Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 1922—Jesusito, Darien; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 691, 1926—Esmeraldas, Ecuador; Kennard and Peters, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 38, p. 463, 1928—Almirante, Panama; Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 343, 1931—Almirante, Panama; Griscom, l.c., 72, p. 369, 1932—Permé and Ranchon, Panama; Huber, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 247, 1932—Eden and Great Falls, Pis Pis River, Nicaragua.

Range.—Tropical zone of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, western Colombia (east into Antioquia), and western Ecuador.¹

11: Costa Rica (Coliblanco, 1; Guayábo, 1; Limón, 1; Peralta, Limón, 2; San José, 1; Turrialba, Cartago, 2); Panama (Colón, 1); Colombia (Puerto Valdivia, Rio Cauca, Antioquia, 1; Nóvita, Rio San Juan, Cauca, 1).

Genus CLYPICTERUS Bonaparte

Clypicterus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 426, end of 1850—type, by monotypy, *Cassicus oseryi* Deville.

Clypeicterus Slater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, pp. 750, 755 (emendation).

¹The reported occurrence in "Piura," northwestern Peru, requires confirmation. The fact that the bird is not infrequently seen in native "Bogotá" collections speaks for its existence in the Magdalena Valley, although it has not yet been obtained by any traveler in that region. Costa Rica birds agree with others from Ecuador.

Clypicterus oseryi (Deville). OSERY'S OROPENDOLA.

Cassicus oseryi Deville, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 1, p. 57, 1849—Pebas, Peru (type in Paris Museum examined); Des Murs, in Castelnau, Exp. Amér. Sud, Ois., livr. 17, p. 66, pl. 18, fig. 3, 1856—Pebas; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 72 (ex Deville).

Clypicterus oseryi Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 426, 1850—Pebas.

Clypeicterus oseryi Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, pp. 750, 755—Xeberos, Peru; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 146—Peru (Pebas, Xeberos, Chamicuros) and Ecuador (Sarayacu); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 402, 1884—Peru (Xeberos, Chamicuros, Pebas); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 310, 1886—Peru (Chamicuros, Huallaga, Pebas) and Ecuador (Sarayacu, Andoas); Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornith., 13, p. 112, 1906—Saniaca and Rio Cadena [Paucartambo], Peru; Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 33, 1920—Chaquimayo, Carabaya, Peru; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 690, 1926—Rio Suno, Ecuador; Berlioz, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, (2), 4, p. 242, 1932—Sarayacu, Ecuador.

Clypeicterus oserii Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 265—Chamicuros and Xeberos, Peru; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 476—mouth of the Coca, Ecuador.

Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru, south to Carabaya.¹

Genus GYMNOSTINOPS Sclater

Gymnostinops Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 312, 1886—type, by subs. desig. (Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 178, 1902), *Cacicus montezuma* Lesson.

***Gymnostinops montezuma** (Lesson). MONTEZUMA OROPENDOLA.

Cacicus montezuma Lesson, Cent. Zool., livr. 2, p. 33, pl. 7, Oct., 1830—Mexico (type now in coll. of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; cf. Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 139, and 1867, p. 71, also Stone, l.c., 51, p. 61, 1899).

Cacicus montezumae Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1856, p. 300—Córdova, Vera Cruz (diag.); idem, l.c., 1858, p. 358—"Tanlavi" [=Taulevi], Honduras; Moore, l.c., 1859, p. 57—Omoa, Honduras; Sclater, l.c., 1859, p. 365—Jalapa, Vera Cruz; Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 19—Taulevi, Honduras, and Iguana (near Izabal), Guatemala; Taylor, Ibis, 1860, p. 111—Taulevi, Honduras.

Cassicus montezumae Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 71—Mexico (Vera Cruz), Nicaragua (San Juan), and Costa Rica (Angostura, San Carlos).

¹*Material examined*.—Ecuador: Sarayacu, 1; mouth of the Rio Coca, 1.—Peru: Pebas, 1 (the type); Chaquimayo, 2; Marcapata, 2; Rio Cadena (Paucartambo), 1.

Ostinops montezumae(a) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1859, p. 380—Playa Vicente, Oaxaca; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 139—Mexico and Nicaragua (descr.); Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 128, 1862—Jalapa; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 297, 1861—Panama Railroad; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1864, p. 353—Panama; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 279—Bluefields River, Nicaragua; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 104, 1868—San Carlos and Angostura, Costa Rica; Frantzius, Journ. Orn., 17, p. 202, 1869—Costa Rica (San Carlos, Angostura, Sarapiquí, Tucurriquí); Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1, p. 553, 1869—hot region of Vera Cruz; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 836—Honduras; Boucard, l.c., 1878, p. 58—Costa Rica (San Carlos and Naránjo); idem, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, (n.s.), 25, p. 45, 1878—Guatemala; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 148—Mexico to Panama (monog.); Nutting, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, pp. 383, 401, 1884—Sucuyá and Los Sábalos, Nicaragua; Ferrari-Perez, l.c., 9, p. 149, 1886—Actopam, Barra de Santa Ana, and Paso de la Milpa, Vera Cruz.

Gymnostinops montezumae(a) Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 313, 1886—Mexico to Panama (monog.); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 437, 1886—Mexico to Panama; Zeledón, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 112, 1887—Jiménez and Cartago, Costa Rica; Goss, Auk, 5, p. 27, 1888—Santo Tomás, Guatemala (habits, nest, and eggs); Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 588, 1888—Segovia River, Honduras; Richmond, l.c., 16, p. 494, 1893—Nicaragua (habits, song); idem, l.c., 18, p. 630, 1896—Alta Mira, Tamaulipas; Underwood, Ibis, 1896, p. 437—Miravalles, Costa Rica; Lantz, Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., 16, p. 223, 1899—Santo Tomás, Guatemala; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 180, 1902 (monog.); Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 39, p. 154, 1903—Ceiba, Honduras; Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 112, 1907—Los Amates, Guatemala; Ferry, l.c., p. 279, 1910—Guayábo, Costa Rica; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 834, 1910—Costa Rica (Guayábo, Turrialba, Jiménez, Carrillo, Miravalles, Guápiles, La Hondura); Peters, Auk, 30, p. 378, 1913—Camp Mengel, Quintana Roo; Crandall, Zoologica (N.Y.), 1, p. 339, 1914—Costa Rica (habits, nest, and eggs); Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 28, 1919—Costa Rica (Sipurio, Talamanca) and Nicaragua (G. Granada and Los Isletos, I. de Vega); Kennard and Peters, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 38, p. 464, 1928—Almirante, Panama; Austin, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 392, 1929—Mountain Cow, Cayo District, British Honduras; Peters, l.c., 69, p. 474, 1929—Tela and Lancetilla, Honduras; idem, l.c., 71, p. 343, 1931—Sixaola, Almirante Bay, Panama; Huber, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 247, 1932—Eden, Nicaragua; Stone, l.c., p. 337, 1932—Lancetilla, Honduras; Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 386, 1932—Puebla, Guatemala.

Cassicus bifasciatus (not of Spix) Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 427, 1850—part, Mexico.

Ostinops bifasciata Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 187, 1851—Mexico.

Range.—Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico (in states of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, and Quintana Roo), Guatemala,

British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, east to the Canal Zone.

21: Mexico (unspecified, 1); British Honduras (La Tita, 1); Honduras (San Pedro Sula, 1); Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabal, 5; Bobos, Izabal, 2); Costa Rica (Guayábo, 9; Sipurio, 1); Panama (Aspinwall, Canal Zone, 1).

Gymnostinops cassini Richmond.¹ CASSIN'S OROPENDOLA.

Gymnostinops cassini Richmond, Auk, 15, p. 327, 1898—Camp Albert, Rio Truando, Colombia (type in U. S. National Museum); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 181, 1902—Rio Truando.

Ostinops guatimozinus (not of Bonaparte) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, pp. 138, 139—Rio Truando (descr.); Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 149—part, Rio Truando.

Cassicus guatimozinus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 71—part, "younger" specimen from the Rio Truando.

Gymnostinops guatimozinus Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 439, 1886—part, Camp Albert, Rio Truando.

Range.—Northwestern Colombia (Camp Albert, on the Rio Truando).

Gymnostinops guatimozinus (Bonaparte). BLACK OROPENDOLA.

Ostinops guatimozinus Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Nat. Sci. Paris, 37, p. 833, Dec., 1853—"Guaripata" [= Garrapata, lower Magdalena River], Colombia (type in Paris Museum examined); idem, Not. Orn. Coll. Delattre, p. 10, 1854 (reprint); Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 149—part, Colombia (Guaripata, Remedios).

Cassicus guatimozinus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 71—part, Turbo, Colombia.

Ostinops guatimozinus Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 508—Remedios, Antioquia, Colombia (eggs descr.).

Gymnostinops guatimozinus Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 314, 1886—Remedios; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 439, 1886—part, Turbo and Remedios, Colombia; Robinson, Flying Trip to Tropics, p. 160, 1895—lower Magdalena River; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 182, 1902—northern Colombia (monog.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 623, 1917—Colombia (Alto Bonito, lower Atrato; Malena, Magdalena Valley) and eastern Panama (El Real, Tapaliza, Chepigana).

¹*Gymnostinops cassini* Richmond, of which I examined the type several years ago, differs from *G. guatimozinus* very strikingly by much longer and stouter bill, light-colored basal portion of frontal "casque," and chestnut sides of the body. In coloration, it is in fact to a certain extent intermediate to *G. montezuma*. Its occurrence in the range of *G. guatimozinus*, which it resembles in the development of the narrow, recumbent crest feathers, and the fact that the type remains unique cast serious doubts on its validity.

Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Panama (Rio Tuyra, Darien), and northern Colombia (Alto Bonito, lower Atrato; Turbo; Remedios, Rio Ité; Garrapata and Malena, Rio Magdalena).¹

Gymnostinops bifasciatus (Spix).² SPIX'S OROPENDOLA.

Cassicus bifasciatus Spix, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 1, p. 65, pl. 61, 1824—"in sylvis prope Maranhão et Param," Brazil (type in Munich Museum examined); Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 427, 1850—part, Brazil; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 70—Pará (descr., crit.).

Psarocolius bifasciatus Wagler, Syst. Av., fol. 22, p. [3], spec. 2, 1827—Brazil (monog.).

Ostinops bifasciatus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 139—Pará (descr.); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 192, 1870—Pará; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 149—Pará (crit.).

Gymnostinops bifasciatus Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 313, 1886—Lower Amazonia; Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 612, 1906—Pará (crit.); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 393, 1907 (range); Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 523, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Math.-phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, pp. 17, 88, 1912—Peixe-Boi and Pará, Pará (crit.); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 417, 1914—Pará and Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua).

Range.—Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon River, from the Rio Tocantins east to Pará and probably the adjoining parts of Maranhão.

Gymnostinops yuracares neivae Snethlage.³ NEIVA'S OROPENDOLA.

¹ Specimens from the Tuyra Valley in eastern Panama are stated by Chapman to be identical with others from Colombia.

Material examined.—Colombia: "Guaripata," 1 (the type); Remedios, 2; Alto Bonito, 1.

² *Gymnostinops bifasciatus* (Spix) is closely similar to *G. montezuma*, but differs, nevertheless, by brighter rufous under parts, the tibial feathers notably being bright rufous like breast and under tail coverts instead of mainly dusky, and by lacking the feathered stripe across the bare space on the sides of the head. Furthermore, this area seems to be uniform flesh-color, while in *G. montezuma* the portion above the dividing feathered stripe is for the greater part or wholly light bluish. Spix's Oropendola, besides, possesses, like *G. guatimozinus*, in the middle of the crown a number of lengthened, narrow crest feathers, which, if present at all, are barely suggested in *G. montezuma*.

There is so much general resemblance in coloring and pattern that, notwithstanding certain structural characters, one is tempted to regard *G. montezuma*, *G. guatimozinus*, and *G. bifasciatus* as mere geographical representatives of a single specific entity, but, until the status of the puzzling *G. cassini* has been ascertained, they may provisionally be accorded specific rank.

Material examined.—Brazil: Pará, 3; Peixe-Boi, 1.

³ *Gymnostinops yuracares neivae* Snethlage: Very similar to *G. y. yuracares*, but darker throughout; the pileum deep olive with almost blackish crest feathers;

Gymnostinops neivae Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 73, p. 265, 1925—Rio Iriri, westerly tributary of the Rio Xingú, Brazil (type, now in Berlin Museum, examined).

(?) *Ostinops yuracarium* (not *Cassicus yuracares* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny?) Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, p. 79, 1876—Santarém.

(?) *Gymnostinops yuracarium* Riker and Chapman, Auk, 7, p. 269, 1890—Santarém (ex Allen).

Range.—Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, in State of Pará (on the Rio Iriri, a westerly affluent of the Rio Xingú, extending possibly to the Rio Tapajóz).

****Gymnostinops yuracares yuracares* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny).
OLIVE OROPENDOLA.**

Cassicus yuracares Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 2, 1838—Yuracares, Bolivia (types in Paris Museum examined); d'Orbigny, Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 365, pl. 51, fig. 1, 1844—Yuracares; Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 293, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 230, 1846—wooded region of Peru; Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 427, 1850—Bolivia.

Cassicus devillii Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 427, end of 1850—Pebas, "Brazil" [=Peru] (type in Paris Museum examined; descr. of female); Des Murs, in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Ois., livr. 18, p. 67, pl. 19, fig. 1, 1856—Pebas.

Cassicus yuracarium Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 69—"New Grenada," Rio Napo, and Bolivia (monog.).

Cacicus yuracarius Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 265—Rio Javarri.

Cacicus yuracarium Sclater, l.c., 1858, p. 72—Rio Napo, Ecuador.

Ostinops devillii Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 128, 1862—Barra do Rio Negro, Brazil.

Ostinops yuracarium Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 128, 1862—upper Amazon; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 182—Rio Ucayali, Peru; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 192, 1870—Engenho do Gama and Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, Brazil; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 185—Cosnipata, Peru; idem, l.c., p. 265—upper and lower Ucayali, Sarayacu, Chamicuros, and Santa Cruz, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 608—Yuracares, Bolivia; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 150—Bolivia and Matto Grosso north to "Bogotá" (monog.); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 403, 1884—Peruvian localities.

the sides of the head and neck darker olive; the green of the throat, breast, and upper back also darker, less yellowish. Otherwise exactly like the typical race. Wing (female), 202; tail, 155; bill, 54½.

By the dusky coloration of the head this form would seem to mark a step in the direction of *G. bifasciatus*.

Material examined.—Brazil: Rio Iriri, 1 (the type).

Gymnostinops yuracarium Selater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 314, 1886—Bolivia, Matto Grosso (Engenho do Gama), Ecuador (Sarayacu), Barra [do Rio Negro], and "Bogotá"; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 357, p. 28, 1899—Rio Santiago, Ecuador; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornith., 13, p. 112, 1906—Rio Cadena, Marcapata, Peru; Sneath, Journ. Ornith., 56, p. 11, 1908—Rio Purús; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 417, 1914—Rio Purús.

Gymnostinops yuracares Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 2, p. 84, 1889—lower Beni, Bolivia; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 30, 1902—Suapuré and Nicare, Caura River, Venezuela; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 433, 1905—Rio Juruá; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 393, 1907—Rio Juruá (range); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 282, 1910—Maroins, Rio Machados, Brazil; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 624, 1917—Florencia and La Morelia, Colombia (crit.); idem, l.c., 55, p. 691, 1926—Rio Napo, Rio Suno, and below San José, Ecuador; Laubmann, Wissens. Ergeb. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vögel, p. 279, 1930—Buenavista, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Gymnostinops yuracares caurensis Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 26, p. 170, 1913—Rio Mocho, Caura, Venezuela (type in Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh); Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 203, 1916—Suapuré, Nicare, and Rio Mocho, Venezuela.

Gymnostinops yuracares yuracares Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 60, p. 389, 1930—Campos Novos, Matto Grosso.

Range.—Amazonia, from the eastern slope of the east Colombian Andes and southern Venezuela (Caura Valley) through eastern Ecuador, Peru, and western Brazil south to Bolivia and western part of Matto Grosso, east to the Rio Negro and Rio Madeira (Rio Machados).¹

1: Bolivia (Jatumpampa, 1).

Genus XANTHORUS Pallas

Xanthornus Pallas,² Spic. Zool., fasc. 6, p. 1, 1769—type, by virtual monotypy, *Xanthornus decumanus* Pallas.

¹Further subdivision of the Olive Oropendola seems to me impracticable, and I am unable to discover any constant difference between four Caura examples (*caurensis*) and a series from Amazonia, although the Venezuelan birds *may* have on average slightly weaker bills. Color is exceedingly variable in the same locality, decidedly yellowish and more greenish individuals being found alike in Bolivia, Brazil, and Venezuela. Specimens from the Rio Machados are perhaps more greenish than all the rest, but the divergency is insignificant. *C. devillii*, of which I have seen the type, is merely the female of *G. yuracares*.

Additional material examined.—Bolivia: Yuracares, 2 (the types); Juntas, Cochabamba, 1; Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 1.—Peru: Marcapata, 4; Pebas, 1 (type of *C. devillii*); Ucayali River, 2; Chuchurras, Dept. Huánuco, 1.—Brazil: Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé, Matto Grosso, 5; Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, 2; Maroins, Rio Machados, 6.—Ecuador: Rio Napo, 2; Rio Santiago, 1.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 3.—Venezuela, Caura River: Suapuré, 3; Nicare, 1.

²*Xanthornus* Pallas was originally proposed as a substitute for *Icterus* Brisson and, consequently, regarded as synonymous with that term. According to the

Psarocolius Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 22, 1827—type, by subs. desig. (Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds., p. 68, 1855), *Oriolus cristatus* "Gmelin" = *Xanthornus decumanus* Pallas.

Ostinops Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 187, October, 1851—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 148), *Xanthornus decumanus* Pallas.

****Xanthornus decumanus insularis* (Dalmas).¹ CARIBBEAN
CRESTED OROPENDOLA.**

Ostinops decumanus insularis Dalmas, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 13, p. 137, 1900—Tobago Island (descr. of first annual plumage; type in coll. of R. de Dalmas, now in Munich Museum); Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, p. 39, 1919—Tobago, Trinidad, and Paria Peninsula, Venezuela (crit.).

Cassicus cristatus (not *Oriolus cristatus* Boddaert) Jardine, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 20, p. 333, 1847—Tobago.

Ostinops cristatus Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 63—Trinidad; Finsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 578, 1870—Trinidad.

Cacicus cristatus Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 271, 1866—Trinidad.

Cassicus citreus (not *Oriolus citrius* Müller) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 68—part, Trinidad.

Ostinops decumanus (not *Xanthornus decumanus* Pallas) Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 315, 1886—part, spec. u, Tobago; Cory, Auk, 10, p. 220, 1893—Tobago; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, p. 35, 1894—Moruga, Trinidad; Phelps, Auk, 14, p. 364, 1897—Cumanacoa, Venezuela; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 19, 1906—Caparo, Trinidad (crit.); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 184, 1902—part, Trinidad and Tobago; Beebe, Zoologica (N.Y.), 1, p. 104, 1909—Rio Guarapiche and Guanoco, Venezuela; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 211, 1913—Cariaquito, Paria Peninsula, Venezuela; Williams, Bull. Dept. Agric. Trin. Tob., 20, p. 135, 1922—Maracas Valley, Trinidad (habits, nest).

Ostinops decumanus decumanus Roberts, Trop. Agric., 11, p. 98, 1934—Trinidad.

vote of the Zoological Congress at Padua, Brissonian names are, however, no longer recognized as valid. *Xanthornus* Pallas must, therefore, be classed as a new genus, of which the only species, *X. decumanus*, becomes the type, and thus replaces *Ostinops* of much later date.

¹*Xanthornus decumanus insularis* (Dalmas) is exceedingly close to *X. d. decumanus*, but perhaps distinguishable by slightly paler, less deeply brownish black coloration with somewhat lighter castaneous rump.

While the characters used by Dalmas for separating the Tobago race are those of the first annual plumage, it seems, as has been pointed out by Bangs and Penard, that birds from Tobago, Trinidad, and the Paria Peninsula are slightly paler with a more brownish hue, and have the rump not quite so intensely chestnut, although various individuals are hardly distinguishable. Pending the receipt of more adequate material, the series of *adult* birds being rather small, we have provisionally recognized *insularis* as possibly maintainable.

Additional material examined.—Tobago: Man o' War Bay, 6; unspecified, 8.—Trinidad: Caparo, 10.—Venezuela: Yacua, Paria Peninsula, 2.

Range.—Islands of Tobago and Trinidad, and the opposite districts of northeastern Venezuela (Paria Peninsula; Cumanacoa; Rio Guarapiche, Orinoco delta).

6: Trinidad (Oropouche Heights, 1); Tobago, 5.

***Xanthornus decumanus decumanus Pallas. CRESTED OROPENDOLA.**

Xanthornus decumanus Pallas, Spic. Zool., fasc. 6, p. 1, pl. 1, 1769—Surinam; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 122, 1908—Cayenne; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 418, 1914—part, Amapá and Cunany, Brazil.

Xanthornus maximus [*Xanthorni maximi*] Pallas, Spic. Zool., fasc. 6, p. 3, 1769—substitute name for *Xanthornus decumanus* Pallas.

Oriolus citrius P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 87, 1776—based on "Cassique huppé, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 344.

Oriolus cristatus Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 21, 1783—based on "Cassique huppé, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 344.

Cassicus cristatus Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 1, p. 187, 1847—Barima River (nesting habits); Cabanis, l.c., 3, p. 680, 1848—British Guiana.

Ostinops cristata Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 187, 1851—part, Guiana and Venezuela; Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 26, p. 455, 1853—Gualaquiza, Ecuador.

Cacicus cristatus Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 26, p. 72, 1853—Rio Napo, Ecuador.

Ostinops cristatus Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 23, p. 153, 1855—"Bogotá"; Bonaparte, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 30, 1857—Cayenne; Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 127, 1862—"Bogotá"; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 978—Pebas, Peru; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 191, 1870—part, Barra do Rio Negro, Brazil; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 265—part, Pebas, Peru; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 476—Coca, upper Rio Napo, Ecuador.

Cassicus citreus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 68—part, Brazil, Ecuador, and New Grenada (monog.).

Ostinops decumanus Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 151—part, British Guiana, Ecuador (Sarayacu), Peru (Pebas), and Brazil (Barra do Rio Negro); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 404, 1884—part, Pebas, Peru; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 217—Bartica Grove, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 315, 1886—part, spec. j-l, p-t, Ecuador (Sarayacu), Peru (Pebas), Brazil (Barra do Rio Negro), and British Guiana (Bartica Grove); Goeldi, Ibis, 1897, p. 162—Cunany, northern Brazil; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 357, p. 28, 1899—Gualaquiza and Zamora, Ecuador; Robinson and Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, p. 175, 1901—Cucuriti and San Julián (La Guaira), Venezuela; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 30, 1902—Munduapo and Maipures, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 184, 1902—part, Guiana (monog.); Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 298, 1907—part, Cunany and Amapá, Brazil; Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst.,

2, p. 203, 1916—above the falls of the Orinoco, Venezuela; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 624, 1917—part, Barrigon, Florencia, and La Morelia, eastern base of eastern Andes, Colombia; Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 549, 1921—Ituribisci River, Bartica, Great Falls of Demerara River, and Georgetown; Berlioz, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, (2), 4, p. 242, 1932—Sarayacu, Ecuador.

Ostinops decumanus decumanus Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 85, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 691, 1926—below San José and Rio Suno, Ecuador.

Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela (except the extreme northeastern section comprising the former state of Bermúdez); northern Brazil south to the Amazon; eastern Colombia, east of the eastern Andes; eastern Ecuador south to the north bank of the Marañón.¹

14: British Guiana (Kartabo, 4; Mazaruni River, 2; unspecified, 1); Venezuela (Encontrados, Zulia, 3; Catatumbo, Zulia, 1; Lake Valencia, 3).

****Xanthornus decumanus melanterus* (Todd).² BLACKISH
CRESTED OROPENDOLA.**

Ostinops decumanus melanterus Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 30, p. 3, 1917—Las Vegas, Santa Marta, Colombia (type in Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh); Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 480, 1922—La Concepción, Chirua, Fundación, Bonda, Masinga, Masinga Vieja, Cincinnati, Las Vegas, Minca, Agua Dulce, and La Tigrera, Colombia; Darlington, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 417, 1931—Rio Frio, Magdalena, Colombia.

Ostinops cristatus (not *Oriolus cristatus* Boddaert) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 138—Turbo and Atrato River, Colombia; Lawrence,

¹ Birds from eastern Ecuador and Manáos seem to be identical with a Guianan series. In the considerable number of specimens from north of the Amazon there are only two or three with traces of yellowish edgings to some of the feathers of the body plumage. The gloss is somewhat variable, though generally of a more bronzy or coppery hue than in birds from Bolivia and southern Brazil (*maculosus*).

Additional material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 3.—Dutch Guiana: Paramaribo, 2.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove, 2; Demerara, 3.—Brazil: Manáos, 4.—Venezuela: Munduapo, Orinoco River, 2.—Ecuador: Rio Napo, 4.

² *Xanthornus decumanus melanterus* (Todd): Exceedingly close to *X. d. decumanus*, but general coloration is blacker and more decidedly glossed with bottle green.

There is much divergency of opinion regarding the validity of this form among ornithologists. While the describer insists on the constancy of its characters, Chapman declares himself unable to separate Colombian birds from typical *decumanus* as represented by Paramaribo examples. The ten skins that we have seen from west of the east Colombian Andes and Panama are undeniably deeper black with more greenish gloss than a Guianan series as a whole, though one adult from Paramaribo indeed is barely distinguishable. Under these circumstances we have deemed it advisable to keep the form separate, at least provisionally.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Aracataca, 2; Bonda, 1; near Honda, 2; "Bogotá," 2.—Panama: Lion Hill, 1; Chiriquí, 1.

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 297, 1861—Lion Hill, Panama Railroad; Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 190—Bugaba, Chiriquí; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 328—San Nicolas, Colombia.

Ostinops decumanus (not *Xanthornus decumanus* Pallas) Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1879, p. 200—San José and Atanquez, Colombia; Selater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 508—Remedios, Colombia (eggs descr.); Selater, Ibis, 1883, p. 151—part, Panama (Chiriquí) and Colombia (Santa Marta, Antioquia); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 315, 1886—part, spec. a-i, Bugaba (Chiriquí), Panama (Lion Hill, Chepo), and Colombia (Atanques, "Bogotá," Antioquia); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 440, 1886—Panama (Bugaba, Lion Hill, Chepo) and Colombia (Turbo, etc.); Robinson, Flying Trip to Tropics, p. 160, 1895—Rio Magdalena, Colombia; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 177, 1898—Palomina (Santa Marta), Colombia; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 307—Honda (Rio Guali) and Rio Combeima (Tolima), Colombia; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 339, p. 5, 1899—Rio Lara, Darien, Panama; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 13, p. 163, 1900—Onaca, Colombia; Bangs, Auk, 18, p. 370, 1901—Divalá, Chiriquí; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 184, 1902—part, Chiriquí, Panama, and Colombia; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 624, 1917—Colombia (part, Peque, La Manuelita, below Miraflores, Rio Frio, La Palma, near Honda, Algodonal, Opon).

Ostinops decumanus decumanus Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 190, 1929—El Tigre (Rio Cupe), and Cana, Panama.

Range.—Panama, west to Chiriquí, and Colombia, west of the eastern Andes.

3: Colombia (Palmira, Cauca, 1; San José de Cucuta, Santander, 1; Cauqueta River, 1).

****Xanthornus decumanus maculosus* (Chapman).¹ PIED CRESTED OROPENDOLA.**

¹*Xanthornus decumanus maculosus* (Chapman): Similar to *X. d. decumanus*, but general tone of coloration on average browner and with a variable number of yellow or whitish feathers distributed irregularly through the body plumage and wing coverts.

The presence of yellow or whitish feathers in the plumage, apparently a kind of partial albinism, is most strongly developed in Bolivian birds, which formed the basis of the race. It is, as a rule, less marked in those from eastern Brazil, which, besides, in more blackish coloration frequently approach typical *decumanus*, and the same may be said with respect to the few individuals we have seen from Peru south of the Amazon. Birds from the Amazon Valley are more or less intermediate, and the delimitation of the two forms, one north, the other south of the Amazon, is purely arbitrary.

Additional material examined.—Pará: Rio Muriá, 1.—Piauhy: Castelliano, Rio Parnahyba, 2.—Bahia: 1.—Rio de Janeiro: Sapitiba, 1; Marambaya, 1.—Espírito Santo: Victoria, 1.—São Paulo: Ypanemá, 5.—Paraná: Capivari, 1; unspecified, 2.—Santa Catharina: Blumenau, 2; Joinville, 1.—Matto Grosso: Cuyabá, 1.—Bolivia: Santa Cruz, 2; San José, 1; Buena Vista, 2.—Peru: La Merced, Chanchamayo, 1; Shanusi (Yurimaguas), 1.

- Ostinops decumanus maculosus* Chapman, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 33, p. 26, 1920—Yungas, Prov. Cochabamba, Bolivia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 123, 1921—Rio Cosireni and Chauillay, Urubamba, Peru; Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 60, p. 390, 1930—Matto Grosso; Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vögel, p. 280, 1930—San José and Buena Vista, Santa Cruz, Bolivia (crit.); Stone and Roberts, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 86, p. 393, 1934—Descalvados, Matto Grosso.
- Cassicus cristatus* (not *Oriolus cristatus* Boddaert) Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 1220, 1831—Espírito Santo (Villa Velha) and Bahia (Belmonte, Ilhéos) (habits); Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 2, 1838—Bolivia (Yungas) and Corrientes; Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 232, 1846—wooded region of Peru; Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 275, 1856—Rio de Janeiro (Serra dos Orgãos) and Minas Geraes (Lagõa Santa); Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 248, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina.
- Ostinops cristata* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 187, 1851—part, Brazil; idem, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 85, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro.
- Ostinops cristatus* Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 182—lower Ucayali, Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 750—Chyavetas, Peru; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 191, 1870—part, Rio de Janeiro (Isla de Marambaya, Sapitiba), São Paulo (Mattodentro, Ypanemá, Capivari), Matto Grosso (Cuyabá), and Pará (Rio Muriá); Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 401—Minas Geraes (Paracatú, Lagõa Santa); Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 265—part, lower Ucayali, Chyavetas, Chamicuros, and Santa Cruz, Peru; Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, p. 79, 1876—Santarém, Brazil; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 608—Tilotilo, Yungas, Bolivia.
- Cacicus cristatus* Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1874, p. 523—Monterico, Peru.
- Ostinops decumanus* (not *Xanthornus decumanus* Pallas) Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 151—part, Peru (Santa Cruz) and Brazil (Bahia, São Paulo, Matto Grosso); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 404, 1884—part, Peru (Ucayali, Chyavetas, Chamicuros, Santa Cruz, Monterico); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 315, 1886—part, spec. m-o, v-x, Peru (Santa Cruz), Bolivia (Tilotilo), and Brazil (Bahia, Ypanemá); Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 35, p. 10, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 37, p. 299, 1889—Shanusi (Yurimaguas), Peru; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 2, p. 84, 1889—lower Beni, Bolivia; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 7, p. 269, 1890—Santarém, Brazil; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 3, p. 376, 1891—Chapada, Matto Grosso (crit.; eggs descr.); Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1896, p. 353—La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 7, 1895—Yhú, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 15, No. 378, p. 6, 1900—Urucúm, Matto Grosso; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 169, 1899—Piquete, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 154, 1900—Cantagallo, Rio; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 184, 1902—part, Peru (excl. Pebas), Bolivia, and Brazil; Goeldi, Ibis, 1903, p. 498—Capim River, Pará; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 298, 1907—part, Marajó and Maranhão (Guimarães); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1,

p. 393, 1907—São Paulo (Piquete, Ubatuba, Barretos), Goyaz (Ipé Arcado), and Espírito Santo (Porto Cachoeira); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 46, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimões, Brazil; Lüderwaldt, Zool. Jahrb. (Syst.), 27, p. 359, 1909—below Mont Serrat, Itatiaya; Reiser, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 79, 1910—Castelliano, Rio Parnahyba, Piahy; Ménégau, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 11, 1911—Tocache, Peru; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Math.-phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 88, 1912—Rio Muriá and Rio Capim, Pará; Dabbene, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, 365, 1914—Santa Ana, Misiones; Sztoleman, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 194, 1926—Paraná (Candido de Abreu and Salto de Uba); Zimmer, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 17, p. 429, 1930—Puerto Bermúdez, Dept. Junín, Peru.

Ostinops decumanus subsp. Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 272, 1929—Piahy (ex Reiser).

Xanthornus decumanus Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, pp. 11, 524, 1908—Rio Purús (Cachoeira) and Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, (3), 11, p. 401, 1910—Rio Pilcomayo, Chaco; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 418, 1914—part, Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua), Rio Purús (Cachoeira), Marajó (Soure, Santa Anna), and Maranhão; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 66, 1914—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay.

Ostinops decumanus australis (not *Ostinops sincipitalis australis* Todd) Pinto, Rev. Mus. Paul., 20, p. 149, 1936—Goyáz, Brazil (type in Museu Paulista).

Range.—Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Pará and the Rio Solimões to Matto Grosso and Santa Catharina; Paraguay; north-eastern Argentina (Corrientes and Misiones); eastern Peru; eastern Bolivia.

12: Peru (Puerto Bermúdez, Junín, 2; Yurimaguas, Loreto, 1; Lagunas, Loreto, 1); Bolivia (Buena Vista, Santa Cruz, 1; Jatumpampa, 1); Brazil (Chapada, Matto Grosso, 2; Urucúm de Corumbá, Matto Grosso, 2; Candido de Abreu, Paraná, 1); Paraguay (Ybapobo, 1).

****Xanthornus viridis viridis* (P. L. S. Müller). GREEN**
OROPENDOLA.

Oriolus viridis P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 87, 1776—based on "Cassique vert, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 328; Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 20, 1789—based on the same.

Oriolus rufirostris Shaw, Gen. Zool., 7, (2), p. 416, 1809—based on "Cassique vert, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 320.

Xanthornus virens [Schreber], Der Naturforscher, 18, p. 1, pl. 1, 1782—probably Surinam.

Psarocolius viridis Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 22, sp. 1, 1827—part, adult, Brazil.

Cassicus viridis Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 448, 1848—Beaba, system of the Morocco River, British Guiana; Cabanis, l.c., 3, p. 680,

1848—British Guiana; Bonaparte, *Consp. Gen. Av.*, 1, (2), p. 427, 1850 (descr.); Cassin, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1867, p. 68—South America (monog.).

Ostinops viridis Cabanis, *Mus. Hein.*, 1, p. 187, 1851—Venezuela; Bonaparte, *Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie*, 2, p. 30, 1857—Cayenne; Sclater, *Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds.*, p. 128, 1862—Pará; Sclater and Salvin, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1867, pp. 573, 750—Pará, Brazil, and Xeberos, Peru; Pelzeln, *Orn. Bras.*, 3, p. 192, 1870—Borba (Rio Madeira), Barra do Rio Negro [= Manáos], Marabitanas (Rio Negro), Rio Branco (São Joaquim, Rio Cauamé), and Pará, Brazil (spec. examined); Layard, *Ibis*, 1873, p. 38—near Pará; Sclater and Salvin, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1873, p. 265—Xeberos and Chyavetas, Peru; Sclater, *Ibis*, 1883, p. 152—Brazil (Rio Negro, Pará, “Maranhão”), Peru (Xeberos, Chyavetas), British Guiana, and Ecuador (Sarayacu); Taczanowski, *Orn. Pér.*, 2, p. 405, 1884—Peru (Xeberos, Chyavetas); Salvin, *Ibis*, 1885, p. 217—British Guiana (Bartica Grove, Merumé Mountains, Camacusa, Roraima); Sclater, *Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.*, 11, p. 316, 1886—Cayenne, British Guiana (Bartica, Camacusa, Roraima), Brazil (Pará, “Maranhão,” Barra), Peru (Xeberos), Ecuador (Sarayacu), and (?) “Bogotá”; Berlepsch, *Journ. Orn.*, 37, p. 299, 1889—Shanusi, near Yurimaguas, Peru; Berlepsch and Hartert, *Nov. Zool.*, 9, p. 30, 1902—Mato River and Nicare, Caura, Venezuela; Goeldi, *Ibis*, 1903, p. 498—Rio Capim, Pará; Ménégau, *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris*, 10, p. 183, 1904—Saint Georges d'Oyapock and Camopi, French Guiana; Ihering, *Rev. Mus. Paul.*, 6, p. 433, 1905—Rio Jurua, Brazil; idem, *Cat. Faun. Braz.*, 1, p. 394, 1907—Rio Jurua (range); Sneath, *Journ. Orn.*, 55, p. 298, 1907—Pará and Ourém (Rio Guamá), Pará; Beebe, *Zoologica (N.Y.)*, 1, p. 104, 1909—Guanoco, Orinoco delta, Venezuela; Hellmayr, *Nov. Zool.*, 17, p. 281, 1910—Calama and Jamarysincho, Rio Madeira; idem, *Abhandl. Math.-phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss.*, 26, No. 2, pp. 18, 88, 1912—Peixe-Boi, Pará (Pará localities); Stone, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 65, p. 211, 1913—Vagre River and Isla Morocitico, Manimo River, Orinoco delta, Venezuela; Cherrie, *Sci. Bull. Mus. Brookl. Inst.*, 2, p. 203, 1916—Caura Valley, Venezuela; Beebe, *Zoologica (N.Y.)*, 2, p. 102, 1916—Utinga, Pará; Chubb, *Bds. Brit. Guiana*, 2, p. 552, 1921—British Guianan localities (habits); Chapman, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 55, p. 691, 1926—below San José, eastern Ecuador; Stone, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 80, p. 176, 1928—Pinheiro, Pará.

Xanthornus viridis Berlepsch, *Nov. Zool.*, 15, pp. 122, 317, 1908—Ipousin (River Approuague), Cayenne, St. Georges d'Oyapock, and Camopi, French Guiana; Sneath, *Journ. Orn.*, 56, p. 524, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; idem, *Bol. Mus. Goeldi*, 8, p. 418, 1914—Pará, Capanema, Rio Guamá (Ourém), and Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua), Brazil.

Ostinops viridis viridis Bangs and Penard, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 62, p. 85, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.

Ostinops viridis flavescens Bangs and Penard, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 62, p. 85, 1918—Xeberos, eastern Peru (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.).

Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Orinoco delta; Caura River); northern Brazil, south to Pará¹ and the Rio Madeira; eastern Ecuador; northeastern Peru (Iquitos, Xeberos, Chyavetas, Yurimaguas).²

7: British Guiana (Demerara River, 2; unspecified, 3); Brazil (Conceição, Rio Branco, Amazonas, 1; Rio Tocantins, Pará, 1).

Xanthornus atro-virens (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny).³ D'ORBIGNY'S OROPENDOLA.

Cassicus atro-virens Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 1, 1838—Yungas, Bolivia (types in Paris Museum examined); d'Orbigny, Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 366, pl. 51, fig. 2, 1844—prov. Yungas on the eastern side of the Andes (Yanacachi, Chulumani, Iru-pana, Cajuata); Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 230, 1846—part, descr. of "adult," wood region of Peru; Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 427, 1850—Yungas, Bolivia; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 69—Bolivia (crit.).

¹ The locality "Maranhão" affixed to a specimen in the British Museum requires corroboration.

² Subdivision of the Green Oropendola appears to me impracticable. The color tone of the green parts of the plumage varies considerably within the same locality, greenish as well as decidedly yellowish individuals being found together. Birds from the Rio Madeira and Pará are evidently inseparable from others collected in Guiana and north of the Amazon. A single topotype of *flavescens* secured in June, 1866, at Xeberos by Edward Bartlett is indeed more yellowish on the pileum and upper back than any other specimen examined, but this appears to be due to fading rather than local influence, since another (more recently collected) adult bird from the same general district (near Yurimaguas) does not differ at all from various Amazonian individuals. Mr. Zimmer (in litt.), however, considers *X. v. flavescens* as possibly maintainable, but would extend its range all along the south bank of the Amazon as far east as the Rio Tapajóz, and in the west north to Ecuador.

Additional material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 2; Ipousin, 3.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove, 2.—Venezuela: Mato River, 1; Nicare, Caura River, 1.—Ecuador: "Rio Napo," 2.—Brazil: Pará, 1; Peixe-Boi, 3; Borba, Rio Madeira, 1; Jamarýsinho, Rio Madeira, 2; Manáos, 2; São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 1; Rio Cauamé, Rio Branco, 1; Marabitanas, Rio Negro, 1.—Peru: Iquitos, 1; Xeberos, 1; Yurimaguas, 1.

³ *Xanthornus atro-virens* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) seems to be specifically distinct, differing from the members of the *X. "alfredi"* group by the uniform olive green coloring (except the tawny rump and under tail coverts) and by having the outermost as well as the two central pairs of the rectrices olive green (without any yellow). It is probably more nearly related to *O. viridis*.

Its range appears to be confined to southern Peru and eastern Bolivia, *X. a. alfredi* being likewise found in that region. Birds from southeastern Peru agree well with a Bolivian series, and a single adult male from the Vitoc Valley (La Garita del Sol) does not appreciably differ.

Material examined.—Peru: La Garita del Sol, Vitoc, Dept. Junín, 1; Callanga, Cuzco, 5; Marcapata Valley (alt. 6,000 ft.), Cuzco, 2; Chuhuasi, Carabaya, 3.—Bolivia: Chaco, Yungas of La Paz, 1; San Jacinto, 2; Quebrada Onda, Yungas of Cochabamba, 4; "Yungas," 3; unspecified, 2.

Ostinops atrovirens Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1869, p. 598—Cosnipata, Dept. Cuzco, Peru; Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 308, 1873—Bolivia and "western" Peru [= Amable Maria] (crit.); Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1876, p. 16—Huiro, Urubamba, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 608—Simacu and Tilotilo, Yungas, Bolivia; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 152—Bolivia and Dept. Cuzco, Peru (monog.); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 406, 1884—Peru (part, Amable Maria, Carabaya, Huiro); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 317, 1886—Bolivia (Tilotilo, Simacu) and Peru (Huiro); Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 2, p. 84, 1889—Yungas, Bolivia; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1896, p. 353—La Gloria and Garita del Sol, Dept. Junín, Peru; idem, Orn., 13, pp. 85, 112, 1906—Idma (Urubamba), Sañaca and Huaynapata (Marcapata), Dept. Cuzco, Peru; Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 34, 1920—Chuhuasi, Carabaya, Peru (crit.); Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 123, 1921—Idma and San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba, Peru.

Cacicus atrovirens Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1874, p. 523—Amable Maria, Peru.

Range.—Subtropical zone of southern Peru (in depts. of Junín and Cuzco) and Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba).

***Xanthornus angustifrons angustifrons* (Spix). BLACK-BILLED OROPENDOLA.**

Cassicus angustifrons Spix, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 1, p. 66, pl. 62, 1824—"in confinibus fl. Amazonum" (type in Munich Museum examined;¹ cf. Hellmayr, Abhandl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 2, Kl., 22, No. 3, p. 612, 1906); Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 427, 1850—Brazil; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 70—Rio Napo, Ecuador, and Pebas, Peru (monog.).

Ostinops angustifrons Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 128, 1862—"Bogotá," Colombia; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 182—lower and upper Ucayali, Peru; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 192, 1870—Matari, Rio Amazonas, Brazil (spec. examined); Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 308, 1873—upper Ucayali and "Bogotá" (crit.); Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 265—Sarayacu, upper and lower Ucayali, Nauta, and the whole of the Huallaga, Peru; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 155—Peru, eastern Ecuador, and "Bogotá" (monog.); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 410, 1884—Peru (Iquitos, Loretoyacu, Sarayacu, upper and lower Ucayali, Nauta); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 319, 1886—Peru (Iquitos, Sarayacu, upper Ucayali, Santa Cruz), Ecuador (Sarayacu), and Colombia ("Bogotá"); Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 476—Rio Coca, Ecuador; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 433, 1905—Rio Juruá, Brazil; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 394, 1907—Rio Juruá (range); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 627, 1917—Villavicencio, La Morelia, and above Florencia, eastern Colombia (crit.); Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 87, 1922—Baeza road to Napo, Ecuador; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 692, 1926—eastern Ecuador (Macas

¹ A cotype collected by Spix we have examined in the Vienna Museum.

region, Rio Suno, Baeza, and below Oyacachi); Berlioz, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, (2), 4, p. 242, 1932—Mera, Ecuador.

Ostinops atrovirens (not *Cassicus atrovirens* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 182—upper Ucayali, Peru; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 266—upper Ucayali and Santa Cruz, Peru.

Ostinops alfredi (not *Cassicus alfredi* Des Murs) Taczanowski and Berlepsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, p. 85—Mapoto, eastern Ecuador.

Psarocolius viridis (not *Oriolus viridis* P. L. S. Müller) Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 22, sp. 1, 1827—part, "Juv. hornot.," Brazil.

Xanthornus angustifrons Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 418, 1914 (range).

Range.—Tropical (and lower Subtropical) zone of eastern Colombia (at the eastern base of the eastern Andes), eastern Ecuador (excepting the basin of the Rio Santiago and its tributaries in the southeastern section), northeastern Peru (south at least to Sarayacu on the Ucayali), and the adjacent parts of western Brazil (Rio Solimões; Rio Jurua).¹

****Xanthornus angustifrons alfredi* (Des Murs). ALFRED'S OROPENDOLA.**

Cassicus alfredi Des Murs, in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Zool., 1, Ois., livr. 18, p. 67, pl. 19, fig. 2, June 30, 1856—no locality stated (the type examined in the Paris Museum is from the Valley of Santa Ana, Dept. Cuzco, Peru).

Cassicus atrovirens (not of Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 293, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 230, 1846—part, descr. of "juv.," wooded region of Peru.

Ostinops atrovirens Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 128, 1862—part, spec. a, c, "Upper Amazon" and Peru.

Cacicus alfredi Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1874, p. 523—Monterico, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 230—Tambillo, Peru.

¹ Birds from "Bogotá," eastern Ecuador, and northern Peru agree fairly well together, and are unquestionably of the same race as two authentic specimens from Spix's expedition. They generally have dusky or blackish bills, and no yellow whatever on the forehead. One specimen from the Rio Suno, Ecuador, is however, intermediate in coloration of bill between *angustifrons* and *alfredi*, and Mr. Zimmer (in litt.) tells me that another individual (with dusky bill) from the same locality has yellow patches on the sides of the forehead.

Intergradation, thus, seems to be established and, although the exact ranges of the two Oropendolas, particularly in extreme northwestern Brazil, remain to be worked out in detail, the only logical course is apparently to unite them in a single "formenkreis," as has been proposed by Zimmer.

From copies of Bartlett's original labels kindly supplied by Mr. Kinnear it appears that his *O. angustifrons* and *O. atrovirens* refer to male and female of the present race.

Material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 1.—Ecuador: Rio Coca, 4; Rio Suno, 4.—Peru: Iquitos, 1; Samiria, 1; lower Ucayali, 1; Onega, Rio Ucayali, 1; upper Ucayali, 1.—Brazil: unspecified, 2 (ex Spix); Matari, Rio Solimões, 1.

Ostinops alfredi Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 407, 1884—Peru (Monterico, Tambillo, Velota, Chirimoto, Huambo, Guadalupe, and Carabaya); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 318, 1886—part, spec. c-f, Ecuador (San José) and eastern Peru; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1896, p. 353—La Merced and Borgoña, Chanchamayo, Peru; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 357, p. 29, 1899—Rio Santiago, Rio Zamora, and Cuchipamba (San José), southeastern Ecuador; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornith., 13, p. 112, 1906—Huaynapata, Dept. Cuzco, Peru; Ménégau, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 11, 1911—Nuevo Loreto, Prov. Pataz, Peru; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 161, 1914—Santa Ana, Peru (crit. note on type).

Ostinops alfredi alfredi Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 162, 1914 (range); Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 459, 1918—Perico and Bellavista, Rio Marañón, Peru; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 692, 1926—Zamora, Ecuador.

Ostinops angustifrons alfredi Zimmer, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 17, p. 429, 1930—Vista Alegre, Dept. Huánuco, Peru (crit.).

Ostinops atrocastaneus (not of Cabanis) Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 153—part, upper Amazonia and San José, Ecuador.

Ostinops sincipitalis australis Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 30, p. 3, 1917—Buenavista, Bolivia (type in Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh).

Range.—Tropical and Subtropical zones of southeastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and eastern Bolivia (Rio San Mateo, Dept. Cochabamba; Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz).¹

4: Peru (San Ramón, Chanchamayo, 2; Pozuzo, Huánuco, 1; Vista Alegre, Huánuco, 1).

****Xanthornus angustifrons atrocastaneus* (Cabanis).² CHEST-NUT OROPENDOLA.**

Ostinops atrocastaneus Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 309, 1873—"Equador" = Nanegal, western Ecuador (type in Berlin Museum); Sclater, Ibis,

¹ There is some variation, largely individual, to be observed in this form, but with the rather limited material before me I am unable to correlate the slight divergencies (extent of yellow on the forehead and general tone of the body plumage) with particular geographic areas. Two adults from San Mateo, Bolivia, which may reasonably be supposed to represent *X. s. australis*, are certainly inseparable from a nearly topotypical example taken by Whitely at Guadalupe in the Urubamba region. Birds from more northern localities are possibly slightly less rufescent in coloration.

Additional material examined.—Bolivia: San Mateo, Cochabamba, 2.—Peru: Santa Ana Valley, 1 (the type); Guadalupe, Urubamba, 1; Marcapata, 2; La Merced, Chanchamayo, 1; Pozuzo, Huánuco, 3; Tambillo, 1.—Ecuador: Rio Santiago, 1.

² *Xanthornus angustifrons atrocastaneus* (Cabanis) differs from *X. a. alfredi* by wholly green outer rectrices, much darker and more rufous general coloration, as well as by greater amount of yellow on the forehead.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: Paramba, Prov. Imbabura, 5; Guala, 5; Nanegal, 2; unspecified, 6.

1883, p. 153—part, Pallatanga and Nanegal, Ecuador; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1884, p. 294—Pedregal; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 357, p. 28, 1899—La Concepción (Chota), Gualea, and Intac; Ménégau, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B. 107, 1911—Gualea and Tandapi.

Ostinops atrovirens (not *Cassicus atrovirens* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 27, p. 140, 1859—Pallatanga; idem, l.c., 28, p. 88, 1860—Nanegal; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 128, 1862—part, spec. d, Pallatanga.

Ostinops alfredi (not *Cassicus alfredi* Des Murs) Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 318, 1886—part, spec. a, b, "Quito" and Pallatanga, Ecuador; Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 485, 1898—Chimbo and Paramba; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 477—Milligalli, San Nicolas, and Gualea; Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 87, 1922—near Gualea.

Ostinops alfredi atrocastaneus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 162, 1914—western Ecuador (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 692, 1926—Gualea, Mindo, El Chiral, Zaruma, Las Piñas, and Salvias.

Range.—Subtropical zone of western Ecuador.

2: Ecuador (Prov. Esmeraldas, 1; Huigra, Carchi, 1).

****Xanthornus angustifrons salmoni* (Sclater).¹ SALMON'S
OROPENDOLA.**

Ostinops salmoni Sclater, Ibis, (5), 1, p. 153, pl. 6, 1883—Antioquia, Colombia (cotypes from Concordia and Envigado in coll. of P. L. Sclater, now in British Museum); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 317, 1886—Concordia, Envigado, and Frontino, Colombia; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 307, 1899—Rio Combeima, Tolima; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 625, 1917—Las Lomitas, San Antonio, Gallera, La Sierra, Miraflores, Salento, Laguneta, and La Frijolera, Colombia (crit.).

Ostinops alfredi salmoni Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 162, 1914—western Colombia.

Ostinops atrocastaneus (not of Cabanis) Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 509, pl. 43, figs. 1, 2 (eggs)—Envigado, Concordia, and Frontino, Colombia.

Range.—Subtropical zone of western and central Andes, Colombia.

2: Colombia (Salento, Cauca, central Andes, 2).

***Xanthornus angustifrons sincipitalis* (Cabanis).² YELLOW-
FRONTED OROPENDOLA.**

¹ *Xanthornus angustifrons salmoni* (Sclater) is even darker than *X. a. atrocastaneus*, with very deep olive head and under parts, and deeper chestnut back, being in fact the most intensely colored member of the group.

In addition to eight skins from the western and central Andes of Colombia, we have seen a single example of typical "Bogotá" preparation.

² This form is known to us only from five "Bogotá" trade-skins. All of them have the anterior portion of the crown and conspicuous superciliaries bright yellow, thus agreeing with Cabanis's description.

Ostinops sincipitalis Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 309, 1873—"Neu-Granada" (the type in the Berlin Museum is a native "Bogotá" skin); Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 154—"Bogotá" (in part); Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 296, 1884—Bucaramanga, Colombia; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 318, 1886—"Bogotá" (in part).

Cassicus alfredi (not of Des Murs) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 69—"Bogotá" (in part).

Ostinops atrovirens (not *Cassicus atrovirens* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 128, 1862—part, spec. b, "Bogotá."

Ostinops alfredi sincipitalis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 162, 1914—part, "Bogotá"; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 626, 1917—Agua-dita (above Fusugasugá) and Anolaima, Colombia.

Range.—Subtropical zone of the western slope of the eastern Andes of Colombia, in states of Santander and Cundinamarca.

***Xanthornus angustifrons neglectus** (Chapman).¹ OLIVE-BELLIED OROPENDOLA.

Ostinops sincipitalis neglectus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 190, 1914—Monteredondo, eastern slope of eastern Andes, Colombia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York).

Ostinops alfredi neglectus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 626, 1917—Monteredondo and Andalucia, Colombia.

Cassicus alfredi (not of Des Murs) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 69—"Bogotá" (in part).

Ostinops sincipitalis (not of Cabanis) Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 154—"Bogotá" (in part); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 318, 1886—"Bogotá" (in part).

Ostinops alfredi sincipitalis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 162, 1914—part, western Venezuela (Mérida).

Range.—Subtropical zone of the eastern slope of the eastern Andes of Colombia, and western Venezuela (Tachira, Mérida, and Lara).

1: Venezuela (La Azulita, Mérida, 1).

***Xanthornus angustifrons oleagineus** (Sclater).² OLEAGINOUS OROPENDOLA.

¹*Xanthornus angustifrons neglectus* (Chapman): Very close to *X. a. sincipitalis*, but back more olivaceous, less rufescent; yellow of forehead more restricted and rarely continued backward in short superciliaries; under parts likewise more olivaceous.

Birds from Venezuela do not appear to be separable, though one or two, by more olivaceous coloring, verge in the direction of *X. a. oleagineus*. The yellow frontal patch, while variable in extent, is as a rule more restricted than in *X. a. sincipitalis*, and the superciliaries, if present at all, are much less developed.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 5.—Venezuela: Pedregosa, Mérida, 1; Conejos, Mérida, 1; Montaña de Aricagua, Mérida, 1; Montaña Culata, Mérida, 1; Guarico, Lara, 1.

²*Xanthornus angustifrons oleagineus* (Sclater) is even more decidedly olivaceous than the preceding form, from which it differs, furthermore, by its grayish

Ostinops oleagineus Scater, Ibis, (5), 1, p. 154, pl. 7, 1883—Venezuela (type in coll. of P. L. Scater, now in British Museum); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 319, 1886—Venezuela; Robinson and Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, p. 175, 1901—San Julián, near La Guaira, Venezuela.

Ostinops atrovirens (not *Cassicus atrovirens* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) Scater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 128, 1862—part, spec. e, Venezuela.

Range.—Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela, from Aragua east to Monagas.

3: Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua, 3).

Genus CACICUS Lacépède

Cacicus Lacépède, Tabl. Méth. Mamm. et Ois., p. 6, 1799—type, by subs. desig. (Zimmer, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 17, p. 434, 1930), *Oriolus haemorrhous* Linnaeus.

Cassicus Illiger, Prodr. Syst. Mamm. Av., p. 214, 1811—emendation of *Cacicus* Lacépède.

**Cacicus cela cela* (Linnaeus). YELLOW-RUMPED CACIQUE.

Parus Cela Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 191, 1758—"in Indiis," errore; Surinam substituted as type locality (auct. Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 20, 1906).

Tanagra albirostris Linnaeus, Mus. Ad.-Frid., 2, Prodr., p. 31, 1764—"America"—Surinam (auct. Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 30, 1902).

Oriolus persicus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 161, 1766—based on "Le Cassique jaune" Brisson (Orn., 2, p. 100, pl. 9, fig. 1, Cayenne), "Jupujuba" Marcgrave (Hist. Nat. Bras., p. 193, northeastern Brazil), etc.

Cassicus icteronotus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 5, p. 365, 1816—new name for *Oriolus persicus* Linnaeus; Swainson, Orn. Draw., Part 1, pl. 3, 1834; Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 4, 1838—Chiquitos, Bolivia (spec. in Paris Museum examined); Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 228, 1846—wood region of Peru; Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 273, 1856—Brazil; Bonaparte, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 30, 1857—Cayenne.

Cacicus icteronotus Scater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 26, p. 455, 1858—Gualaquiza, Ecuador.

Cassicus persicus Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 1234, 1831—Belmonte and Ilhéos rivers, Bahia (habits, nest); Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 1, pp. 90, 249, 1847—Isl. Wakenaam and Rio Tapacuma; idem, l.c., 2, p. 364, 1848—Aripai, Rio Rupununi (nesting); Cabanis, in Schomburgk, l.c., 3, p. 681, "1848"—British Guiana; Scater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 128, 1862—Trinidad; Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 84—Trinidad and Venezuela (habits); Scater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 182—upper and lower Ucayali, Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 573—Pará; Cassin, Proc.

(light plumbeous) bill. The absence of the yellow frontal band is not an absolutely constant feature, since some specimens have just as much yellow on the forehead as *X. a. neglectus*.

Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 65 (monog.); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 193, 1870—Goyáz (Nas Areas, Bôa Vista, Goyáz), Matto Grosso (Estrella, Rio dos Piloens, Cuyabá, Villa Maria), and Amazonia (Borba, Rio Madeira; Barra do Rio Negro [=Manãos], Forte do Rio Branco), Brazil (spec. examined); Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 266—upper and lower Ucayali, Nauta, and Santa Cruz, Peru (nest and eggs descr.); Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 381—Pará; Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, p. 79, 1876—Santarém, Brazil; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 608—Bolivia (Chiquitos; Maipiri, Yungas); Forbes, Ibis, 1881, p. 338—near Recife, Pernambuco; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 157 (monog.); Berlepsch, Ibis, 1884, p. 433—Angostura (Orinoco) and Rio Apure, Venezuela; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 411, 1884—Peru (Ucayali, Nauta, Santa Cruz, Moyobamba); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 217—Bartica Grove, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 321, 1886—"Bogotá," Trinidad, British Guiana (Bartica Grove), Cayenne, Pará, Mexiana, Iquitos (Peru), Sarayacu (Ecuador), Mapiri (Bolivia), and Brazil (Pernambuco, Bahia, Goyáz); Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 37, pp. 99, 299, 1889—Fonte Bôa and Tonantins, Rio Solimões, Brazil, and Sarayacu, Ucayali, Peru; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 7, p. 269, 1890—Santarém; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, pp. 72, 84, 1889—Rio Napo, Ecuador, and lower Beni, Bolivia; idem, l.c., 3, p. 377, 1891—Abrilongo and Chapada, Matto Grosso (eggs); idem, l.c., 4, p. 53, 1892—El Pilar [Sucre], Venezuela; Chapman, l.c., 6, p. 36, 1894—Princetown, Trinidad; Phelps, Auk, 14, p. 364, 1897—San Antonio [Sucre], Venezuela; Goeldi, Ibis, 1897, pp. 152, 154, 162—Cunany and Amapá, Brazil; idem, Ibis, 1897, p. 361 (nest and eggs); Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 138, 1898—"Santa Marta," Colombia; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 163, 1900—Cacagualito, Santa Marta, Colombia; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 477—upper Rio Napo, Ecuador; Goeldi, Ibis, 1903, p. 498—Capim River; Ménégau, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 183, 1904—French Guiana (St. Georges, Ouanary, Sinnamary); Haggmann, Zool. Jahrb. (Syst.), 26, p. 28, 1907—Mexiana Island, Brazil; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 298, 1907—Amapá, Pará, Santo Antonio do Prata, Marajó, and Monte Alegre; Beebe, Zoologica, 1, p. 104, 1909—Orinoco delta, Venezuela; Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 352, 1910—Surinam (habits).

Cassidulus flavicrissus (not of Sclater, 1860) Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 129, 1862—part, spec. c, Bolivia.

Casicus persicus Williams, Bull. Dept. Agric. Trin. Tob., 20, p. 135, 1922—Palo Seco and Penal, Trinidad.

Casicus persicus Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 22, p. 114, 1854—Quijos, Ecuador; Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 273, 1866—Trinidad.

Cassicus albirostris Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1896, p. 353—La Merced, Peru; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 30, 1902—Orinoco Valley (Ciudad Bolivar, Altigracia, Caicara) and La Unión, Caura, Venezuela; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 433, 1905—Rio Juruá, Brazil.

Cacicus cela Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 20, 1906—Caparo and Seelet, Trinidad (crit., nomencl.); idem, l.c., 13, p. 359, 1906—Santo Antonio

do Prata, Pará; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 394, 1907—Rio Juruá (range); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 10, 1907—Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., 15, p. 37, 1908—Rio Araguaya, Goyáz; Berlepsch, l.c., 15, pp. 122, 317, 1908—French Guiana (Approuague, Roche-Marie, St. Georges d'Oyapock, Ouanary, Sinnamary); Reiser, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 80, 1910—Maranhão (below Nova York, Rio Parnahyba) and Piahy (Therezina); Ménégau, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 11, 1911—Tocache, Rio Huallaga, Peru; idem, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B. 107, 1911—upper Napo, Ecuador; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Math.-phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, pp. 19, 88, 119, 1912—Iptitinga (Rio Acará), Pará localities, and Mexiana; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 211, 1913—Cariaquito, Paria Peninsula, Venezuela; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 419, 1914—Pará, Ilha das Onças, Providencia, Capanema, Quatipurú, Santo Antonio do Prata, Marajó (Soure, Pindobal, São Natal), Amapá, Monte Alegre, and Maranhão; Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 204, 1916—lower Orinoco and Caura Valley, Venezuela (nesting habits, eggs); Beebe, Zoologica, 2, p. 102, 1916—Utinga, Pará; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 627, 1917—Barrigón, Florencia, and La Morelia, Colombia; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 85, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam; Lima, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), p. 101, 1920—Ilhéos to Belmonte, Bahia; Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 554, 1921—British Guianan localities; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 479, 1922—Don Diego, Santa Marta, Colombia; Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 87, 1922—Baeza road to Napo, Ecuador; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 693, 1926—below San José and Rio Suno, Ecuador; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 61, 1926—Tury-assú, Maranhão; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 176, 1928—Pará; Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 272, 1929—Maranhão (São Bento, Miritiba) and Goyáz (Philadelphia).

Cacicus cela cela Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 282, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira; Zimmer, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 17, p. 431, 1930—Rio Colorado, Chanchamayo, Peru; Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 60, p. 390, 1930—Rio São Lourenço, Matto Grosso, and Rio Solimões; Roberts, Trop. Agric., 11, p. 98, 1934—Trinidad; Stone and Roberts, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 86, p. 393, 1934—Descalvados, Matto Grosso.

Range.—Island of Trinidad; the Guianas; Venezuela; eastern Colombia (eastern base of eastern Andes; Don Diego and Dibulla, north coast of Santa Marta region); eastern Ecuador and Peru; Brazil, south to Bahia, Goyáz, and Matto Grosso; eastern Bolivia.¹

¹ I have not been able to make out any geographic variation, though it appears that birds from Peru and Bolivia as a rule have the body plumage more decidedly glossed with greenish. Size is an unreliable feature, and the extensive material at hand does not corroborate Pelzeln's finding of lesser dimensions and slenderer, straighter bill in the inhabitants of central Brazil.

Additional material examined.—Trinidad: Caparo, 7.—French Guiana: Approuague, 10; Roche-Marie, 1; Cayenne, 2.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove, 2.—Brazil: Forte do Rio Branco, 1; Pará, 1; Iptitinga, Rio Acará, 1; Itaituba, Rio

56: Colombia (Florescia, Caqueta, 2); Peru (Moyobamba, San Martín, 7; Yurimaguas, Loreto, 3; Chanchamayo, Rio Colorado, Junín, 1); Venezuela (Rio Aurare, Zulía, 1; Encontrados, Zulía, 8; Catatumbo, Zulía, 3; Maracay, Aragua, 1; La Ceiba, Trujillo, 1; Valera, Trujillo, 1; Caracas, 2; Pedernales, Amacuro, 1; Piacoa, Amacuro, 1; Cocollar, Sucre, 1); British Guiana (Potaro Landing, 3; Kartabo, 1; Mazaruni River, 1); Dutch Guiana (Paramaribo, 2); Brazil (Serra da Lua, Rio Branco, 3; Serra Grande, Rio Branco, 1; Porto Velho, Rio Madeira, 2; Utinga, Pará, 1; São Bento, Maranhão, 1; Philadelphia, Goyáz, 2; Nova Roma, Goyáz, 3; Ilha, Rio Paraná, Goyáz, 1; Chapada, Matto Grosso, 2).

****Cacicus cela flavicrissus* (Sclater).¹ WESTERN YELLOW-RUMPED CACIQUE.**

Cassidix flavicrissus Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 28, p. 276, 1860—Babahoyo, Ecuador (type in coll. of P. L. Sclater, now in British Museum); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 129, 1862—part, spec. a-b, Babahoyo; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 67 (ex Sclater).

Cassidix melanurus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 66—Guayaquil, Ecuador (descr. of female; type in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia).²

Cassidix flavicrissus Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 322—Lechugal, Peru; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 158—part, western Ecuador; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 552—Yaguachi, Ecuador; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 411, 1884—Lechugal, Peru; idem and Berlepsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, p. 86—Yaguachi, Ecuador; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 322, 1886—part, spec. d-g, western Ecuador (Babahoyo, Guayaquil); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 441, 1886—part, western Ecuador and Peru; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 357, p. 29, 1899—Playas (Guayas) and Vines, Ecuador.

Cacicus flavicrissus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 693, 1926—western Ecuador (Esmeraldas, Chone, Bahia de Carques, Daule,

Tapajóz, 4; Manáos, 1; Borba, Rio Madeira, 2; Calama, Rio Madeira, 4; Marmellos, Rio Madeira, 1; Nova York, Rio Parnahyba, Maranhão, 2; Bahia, 2; Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, 4; Villa Maria, Matto Grosso, 1.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 3.—Ecuador: Rio Napo, 4.—Venezuela: Carúpano, 4; Puerto Cabello, 2; Caicara, Rio Orinoco, 4.—Peru: Juanfué, Rio Huallaga, 1; Sarayacu, Ucayali, 1; La Merced, Chanchamayo, 1.—Bolivia: Chiquitos, 1; Santa Cruz, 1.

¹*Cacicus cela flavicrissus* (Sclater), the western representative, differs from the nominate race by smaller size; slenderer, less curved, also duskier bill; slightly deeper tone of the yellow areas; and by the yellow basal color of the tail being of the same limited extent on the lateral rectrices as on the inner ones.

Nine specimens from western Ecuador have been examined.

²Although described as having "the tail and under tail coverts entirely black," Stone (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 34, 1899) pronounces this supposed species to be identical with *C. c. flavicrissus*.

Guayaquil, Duran, Santa Rosa); Berlioz, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, (2), 4, p. 235, 1932—La Silva, Ecuador.

Range.—Tropical zone of western Ecuador and extreme north-western Peru (Lechugal, Prov. Tumbes).

2: Ecuador (Milagro, Guayas, 2).

***Cacicus cela vitellinus (Lawrence).¹ LAWRENCE'S CACIQUE.**

Cassicus vitellinus Lawrence, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, p. 107—
Isthmus of Panama, New Granada² (type in coll. of Geo. N. Lawrence,
now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); Cassin,
l.c., 1867, p. 66—Panama, Turbo, and Atrato River (monog.).

Cassicus icteronotus (not of Vieillot) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.,
1860, p. 139—Turbo and Atrato River, Colombia.

Cassiculus icteronotus Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 297, 1861
—Panama Railroad.

Cassicus chrysónotus(?) (not of Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) Cassin, Proc. Acad.
Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 139—Turbo, Colombia.

Cacicus persicus (not *Oriolus persicus* Linnaeus) Sclater and Salvin, Proc.
Zool. Soc. Lond., 1864, p. 353—Panama Railroad.

Cassicus flavicrissus (not *Cassiculus flavicrissus* Sclater) Wyatt, Ibis, 1871,
p. 329—Lake of Paturia, Magdalena, Colombia; Sclater and Salvin,
Ibis, 1871, p. 329 (crit.); idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 509—
Remedios, Antioquia, Colombia (eggs descr.); Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 158
—part, Panama and Colombia (Magdalena Valley and Antioquia);
Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 441, 1886—part,
Panama (Lion Hill) and Colombia; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11,
p. 322, 1886—part, spec. a, b, h-l, Panama (Lion Hill) and Colombia
(Magdalena Valley, Remedios); Robinson, Flying Trip to Tropics, p. 160,
1895—Magdalena Valley.

Cacicus vitellinus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 188, 1902—
Colombia and Panama (monog.); Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3,
p. 64, 1902—Sona, Panama; Thayer and Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.,
46, p. 221, 1906—savanna of Panama (young descr.); Chapman, Bull.
Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 627, 1917—Rio Salaquí and Algodonal
(Magdalena), Colombia (crit.); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70,
p. 280, 1918—Agua Clara, Trinidad River, Panama; Todd and Carriker,
Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 480, 1922—Fundación and Valencia, Santa
Marta region, Colombia; Hallinan, Auk, 46, p. 320, 1924—Panama

¹ *Cacicus cela vitellinus* (Lawrence) agrees with *C. c. flavicrissus* in tail pattern, but differs by larger, ivory yellowish bill without any plumbeous at the base; deeper, more orange (light cadmium rather than lemon chrome) tone of the yellow areas; much smaller orange patch on the upper wing coverts, etc.

In spite of its pronounced characters and geographic isolation, this is clearly a local representative of *C. cela*.

Additional material examined.—Panama: Lion Hill, 4.—Colombia: Remedios, 4.

² Lawrence's remark that he has also *seen* the species from "Nicaragua" is clearly an error.

Canal Zone (Tiger Hill, Rio Algarrobo, Rio Caimitillo); Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72, p. 369, 1932—Permé and Obaldia, Panama.

Cacicus flavicrissus vitellinus Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 28, 1919—Pacora, Panama (crit.).

Cacicus cela vitellinus Bangs and Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 226, 1922—Rio Esnápe and Jesusito, Darien.

Cacicus vitellinus vitellinus Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 190, 1929—El Tigre (Rio Cupe) and Cana, Panama.

Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Panama, from the Canal Zone eastward, and northern Colombia, from the lower Atrato (Rio Salaquí; Turbo) east to the western and southern base of the Santa Marta Mountains (Fundación, Valencia) and the Magdalena Valley (Lake Paturia; Algodonal) and its affluents (Remedios, Rio Ité).

4: Panama (Aspinwall, Colón, 1; Agua Dulce, Coclé, 1); Colombia (Fundación, Magdalena, 1; Lorica, Bolivar, 1).

****Cacicus haemorrhous affinis* (Swainson). BRAZILIAN RED-RUMPED CACIQUE.**

Cassicus affinis Swainson, Ornith. Draw., Part 1, pl. 2, 1834—"Brazil" (descr. of adult male; type lost).¹

Cassicus haemorrhous (not *Oriolus haemorrhous* Linnaeus) Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 1230, 1831—Belmonte River, Bahia (habits); Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 428, 1850—Brazil (diag.); Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 186, 1851—Brazil; Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, p. 833, 1853—Brazil (crit.); idem, Not. Orn. Coll. Delattre, p. 11, 1854—Brazil (crit.); Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 274, 1856—southeastern Brazil (habits, nest, eggs); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 63—Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santa Catharina, Brazil (diag.); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 193, 1870—Rio de Janeiro (Sapitiba) and São Paulo (Rio Tybaya, Tejuco, Cubatão); Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 400—Minas Geraes; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 248, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina; Cabanis, l.c., 22, p. 85, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 160—Bahia to "Rio Grande do Sul" (crit.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 324, 1886—Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Geraes (Santa Fé), São Paulo (Rio Tybaya, Rio Claro), and "Rio Grande do Sul (Pelotas)"; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 170, 1899—Piracicaba, São Paulo; Miranda-Ribeiro, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 24, p. 255, 1923—Mont-Serrat, Itatiaya; Velho, l.c., p. 263, 1923—Mont-Serrat.

¹ Although the type appears to be lost, since it is not in the Swainson Collection at Cambridge (Engl.), as I am informed by Mr. N. B. Kinnear, who took great pains in trying to locate this important specimen, I think there is hardly any doubt as to *C. affinis* being the earliest name for the dull-colored form of eastern Brazil, as has first been intimated by Mr. Zimmer. Poor as the plate is, however, it agrees much better with the Brazilian than with the Guianan form. Besides, it must be remembered that Swainson himself visited that part of Brazil where *C. aphanes* auct. is of common occurrence.

Icterus haemorrhous Swainson, Ornith. Draw., Part 1, pl. 1, 1834—"Brazil" (=female).

Cassicus aphanes Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 300 (in text), 1889—Santa Catharina (type in coll. of H. von Berlepsch, now in Frankfurt Museum).

Ostinops cherrieanus Bertoni, Anal. Cient. Parag., 1, p. 82, Jan., 1901—Mondafh, Paraguay (type in coll. of A. W. de Bertoni).

Cassicus haemorrhous aphanes Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 154, 1900—Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro.

Cacicus haemorrhous aphanes Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 395, 1907—São Paulo (Caconde, Itararé, Itapura, Rio Mogy-guassú, Alto da Serra, Botucatu), Bahia, and Minas Geraes (Marianna, Andrades); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 401, 1910—Misiones, "Chaco Santafecino," and Alto Paraná; Dabbene, l.c., 23, p. 369, 1912—Itape-miní, Paraguay; Chrostowski, Compt. Rend. Soc. Scient. Varsovie, 5, pp. 489, 500, 1912—Rio Ivahy, Paraná; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 65, 1914—Paraguay; Lima, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), p. 101, 1920—Ilhéos to Belmonte, Bahia; Sztolcman, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 194, 1926—Candido de Abreu, Paraná; Holt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 57, p. 323, 1928—Serra do Itatiaya, Brazil.

Cacicus aphanes Dabbene, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 365, 1914 (range).

Range.—Wooded region of eastern Brazil, from Pernambuco, Bahia, and Minas Geraes south to Santa Catharina; Paraguay and the adjoining parts of Argentina (Chaco and Misiones).¹

24: Brazil (Macaco Secco, Bahia, 6; Bahia, 1; Rio das Velhas, Minas Geraes, 3; Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande, São Paulo, 1; Candido de Abreu, Paraná, 1; Joinville, Santa Catharina, 8); Argentina (Rio Paranay, Misiones, 1; Iguazú, Misiones, 3).

****Cacicus haemorrhous haemorrhous* (Linnaeus). RED-RUMPED CACIQUE.**

Oriolus haemorrhous Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 161, 1766—based on "Le Cassique rouge" Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 98, pl. 8, fig. 2, "Brasilia et Cayana" (type, from Cayenne, in the Réaumur Collection).

Cassicus haemorrhous Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 1, p. 249, 1847—Rio Tapacuma; idem, l.c., 2, pp. 364, 365, 1848—Aripai, Rio Rupununi (nesting habits); Cabanis, l.c., 3, p. 681, "1848" [=1849]—British Guiana; Selater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 129, 1862—Cayenne; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 300, 1889 (crit., nomencl.); Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 31, 1902—Orinoco River (Nericagua) and Caura Valley (Suapuré, Nicare), Venezuela; Goeldi, Ibis, 1903, p. 498—Capim River, Pará; Sneath, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 499, 1908—Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz.

"*Cassicus affinis* Sw. (*crassirostris*, aliq.)" [sic] Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, p. 833, 1853 (diag.); idem, Not. Orn. Coll. Delattre, p. 11, 1854—Cayenne (diag.).

¹ *Additional material examined*.—Brazil: Bahia, 5; Sapitiba, Rio de Janeiro, 1; Rio Tibaya, São Paulo, 2; Cubatão, São Paulo, 1; Joinville, Santa Catharina, 19.

Cassicus affinis (not of Swainson) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 64—Cayenne (crit.); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 193, 1870—Castanha Paraná, Orinoco, Venezuela, and Pará, Brazil; Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 381—Pará; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 161—part, Cayenne, British Guiana, Pará, Rio Negro, and Sarayacu (Ecuador); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 414, 1884—part, Cayenne (descr.); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 218—Bartica Grove and Camacusa, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 325, 1886—British Guiana (Demerara, Bartica Grove), Cayenne, Pará, and eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu); Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 478—Baeza, Ecuador; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 298, 1907—Pará, Rio Capim, and Rio Guamá, Brazil; Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 356, 1910—Surinam (habits).

Cacicus haemorrhous Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 573—Pará; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 12, p. 279, 1905—Igarapé-Assú, Pará; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 395, 1907—"Venezuela, Trinitade" (range in part); Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 123, 1908—Cayenne; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 419, 1914—Pará, Ananindeua, Rio Guamá (Ourém), Rio Capim, and Rio Tapajóz (Villa Braga); Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 557, 1921—Abary River, Mazaruni, and Bartica.

Cacicus haemorrhous haemorrhous Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 360, 1906—Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará; (?)idem, l.c., 14, p. 354, 1907—Humaytá, Rio Madeira; idem, Abhandl. Math.-phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, pp. 19, 88, 1912—Pará localities; Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 205, 1916—upper Orinoco; Beebe, Zoologica (N.Y.), 2, p. 102, 1916—Utinga, Pará; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 85, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo and Javaweg, Surinam.

(?)*Cacicus haemorrhous* subsp. Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 282, 1910—Humaytá, Rio Madeira.

Cacicus haemorrhous affinis [sic] Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 628, 1917—Florescia and La Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia.

Cacicus haemorrhous affinis Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 693, 1926—eastern Ecuador; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 176, 1928—Pinheiro, Pará.

Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Orinoco Valley and its tributaries); southeastern Colombia (Caquetá); eastern Ecuador; northeastern Brazil, south to the Pará region and (?)west to the Rio Madeira (Humaytá).¹

¹ Birds from the Pará region agree with a Guianan series. A single adult male from the Rio Madeira (Humaytá), however, is much larger (wing, 209; tail, 125; bill, 40), and has a much stronger, more powerful bill. While the significance of this divergency remains to be determined by additional material, it seems well to state that the bird is quite different from *C. u. uropygialis*, having another wing formula, more glossy plumage, the red of the rump deeper in tone, as well as much more extended towards the back, and the culminal ridge slightly flattened in the middle.

Additional material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 3.—Surinam: 5.—British Guiana: Demerara, 3; Bartica Grove, 2.—Venezuela: Nericagua, Orinoco, 4; Suapuré, Caura, 4.—Brazil: Pará, 8; Humaytá, Rio Madeira, 1.

12: British Guiana (Mazaruni River, 2; Potaro, 1; unspecified, 7); Dutch Guiana (Overtoom, Pará District, 2).

****Cacicus uropygialis uropygialis* (Lafresnaye).¹ CURVE-BILLED CACIQUE.**

Cassicus uropygialis Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 290, 1843—Colombia—"Bogotá" (type in coll. of F. de Lafresnaye, now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf. Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 417, 1930); idem, l.c., 10, p. 218,² 1847—"Bogotá" (crit.); Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 428, 1850—Colombia ("Bogotá") and Peru (diag.); Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 129, 1862—"Bogotá"; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 64—part, "Bogotá" (crit.); Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 509—Jerico, Antioquia, Colombia; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 162—Ecuador ("Jima") and Colombia ("Bogotá"; Antioquia); Taczanowski and Berlepsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, p. 86—Machay and Mapoto, eastern Ecuador (crit.); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 325, 1886—part, spec. a-e, Colombia ("Bogotá"; "Remedios") and Ecuador ("Jima"); Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 357, p. 29, 1899—San José, eastern Ecuador.

Cacicus uropygialis Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 23, p. 153, 1855—"Bogotá."

Cassicus curvirostris Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 10, p. 218 (in text), 1847—proposed as a substitute for *C. uropygialis*.

¹*Cacicus uropygialis uropygialis* (Lafresnaye): Superficially not unlike *C. haemorrhous affinis*, but the black body coloration duller, with the glossy metallic blue apical edges to the dorsal feathers (so conspicuous in the allied species) barely suggested by a faint satiny sheen; red color above restricted to the rump proper and much paler, grenadine red rather than deep scarlet; the white at the base of the hind neck feathers more extensive as well as purer; culminal ridge higher and evenly convex instead of flattened or indented in the middle; wing formula somewhat different, the first (outermost) primary being shorter and falling between the sixth and seventh instead of between the fifth and sixth, the fourth and fifth forming the tip of the wing.

I am unable to separate, at least with the available material, Peruvian birds (*pachyrhynchus*) from those of Colombia (*uropygialis*). In coloration they are absolutely the same, and size does not afford any useful criterion for the differentiation of two forms either. Two adult males from Peru (Chinchao; Cueva Seca, Huallaga region) measure: wing, 160; tail, 130; others from Colombia ("Bogotá"; Rio Lima; Andalucia), wing, 153, 157, 165; tail, 125, 130, 137. The bird from Cueva Seca, almost topotypical *pachyrhynchus*, agrees in every respect with ours from Chinchao.

For the present, I have maintained the specific distinctness of *C. uropygialis*, since both *C. u. uropygialis* and *C. h. affinis* are reported to occur in eastern Ecuador, although it remains to be determined by further researches if they are really found together in the same altitudinal zone. It should be noted, however, that an immature bird from Tarapoto (Cumbase) resembles *C. h. affinis* in wing formula, though otherwise it is a typical *uropygialis*.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 9; Rio Lima, Cauca, 1; Andalucia, west slope of eastern Andes, 2.—Ecuador: below Oyacachi, 2; Baeza, 2.—Peru: Tarapoto (Cumbase), 1; Cueva Seca, Rio Tocache, Huallaga drainage, 1.

² Misprinted "*uropigialis*."

"*Cassicus uropygialis* Lafr. (*curvirostris* Aliq.)" [sic] Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, p. 833, 1853—"Nouvelle Grenade" (crit.); idem, Not. Orn. Coll. Delattre, p. 11, 1854 (reprint).

Cassicus haemorrhous (not *Oriolus haemorrhous* Linnaeus) Selater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 266—Chamicuros, Peru.

Cassicus affinis (not of Swainson) Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 414, 1884—part, Chamicuros, Peru; Selater, Ibis, 1883, p. 161—part, Chamicuros.

Cassicus pachyrhynchus Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 299, 1889—Tarapoto (Cumbase), Rio Huallaga, Peru (type in coll. of H. von Berlepsch, now in Frankfort Museum).

Cacicus uropygialis Ménégau, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 11, 1911—Cueva Seca, Rio Tocache, Huallaga drainage, Peru (spec. in Paris Museum examined); Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 87, 1922—Baeza and Cuyuco, Ecuador.

Cacicus uropygialis uropygialis Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 628, 1917—Colombia (Rio Lima and Los Jambos, Cauca; Salento; Andalucia; Fusugasugá); idem, l.c., 55, p. 694, 1926—below Oyacachi, Baeza, and lower Sumaco, Ecuador; Zimmer, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 17, p. 432, 1930—Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco, Peru (crit.).

Range.—Subtropical (and rarely Tropical) zone of Colombia (excepting Pacific slope), eastern Ecuador, and northern Peru (Chamicuros; Tarapoto, Rio Huallaga; Cueva Seca, Rio Tocache; Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco).

1: Peru (Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco, 1).

****Cacicus uropygialis pacificus* Chapman.¹ PACIFIC CURVE-BILLED CACIQUE.**

Cacicus uropygialis pacificus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 657, Dec., 1917—Alto Bonito, Rio Sucio, Colombia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, l.c., 36, p. 629, 1917—Rio Salaquí, Alto Bonito, Baudo, La Vieja, Barbacoas, Buenavista (Nariño), and Puerto Valdivia (lower Cauca), Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 694, 1926—Esmeraldas and La Chonta, western Ecuador.

Cassicus uropygialis (not of Lafresnaye) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 139—falls of the Rio Truando, Colombia; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 64—part, lower Atrato; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 552—Chimbo, Ecuador; Selater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 325,

¹*Cacicus uropygialis pacificus* Chapman: Similar to *C. u. uropygialis*, but much smaller; agreeing in dimensions with *C. u. microrhynchus*, but with the bill of the same size and shape as in *C. u. uropygialis*. Wing, (male) 133–140, (female) 118–124; tail, 93–100, (female) 86–91; bill, 28–30, (female) 25–28.

This form combines the general dimensions of *C. u. microrhynchus* with the powerful bill of *C. u. uropygialis*, thus occupying in its characters an intermediate position as it does geographically.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: mouth of the Rio Calima, 3; Noanamá, 1; near Sipí, 1.—Ecuador: Bulón, Prov. Esmeraldas, 3; Santo Domingo, 1; Chimbo, 1.

1886—part, spec. f, "northwest coast of South America"; Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 486, 1898—Cachabí, Ecuador.

Cacicus uropygialis Ménégau, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Méri. Equat., 9, p. B. 108, 1911—Santo Domingo, Ecuador; Hellmayr, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1911, p. 1121—mouth of Rio Calima, Noanamá, and near Sipi, Chocó, Colombia (crit.).

Range.—Tropical zone of the Pacific slope of Ecuador and Colombia, north to the lower Atrato, east into Antioquia (Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca).

3: Colombia (Tadó, Rio San Juan, Chocó, 1; Barbacoas, Nariño, 1); Ecuador (Bulún, Prov. Esmeraldas, 1).

****Cacicus uropygialis microrhynchus* (Sclater and Salvin).
SMALL-BILLED CACIQUE.**

Cassidix microrhynchus Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1864, p. 353—Panama Railroad (type in coll. of P. L. Sclater, now in British Museum); Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, p. 181, 1865—Greytown, Nicaragua.

Cassidix uropygialis (not *Cassidix uropygialis* Lafresnaye) Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 297, 1861—Lion Hill, Panama.

Cacicus microrhynchus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 65—Panama (monog.); Frantz, Journ. Orn., 17, p. 303, 1869—Tucuriquí, Costa Rica; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 162—Panama, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 325, 1886—Nicaragua (Chontales), Costa Rica (Peje), Veragua (Santiago, Cordillera de Tolé), and Panama (Bugaba, Lion Hill); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 442, 1886—Nicaragua to Panama (excl. of Turbo); Zeledón, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 112, 1887—Pózo Azul de Pirris and Pacuare, Costa Rica; Cherrie, Anal. Inst. Fis.-Geog. y Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 4, p. 140, 1893—Lagarto, Costa Rica; Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 495, 1893—Rio Escondido, Nicaragua, and Rio Frio, Costa Rica (habits, nest).

Cacicus microrhynchus Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 142—Veragua (Santa Fé, Santiago, Cordillera de Tolé); idem, l.c., 1870, p. 190—Bugaba, Chiriquí; idem, Ibis, 1869, p. 319—Peje, Costa Rica; idem, Ibis, 1872, pp. 313, 317—Chontales, Nicaragua; Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 34, 1900—Loma del León, Panama; idem, Auk, 18, p. 370, 1901—Divalá, Chiriquí; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 189, 1902—Nicaragua to Panama (excl. of Turbo) (monog.); Bangs, Auk, 24, p. 308, 1907—Pózo del Rio Grande and Lagarto, Costa Rica; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 834, 1910—Costa Rica (Bonilla, Jiménez, Pózo Azul de Pirris, La Vijagua, Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, Limón, Guápiles, Carrillo, Rio Sicsola, Cuábre, Guácimo, El Hogar; habits); Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 29, 1919—Talamanca (Sipurio), Costa Rica; Hallinan, Auk, 41, p. 320, 1924—Tiger Hill, Panama; Kennard and Peters, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 38, p. 464, 1928—Almirante and Boquete Trail, Panama; Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 343, 1931—Changuinola,

Almirante, Western River, Boquete Trail, Guábo, and Crimacola, Panama; Griscom, l.c., 72, p. 369, 1932—Permé and Obaldia, Panama.

Range.—Tropical zone of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, east to Darien.

17: Costa Rica (Matina, Limón, 2; Siquirres, Limón, 2; Limón, 10; El Pózo, Rio Terraba, 1; Old Harbor, 1); Panama (Veragua, 1).

Genus *ARCHIPLANUS* Cabanis¹

Archiplanus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 186, October, 1851—type, by monotypy, *Cassicus albirostris* Vieillot.

**Archiplanus albirostris* (Vieillot). WHITE-BILLED CACIQUE.

Cassicus albirostris Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 5, p. 364, 1816—based on "Japú negro y amarillo" Azara, No. 59, no locality specified, presumably Paraguay; Hartlaub, Syst. Index Azara, p. 4, 1847—Rio Grande do Sul; Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 272, 1856—Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, Paraguay, "Guyana," and "Colombia," errore;² Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 68—Rio Paraná, Brazil (crit.); Selater, Ibis, 1883, p. 159—Paraguay and Brazil (monog.); Berlepsch and Ihering, Zeits. Ges. Orn., 2, p. 126, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; Selater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 323, 1886—southern Brazil (São Paulo; "Rio Claro, Goyáz;" Rio Grande do Sul); Dalgleish, Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edin., 10, p. 77, 1889—Ytañú, Paraguay (nest and eggs descr.); Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 126—lower Pilcomayo, Chaco; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 7, 1895—Baranquera la Novia, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 12, No. 292, p. 10, 1897—Tala, Salta; Ihering, Ann. Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 122, 1899—Mundo Novo and São Lourenço, Rio Grande do Sul; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 169, 1899—Piracicaba, São Paulo; Kerr, Ibis, 1901, p. 224—Villa Concepción and Gran Chaco, Paraguay; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, p. 181, 1902—San Pablo and Vipos (Cerro del Choro), Tucumán; idem, Rev. Letr. Cienc. Soc., 3, No. 13, p. 45, 1905—same localities; Baer, Ornith., 12, p. 218, 1904—Santa Ana, Tucumán; Lüderwaldt, Zool. Jahrb. (Syst.), 27, p. 359, 1909—Itatiaya, São Paulo; Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 103—Paraguay (Arjerichi, Villa Oliva, Villa Franca); Ménégau, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 11, p. 8, 1918—Villa Lutetia, near San Ignacio, Misiones. *Xanthornus chrysopterus* Vigors, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 6, p. 190, Suppl., pl. 9, July, 1825—Brazil (location of type not stated).

[*Cassicus*] *J. dubius* Merrem, in Ersch and Gruber, Allg. Encycl. Wiss., 15, p. 279, 1826—based on "Japú negro y amarillo," Azara, No. 59.

¹*Archiplanus* Cabanis: Similar to *Cassicus*, but bill smaller, the culmen nearly straight, usually not distinctly elevated or expanded basally, relatively broader and more depressed terminally; commissure nearly straight; mandible not expanded laterally; nostrils larger, the postnasal membrane thickened immediately back of nostrils, forming a slight rim which coalesces with the operculum; wing tip shorter and more rounded; aftershaft of feathers usually better developed; plumage duller and more lax, the frontal feathers somewhat longer and less dense.

²Burmeister's record (in Journ. Orn., 8, p. 258, 1860) from Mendoza and Paraná is a mistake (cf. Burmeister, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 494, 1861).

- Cassiculus albirostris* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 428, 1850—Brazil and Paraguay; Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 129, 1862—Rio Grande; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 193, 1870—São Paulo (Butuhurú, Ponte Alta) and Paraná (Lança, São Luiz, Campo Comprido, Curytiba); Doering, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p. 255, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes.
- Archiplanus albirostris* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 186, 1851—Rio Grande.
- Cacicus chrysopterus* Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 394, 1907—São Paulo (Iguapé, Ubatuba, Itararé, Alto da Serra, Campo de Jordão) and Buenos Aires; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 401, 1910—Tucumán (San Pablo), Misiones, Chaco, and Isles del Delta del Paraná, Argentina; Chrostowski, Compt. Rend. Soc. Scient. Varsovie, 5, pp. 489, 500, 1912—Vera Guarany, Paraná; Dabbene, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 365, 1914 (range in Argentina); Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 65, 1914—Alto Paraná, Paraguay; Tremoleras, El Hornero, 2, p. 24, 1920—Uruguay (Flores, Soriano, Rio Negro); Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 54, 1923— island near Santa Elena, Entre Ríos (breeding); Sztolcman, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 194, 1926—Rio Claro and Salto Guayra, Paraná.
- Archiplanus chrysopterus* Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 183, 1909—Tucumán (habits); Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922–23, p. 662, 1924—Delta del Paraná, Buenos Aires.
- Archiplanus albirostris* Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 388, 1926—Chaco Argentino (Resistencia, Las Palmas, Riacho Pilaga) and Paraguay (Puerto Pinasco); Pereyra, El Hornero, 4, p. 33, 1927—Chaco Santafecino; Holt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 57, p. 322, 1928—Itatiaya, São Paulo; Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vogel, p. 282, 1930—San José and Tapikiolé, Formosa, and Holguin, Bolivia (crit.).

Range.—Eastern Bolivia (Holguin, Prov. Valle Grande, Dept. Santa Cruz); northern Argentina (Tala, Salta; Tucumán; Chaco Santa Fé; Corrientes; Entre Ríos; Misiones; islands in the delta of the Paraná, Buenos Aires); Paraguay; Uruguay; southeastern Brazil, from São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul.¹

3: Argentina (Vala, Jujuy, 1; Concepción, Tucumán, 1; Rio Paraná, Misiones, 1).

****Archiplanus leucoramphus leucoramphus* (Bonaparte). BONA-PARTE'S YELLOW-RUMPED CACIQUE.**

Xanthornus leucoramphus Bonaparte, Atti Sesta Riun. Sci. Ital. Milano, 1844, p. 405, 1845—Santa-Fé-de-Bogotá, Colombia (type in coll. of O. Antinori, Perugia).

¹ This species varies somewhat in size, but I have not been able to correlate dimensions with particular geographic areas. Adult males from various localities measure on the wing as follows: Paraná (Lança, Curytiba), 98, 102, 103, 104; Formosa, Argentina, 103, 105, 108; Tucumán, 104; Concepción, Paraguay, 95 (female?), 98, 99; Holguin, Bolivia, 103.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Lança, Paraná, 2; Curytiba, Paraná, 5.—Paraguay: Concepción, 3.—Argentina: Tucumán, 2; San José, Formosa, 4.—Bolivia: Holguin, 2.

Cassidix leucoramphus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 428, 1850—Santa-Fé-de-Bogotá.

Archiplanus leucoramphus Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 23, p. 153, 1855—Bogotá; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 694, 1926—Ecuador (above Loja, upper Sumaco, above Baeza, and below Papallacta).

Cassidix leucoramphus Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 28, p. 552, 1858—Matos, near Riobamba, Ecuador; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 129, 1862—Ecuador (Matos) and New Granada.

Cassidix leucoramphus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 67—"Bogotá" and Ecuador (crit.); Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 509—Envigado, Concordia, and Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 159—Colombia ("Bogotá," Antioquia) and Ecuador (Matos, San Lucas); Taczanowski and Berlepsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, p. 86—San Rafael, Ecuador; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 323, 1886—Colombia ("Bogotá," Envigado) and Ecuador (Matos, San Lucas); Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 357, p. 29, 1899—Pun, Ecuador; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 478—Baeza, Ecuador.

Cassidix leucoramphus Ménégau, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B. 108, 1911—Oyacachi, Ecuador.

Cassidix leucoramphus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 628, 1917—Colombia (Andes west of Popayán, Almaguer, Laguneta, El Eden, and Subia); Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 87, 1922—Baeza, Ecuador; Berlioz, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, (2), 4, p. 628, 1932—El Portete de Tarquí, Ecuador.

Range.—Humid Temperate zone of Colombia (excepting Santa Marta region) and eastern Ecuador.¹

7: Colombia ("Bogotá," 2; Páramo de Tamá, Santander, 4; Almaguer, Cauca, 1).

****Archiplanus leucoramphus peruvianus* (Zimmer).² PERUVIAN YELLOW-RUMPED CACIQUE.**

Cassidix leucoramphus peruvianus Zimmer, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 66, 1924—mountains near Panao, Dept. Huánuco, Peru (type in Field Museum).

Cassidix leucoramphus peruvianus Zimmer, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 17, p. 432, 1930—near Panao, Peru.

¹ Ecuadorian specimens agree with others from Colombia.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Almaguer, Cauca, 2; Laguneta, Cauca, 4; "Bogotá," 6.—Ecuador: Oyacachi, 1; Pun, 4; unspecified, 3.

² *Archiplanus leucoramphus peruvianus* (Zimmer): Similar to *A. l. leucoramphus*, but bill heavier, with the bluish coloration at the basal portion more restricted and less abruptly defined anteriorly; concealed white collar above and below restricted to the neck, the bases of the feathers of the adjoining areas dark gray. Size the same.

Additional material examined.—Peru, Dept. Junín: Rumicruz, 2; Chilpes, 1.

Cassiculus chrysonotus (not *Cassicus chrysonotus* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1874, p. 523—Chilpes, Vitoc, Peru.

Cassicus leucoramphus (not *Xanthornus leucoramphus* Bonaparte) Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 17—Tamiapampa, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 413, 1884—Peru (Chilpes, Chachapoyas); Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1896, p. 354—Chilpes and Maraynioc, Peru.

Range.—Humid Temperate zone of Peru, from Amazonas south to Junín.

1: Peru (mountains near Panao, Huánuco, 1).

***Archiplanus chrysonotus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny).¹ BOLIVIAN YELLOW-RUMPED CACIQUE.**

Cassicus chrysonotus Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 3, 1838—Yungas, Bolivia (types in Paris Museum examined); d'Orbigny, Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 367, pl. 52, fig. 1, 1844—eastern side of the Cordillera at Charapacce (between Suri and Enquisivi), Prov. Yungas, and Morochata, Prov. Ayupaya; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 67—Bolivia (ex d'Orbigny); Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, pp. 780, 781—Huasampilla, Dept. Cuzco, Peru (crit.); Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1879, p. 608—Ramosani and Tilotilo, Yungas, Bolivia; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 159—Bolivia and southern Peru (monog.); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 412, 1884—Peru (Huasampilla; Pariahuanca, Montaña of Huancayo); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 322, 1886—Bolivia (Tilotilo, Ramosani) and southern Peru (Huasampilla); Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornith., 13, p. 112, 1906—Marcapata, Peru; Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 124, 1921—Torontoy, Urubamba, Peru.

Range.—Humid Temperate zone of Bolivia and southern Peru (Dept. Cuzco, north to the southern border of Dept. Junín).

***Archiplanus sclateri* (Dubois).² SCLATER'S BLACK CACIQUE.**

Agelaius sclateri Dubois, Bull. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat. Belg., 5, No. 1, p. 1, pl. 1, 1887—"Republique de l'Equateur" (type in Brussels Museum).

¹ *Archiplanus chrysonotus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny), in spite of its differently shaped bill and larger size, may prove to be conspecific with *A. leucoramphus*. Several Bolivian specimens show faint traces of yellowish fringes to some of the upper wing coverts, while as a rule these are practically uniform black. A single specimen from Huasampilla, Dept. Cuzco, does not differ from the Bolivian average. According to Taczanowski, the present form ranges north to the southern border of Junín, though the single example examined by him (from Pariahuanca, near Huancayo) is described as having larger yellow markings on the wing coverts than two from Bolivia, which seems to suggest intergradation.

Material examined.—Peru: Huasampilla, 1.—Bolivia: Chaco (La Paz), 4; Pasana, 6; Cocapata, 7; Cillutincara, 1; Sandillani, 1; Pucyuni, 2; unspecified, 2.

² *Archiplanus sclateri* (Dubois): Uniform black, body plumage with a slight silky gloss; bill grayish, tip yellowish. Wing, (male) 108, (female) 98; tail, 96, (female) 90; bill, 23.

In certain characters, such as more expanded basal part of the culmen and longer gonydeal rami, this very distinct species approaches the genus *Cacicus*, but

Archiplanus sclateri Miller, Auk, **41**, p. 465, 1924 (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **55**, p. 694, 1926—eastern Ecuador (Rio Suno and San José).

Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador (Rio Suno, San José, El Juno, Archidona).

****Archiplanus solitarius* (Vieillot).¹ AZARA'S BLACK CACIQUE.**

Cassicus solitarius Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **5**, p. 364, 1816—based on "Japú negro" Azara, No. 58, Paraguay;² Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., **2**, in Mag. Zool., **8**, cl. 2, p. 3, 1838—Yuracares, Bolivia (spec. in Paris Museum examined); Hartlaub, Syst. Ind. Azara, p. 4, 1847—Paraguay; Burmeister, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 493, 1861—"Mendoza" and Paraná; Doering, Period. Zool. Arg., **1**, p. 255, 1874—Barrancas, Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 608—Yuracares (ex d'Orbigny); Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 133, 1883—Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Ríos; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 415, 1884—Peru (Nauta, Pebas).

Cassicus nigerrimus Spix, Av. Sp. Nov. Bras., **1**, p. 66, pl. 63, fig. 1, 1824—"ad ripam fl. Amazonum" (type in Munich Museum; cf. Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 612, 1906); Swainson, Orn. Draw., Part 1, pl. 4, 1834.

[*Cassicus*] *T. bursarius* Merrem, in Ersch and Gruber, Allg. Encycl. Wiss., **15**, p. 277, 1826—based on "Japú negro" Azara, No. 58.

Amblycercus solitarius Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **37**, p. 832, 1853—Paraguay; idem, Not. Orn. Coll. Delattre, p. 10, 1854—Paraguay; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 73—Brazil, Paraguay, and Ecuador (monog.); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 326, 1886—Peru (Ucayali, Pebas, Iquitos), Bolivia, Brazil (Cuyabá, Pernambuco, Ceará), and Buenos Aires; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., **35**, p. 10, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 72, 1888—Concepción, Entre Ríos; Riker and Chapman, Auk, **7**, p. 269, 1890—Santarém; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **3**, p. 379, 1891—Corumbá, Matto Grosso, and Piedra Blanca, Bolivia; Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 126—Fortín Nueve, lower Pilcomayo; Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 171—Rio Negro, Uruguay (nest); Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **10**, No. 208, p. 8, 1895—Paraguay (Colonia Rizzo), Matto Grosso (Corumbá), and Chaco (Resistencia);

has the short, rounded wing tip and the nearly perfectly straight culmen of the other members of *Archiplanus*. In coloration it is surprisingly like *Amblycercus holosericeus*, from which it may, however, be easily distinguished by quite differently shaped, much shorter bill, proportionately shorter tail, and deeper, more glossy black plumage.

Material examined.—Eastern Ecuador: Archidona, 1; El Juno, 1 (both in the Munich Museum).

¹*Archiplanus solitarius* (Vieillot), although differing by slightly more flattened bill with blunter, less pointed tip, is so similar in other structural characters to the genotype, that its reference to the same genus seems to be justified, as has clearly been explained by Wetmore (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 390, 1926).

²Vieillot's description is based on Azara's account. The species seen by him in Santo Domingo and believed to be the same bird does not belong here at all.

Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1896, p. 354—La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru; Kerr, Ibis, 1901, p. 224—Villa Concepción, Paraguay; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 395, 1907—"Mendoza" (range); Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 298, 1907—Marajó and Monte Alegre, Brazil; Reiser, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 80, 1910—Therezina, Piahy; Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 103—Paraguay (Puerto Pinasco, Villa Pilar); Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 65, 1914—Paraguay; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 419, 1914—Marajó (Pindobal, São Natal), Arumanduba, Monte Alegre, and Rio Jamundá (Faro), Brazil; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 629, 1917—Villavicencio, Colombia; Tremoleras, El Hornero, 2, p. 24, 1920—Uruguay (Soriano, Rio Negro); Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 54, 1923—Island near Santa Elena, Entre Ríos; Pereyra, l.c., 3, p. 173, 1923—San Isidro, Buenos Aires (breeding); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 695, 1926—Rio Suno and below San José, Ecuador; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, pp. 42, 61, 1926—Ceará and Maranhão (São Bento); Serié, El Hornero, 5, p. 46, 1932 (life in captivity).

Cassidix solitarius Scater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 130, 1862—Bolivia; Scater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 182—Nauta, Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 978—Pebas, Peru; Pelzel, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 194, 1870—Goyáz (Porto do Rio Araguay) and Matto Grosso (Cuyabá, Barbado, Villa Bella de Matto Grosso), Brazil; Scater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 266—Nauta and Pebas, Peru; Scater, Ibis, 1883, p. 162—Paraguay, Argentina (Buenos Aires), Brazil (Ceará and Matto Grosso), Peru (Nauta, Pebas), and Bolivia (monog.).

Amblycercus solitarius solitarius Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 46, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimões, Brazil; idem, l.c., 15, p. 38, 1908—Rio Araguaya, Goyáz; Hartert and Venturi, l.c., 16, p. 183, 1909—Barracas al Sud (Buenos Aires) and Santa Fé (San Vicente, Ocampo) (nest and eggs descr.); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 402, 1910 (range in Argentina); Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922–23, p. 662, 1924—Islands and coast of Rio Paraná, Buenos Aires.

Archiplanus solitarius Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 389, 1926—Chaco (Las Palmas), Formosa (Riacho Pilaga), and Paraguay (Puerto Pinasco); Smyth, El Hornero, 4, p. 149, 1928—Santa Elena (egg descr.); Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 272, 1929—Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará; Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 60, p. 391, 1930—Matto Grosso (Urucúm, Fazenda do São João, Rio Cuyabá) (nest and eggs); Laubmann, Wiss. Ergeb. Deut. Gran Chaco Exp., Vögel, p. 283, 1930—Bolivia (Trinidad, Chiquitos, Santa Cruz; Fortín Esteros, Tarija) and Formosa (San José); Stone and Roberts, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 86, p. 393, 1934—Descalvados, Matto Grosso.

Range.—Brazil, from the valley of the Amazon and the island of Marajó south to Pernambuco, Goyáz, and Matto Grosso; eastern Bolivia; northeastern Peru south to Junín (La Merced, Chanchamayo Valley); eastern Ecuador and eastern Colombia (Villavicencio); Paraguay; northeastern Argentina, from Formosa and Corrientes

south to the vicinity of Buenos Aires,¹ and the adjacent parts of Uruguay (Soriano and Rio Negro).²

7: Brazil (Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará, 2; Urucúm de Corumbá, Matto Grosso, 2; Descalvados, Rio Paraguay, Matto Grosso, 2); Uruguay (Soriano, 1).

Genus AMBLYCERCUS Cabanis

Amblycercus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 190 (footnote **), Oct., 1851—type, by orig. desig., *Amblyramphus prevostii* Lesson = *Sturnus holosericeus* Lichtenstein.³

**Amblycercus holosericeus holosericeus* (Lichtenstein). PRÉVOST'S CACIQUE.

Sturnus holosericeus Lichtenstein, Preis-Verz. Säug., Vögel, etc., Mexico, p. 1, (after Sept. 1) 1830—Mexico (type, from Alvarado, Vera Cruz, in Berlin Museum); Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 11, p. 55, 1863 (reprint); van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, p. 419, 1934 (note on type).

Amblyramphus prevostii Lesson, Cent. Zool., p. 159, pl. 54, 1831⁴—Mexico (type in coll. of F. Prévost, actual location unknown).

Cassiculus prevosti(i) Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 428, 1850—Mexico; Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 24, p. 301, 1856—southern Mexico (Vera Cruz); Moore, l.c., 27, p. 57, 1859—Omoa, Honduras, and Petén, Guatemala; Sclater, l.c., pp. 365, 380, 1859—Jalapa (Vera Cruz), Teotalcingo and Playa Vicente (Oaxaca); Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 19—Dueñas, Guatemala; idem, Ibis, 1860, p. 34—Dueñas and Izabal, Guatemala; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 297, 1861—Lion Hill, Panama; Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 129, 1862—part, spec. b, Guatemala; idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1864, p. 174—"vicinity of Mexico City"; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1864, p. 353—Panama Railroad; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, p. 181, 1865—Greytown, Nicaragua; Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 142—Santa Fé, Veragua; Sumichrast, Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 1, p. 553, 1869—hot and

¹ The locality "Mendoza" mentioned by Burmeister and Ihering is doubtless erroneous.

² Amazonian birds (*nigerrimus*) seem to be exactly like those from the south (typical *solitarius*).

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Marajó, 3; Amazon, 1; Teffé, Rio Solimões, 2; Therezina, Piahy, 2; Rio Araguaya, Goyáz, 2; Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, 8; Villa Bella, Matto Grosso, 2.—Peru: Rio Samiría, 3; Juanfué, Rio Huallaga, 1.—Ecuador: San José, 2.—Bolivia: Guarayos, 1; Trinidad, Chiquitos, 1.—Paraguay: Concepción, 2.—Argentina: San José, Formosa, 2; Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires, 1; Corrientes, 2.

³ Cabanis expressly gives *A. prevostii* as the genotype, and it has no bearing on the case if, in a subsequent paragraph, that species is erroneously identified with *Cassicus nigerrimus* Spix.

⁴ While the exact date of publication is hard to determine, Lichtenstein's name appears to have priority, since Lesson's article is signed "October, 1830," which probably indicates the date when the manuscript was compiled.

- temperate regions of Vera Cruz; Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 190—Calovévora and Calobre, Veragua; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1870, p. 836—Honduras.
- Amblycercus prevosti*(i) Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 9, p. 10, 1861—Costa Rica (crit.); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 73—Mexico (Mirador, Vera Cruz), Costa Rica, and Panama (monog.); Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 104, 1868—Costa Rica (San José, Turrialba); Frantz, Journ. Orn., 17, p. 302, 1869—Costa Rica (Turrialba, Tucuriquí, San José).
- Cassicus prevosti* Lawrence, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 23, 1876—Guichicovi, Chiapas, and Santa Efigenia, Oaxaca; Boucard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 58—San José, Costa Rica; idem, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, (n.s.), 25, p. 45, 1878—Guatemala; Nutting, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, p. 383, 1883—Sucuyá, Nicaragua; idem, l.c., p. 402, 1884—Los Sábalos, Nicaragua.
- Cacicus holosericeus* Salvin, Cat. Strickl. Coll., p. 262, 1882—Guatemala.
- Cassicus holosericeus* Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 163—part, southern Mexico to Panama (monog.); Boucard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 445—Yucatan (habits); Ferrari-Perez, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, p. 149, 1886—Jalapa, Mexico.
- Amblycercus holosericeus* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 327, 1886—part, spec. b-p, Mexico (Jalapa; Tonalá, Chiapas; Yucatan), British Honduras (Belize), Guatemala (Choctum, Dueñas, Retalhuleu), Costa Rica (Irazú), and Panama (Santa Fé, Calovévora, Paraiso Station, Lion Hill); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 446, 1886—part, Mexico to Panama; Zeledón, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 112, 1887—Costa Rica (Pózo Azul de Pirrís, Las Trojas, Alajuéla, Jiménez); Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 588, 1888—Segovia River, Honduras; Cherrie, Auk, 9, p. 249, 1892—Costa Rica (both sides up to 6,000 ft.); idem, Anal. Inst. Fis.-Geog. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 4, p. 140, 1893—Costa Rica (Palmár, Boruca, Buenos Aires); Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 494, 1893—Rio Escondido, Nicaragua (habits); idem, l.c., 18, p. 630, 1896—Alta Mira, Tamaulipas; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 8, p. 280, 1896—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan; Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 33, 1900—Loma del León, Panama; idem, Auk, 18, p. 370, 1901—Divalá, Chiriquí; idem, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 64, 1902—Volcan de Chiriquí, Panama; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 194, 1902—part, southern Mexico to Panama (monog.); Thayer and Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 221, 1906—savanna of Panama; Cole, l.c., 50, p. 141, 1906—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan; Bangs, Auk, 24, p. 308, 1907—Costa Rica (Boruca and Pózo del Rio Grande); Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 112, 1907—Guatemala (Los Amates, Lake Amatitlan, Lake Atitlan, Patulul, San José); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 833, 1910—Costa Rica (both sides up to 8,000 ft., habits); Peters, Auk, 30, p. 378, 1913—Camp Mengel and Xcopen, Quintana Roo; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, p. 280, 1918—Gatún, Panama; Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 29, 1919—San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua; Hallinan, Auk, 41, p. 520, 1924—Gatún and Farfan, Panama; Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 67, p. 486, 1927—Presidio and Motzorongo, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Amblycercus holosericeus holosericeus Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 37, p. 115, 1924—Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz (crit.); Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 235, p. 18, 1926—Vigia Chica, Yucatan; Kennard and Peters, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 38, p. 464, 1928—Almirante, Panama; Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 190, 1929—Cana, Darien; Peters, l.c., 69, p. 474, 1929—Lancetilla, Honduras (crit.); idem, l.c., 71, p. 343, 1931—Almirante and Crimacola, Panama; Griscom, l.c., 72, p. 369, 1932—Permé, Panama; idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 64, p. 386, 1932—Guatemala (Chamá, Concepción, Secanquim, Sepacuite, La Primavera, Puebla, San Lucas, Panajachel, El Soche, El Cipres, California, San José, Pantaleon); Huber, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 248, 1932—Eden and Santa Rosita, Nicaragua; Stone, l.c., p. 335, 1932—Lancetilla and Cantarranas, Honduras.

Amblycercus holosericeus centralis Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 29, p. 95, 1916—Rio Sísola, Costa Rica (type in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh); idem, l.c., 37, p. 115, 1924—Costa Rica to northern Colombia (Turbaco, Cartagena, Punta Zapote) (crit.).

Range.—Tropical and Subtropical zone of southeastern Mexico, from southern Tamaulipas (Alta Mira) through Vera Cruz, Puebla, Oaxaca, Yucatan, and Quintana Roo to Chiapas, and south through Central America to Darien and along the Caribbean coast of Colombia to the delta of the Magdalena River (Turbaco, Cartagena, Punta Zapote).¹

24: Mexico (Tampico, Tamaulipas, 4; Yucatan, 1; unspecified, 2); Guatemala (Los Amates, 2; Lake Amatitlan, 2; Lake Atitlan, Solola, 1; Patulul, Solola, 1; Laguna, Guatemala, 1; San José, Escuintla, 2); Costa Rica (Volcan Turrialba, Cartago, 1); Nicaragua (San Emilio, Rivas, 1; San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 3); Panama (Colón, 2; Balboa, Canal Zone, 1).

****Amblycercus holosericeus flavirostris* Chapman.² YELLOW-BILLED CACIQUE.**

Amblycercus holosericeus flavirostris Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 659, Dec., 1915—Barbacoas, Nariño, southwestern Colombia (typé in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, l.c., 36,

¹ While we admit that there is a general difference in proportions, birds from Honduras and northwards having the wing shorter than the tail, whereas in a goodly number from Costa Rica and Panama just the reverse is the case, variation in this part of the range is so considerable that only a certain percentage of individuals could be properly assigned to either of the two races. We, therefore, agree with the conclusions set forth by Mr. Peters (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, pp. 474-476, 1929) that it is unexpedient to maintain the distinction of *A. h. centralis*.

Forty-eight specimens covering the entire range have been examined in the present connection.

² *Amblycercus holosericeus flavirostris* Chapman: Similar to *A. h. holosericeus*, but rather smaller; bill (even in skins) mustard-yellow, instead of plumbeous tipped with yellowish, with the culmen generally broader and less pointed apically.

- p. 629, 1917—part, Alto Bonito and Barbacoas, Pacific Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 695, 1926—western Ecuador (Esmeraldas, Guayaquil, Bucay, Chimbo, Naránjo, Rio Jubones, Santa Rosa, Guainché, Alamor, Cebollal).
- Cassiculus prevosti*(i) (not *Amblyramphus prevosti* Lesson) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 28, pp. 276, 293, 1860—Babahoyo and Esmeraldas, Ecuador; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 129, 1862—part, spec. a, Babahoyo.
- Cassicus prevosti* Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 322—Tumbez, Peru; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, l.c., 1883, p. 552—Chimbo, Ecuador.
- Amblycercus prevosti* Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 357, p. 29, 1899—Rio Peripa, Ecuador.
- Cassicus holosericeus* (not *Sturnus holosericeus* Lichtenstein) Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 163—part, western Ecuador (Esmeraldas, Babahoyo) and western Peru (Tumbez); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 415, 1884—Peru (Tumbez, Lechugal).
- Amblycercus holosericeus* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 327, 1886—part, spec. q-s, western Ecuador (Babahoyo, Monji); Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 486, 1898—Chimbo and Cachaví, Ecuador; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 194, 1902—part, western Ecuador (Guayaquil); Hellmayr, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1911, p. 1122—Guineo, Rio Calima, Colombia.
- Amblycercus flavirostris* Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 37, p. 116, 1924—Pacific Tropics of Colombia and Ecuador (crit.).

Range.—Tropical zone of the Pacific slope of Colombia (north to the Rio Sucio), Ecuador, and extreme northwestern Peru (Tumbez).

1: Ecuador (Puente de Chimbo, Guayas, 1).

****Amblycercus holosericeus australis* Chapman.¹ CHAPMAN'S CACIQUE.**

- Amblycercus holosericeus australis* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 41, p. 333, Sept., 1919—Incachaca, Dept. Cochabamba, Bolivia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, l.c., 55, p. 695, 1926—upper Sumaco and above Baeza, eastern Ecuador (crit.).

Wing, 92-99, (female) 86-92; tail, 88-96, (female) 83-92; bill, 28-31, (female) 27-30.

The decidedly yellow bill is the most striking character of this form, which replaces typical *holosericeus* in the Pacific Tropics of Colombia and Ecuador. Relative proportions of wing and tail are just as variable as in southern Central America. In the majority of specimens the wing is distinctly longer than the tail, but there are several from western Ecuador in which the tail is equal to, or even exceeds, the wing in length.

Material examined.—Colombia: Guineo, Rio Calima, 1.—Ecuador: Prov. Esmeraldas (Pambilár, San Javier, etc.), 7; Rio Peripa, 3; Chimbo, 3.

¹*Amblycercus holosericeus australis* Chapman: Very close to *A. h. holosericeus*, but with shorter wing and decidedly longer tail; bill slenderer and more yellowish with the plumbeous color more restricted to the basal portion. Wing, 92-95; tail, 102-110; bill, 25-28.

This race nearly approaches *A. h. flavirostris* in coloration of bill, which is, however, not quite so bright yellowish and has more or less dusky at the

Cassiculus prevostii (not *Amblyramphus prevosti* Lesson) Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 129, 1862—part, spec. c, New Granada.

Cassicus prevosti Taczanowski and Berlepsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, p. 86—Baños, Ecuador.

Cassicus holosericeus (not *Sturnus holosericeus* Lichtenstein) Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 163—part, "Bogotá."

Amblycercus holosericeus Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 327, 1886—part, spec. t-v, "Bogotá" and "Aragua," Venezuela; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 478—upper Rio Napo and mouth of the Rio Coca, eastern Ecuador; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 194, 1902—part, Colombia and Venezuela.

Amblycercus holosericeus flavirostris (not of Chapman) Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 629, 1917—part, Los Jambos (western Andes), Rio Toché (central Andes), and El Piñon (eastern Andes), Colombia.

Amblycercus australis Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 37, p. 116, 1924—Colombia (Ramirez, eastern Andes; Sancudo, western Andes; Santa Marta region), Venezuela (La Cuchilla, Mérida), and Bolivia (crit.).

Amblycercus holosericeus subsp. Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 478, 1922—Heights of Chirua, Santa Marta region, Colombia (crit., habits).

Range.—Subtropical and Temperate zones of Colombia (all three ranges and Santa Marta region) and adjoining parts of western Venezuela (Sierra of Mérida);¹ south through eastern Ecuador and Peru (Urubamba Valley) to Bolivia (Incachaca, Dept. Cochabamba).

4: Colombia (Páramo de Tamá, Santander, 3); Venezuela (Culata, Mérida, 1).

Genus CASSICULUS Swainson

Cassiculus Swainson, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, No. 6, p. 436, June, 1827; idem, Zool. Journ., 3, No. 11, Sept.-Dec., p. 352, 1827—type, by orig. desig., *Cassiculus coronatus* Swainson = *Icterus melanicterus* Bonaparte.

**Cassiculus melanicterus* (Bonaparte). MEXICAN CACIQUE.

Icterus melanicterus Bonaparte, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 4, p. 389, April, 1825—Mexico (type in coll. of C. L. Bonaparte, now in Paris Museum, examined).

Cassiculus coronatus Swainson, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, p. 436, June, 1827—Temascaltepec, Mexico (type in coll. of W. Bullock, now probably in University Museum, Cambridge, Engl.); idem, Zool. Journ., 3, p. 353, 1827—Mexico.

base. The absolutely longer tail serves to distinguish it, furthermore, without difficulty. While we have not seen any material from Bolivia or Peru, birds from eastern Ecuador, "Bogotá," and Mérida agree well together and correspond to Chapman's and Todd's descriptions.

Additional material examined.—Venezuela: Sierra of Mérida, 2.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 2.—Ecuador: Upper Rio Napo, 2.

¹ The locality "Aragua" requires confirmation.

Icterus diadematus Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 81, pl. 482, Oct., 1829—Mexico (type in Leiden Museum).

Cassiculus melanicterus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 428, 1850—Mexico; Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 186, 1851—Mexico; Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 27, p. 380, 1859—Rio Grande, Oaxaca; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 129, 1862—Oaxaca; Dugès, La Naturelleza, 1, p. 139, 1869—Guanajuato; Lawrence, Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 278, 1874—Mazatlan (Sinaloa), Tepic, and Rio de Coahuana (Colima), Mexico (habits, nest, and eggs); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 23, 1876—Tehuantepec City, Barrio, and Chihuitan, Oaxaca; Selater, Ibis, 1883, p. 156—Oaxaca and Mazatlan (monog.); Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 422—Acapulco; Ferrari-Perez, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, p. 149, 1886—Yanhuitlan, Oaxaca; Selater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 328, 1886—Mexico (Oaxaca; Tonalá, Chiapas; Acapulco; Presidio; Mazatlan); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 443, 1886—Mexico (monog.); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1890, p. 218—La Playa, base of Jorullo Volcano; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 191, 1902—Mexico, from Sinaloa to Chiapas; Miller, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 21, p. 360, 1905—Sinaloa (Cosala, Escuinapa, Arroyo de Limones, and Juanna Gomez River); Bailey, Auk, 23, p. 389, 1906—San Blas, Nayarit (nest); McLellan, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4), 16, p. 48, 1927—Labrados, Sinaloa, and San Blas, Nayarit; Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 403, 1928—Chivelá, Almoloya, and Tapatepec, Oaxaca; Griscom, l.c., 75, p. 402, 1934—Acapulco and Coyucá, Guerrero.

Cassicus melanicterus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 66—Mazatlan and Acapulco (monog.); Finsch, Abhandl. Naturw. Ver. Bremen, 2, p. 363, 1870—Mazatlan.

Range.—Western Mexico, from Sinaloa south to Oaxaca and Chiapas (Tonalá).

15: Mexico (Sinaloa, 1; Escuinapa, Sinaloa, 1; Colima, 12; Putla, Oaxaca, 1).

Genus PSOMOCOLAX Peters

Scaphidura (not *Scaphidurus* Swainson, 1827) Swainson, Classif. & Nat. Hist. Bds., 2, p. 272, 1837—type, by virtual monotypy, *Scaphidura barita* Swainson=*Oriolus oryzivorus* Linnaeus.

Psomocolax Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, p. 123, 1929—type, by orig. desig., *Oriolus oryzivorus* Gmelin.

****Psomocolax oryzivorus impacifus* Peters. MEXICAN RICE GRACKLE.**

Psomocolax oryzivorus impacifus Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, p. 123, 1929—Pasa Nueva, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.); idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 476, 1929—Tela, Honduras; idem, l.c., 71, p. 343, 1931—Almirante, western Panama; Huber, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 248, 1932—Great

Falls, Pis Pis River, Nicaragua; Stone, l.c., p. 337, 1932—Honduras (Tela, Lancetilla Valley, Chiloma); Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 376, 1932—Guatemala.

Cassidix oryzivora (not *Oriolus oryzivorus* Gmelin) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 26, p. 98, 1858—southern Mexico; Moore, l.c., 27, p. 57, 1859—Chiloma, Honduras; Salvin, Ibis, 1861, p. 353—Honduras (ex Moore); Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 142, 1862—part, spec. c, Orizaba, Mexico; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 279—Bluefields River, Nicaragua; Salvin, l.c., 1870, p. 191—Veragua (Calovévora, Chitrá, Calobre); Boucard, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, (n.s.), 25, p. 46, 1878—Guatemala; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 165—part, Central America; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 329, 1886—part, spec. d-i, Mexico (Orizaba), Guatemala (Choctum), and Veragua (Chitrá, Calovévora); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 445, 1886—part, Mexico (Orizaba), Guatemala (Choctum), Honduras (Chiloma), Nicaragua (Bluefields River), and Panama (Chitrá, Calovévora, Calobre); Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 496, 1893—Rio Escondido, Nicaragua.

Cassidix mexicanus (not *Corvus mexicanus* Gmelin) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 416—part, Mexico and Guatemala (crit.).

Cassidix oryzivora mexicana Bangs, Auk, 18, p. 370, 1901—David, Panama; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 199, 1902—southern Mexico to British Honduras (monog.); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 832, 1910—Costa Rica (Reventazón, Guápiles); Peters, Auk, 30, p. 378, 1913—Camp Mengel, Quintana Roo.

Cassidix oryzivora violea (not of Bangs) Kennard and Peters, Proc. Boston Soc. N. H., 38, p. 464, 1928—Almirante, Panama.

Range.—Caribbean slope of southeastern Mexico (in State of Vera Cruz) and southwards through Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (Reventazón, Guápiles) to western Panama (David, Chiriquí; Almirante; Veraguas).

1: Guatemala (Bobos, Izabal, 1).

****Psomocolax oryzivorus oryzivorus* (Gmelin). RICE GRACKLE.**

Oriolus oryzivorus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 386, 1788—based on "Rice Oriole" Latham, Gen. Syn. Bds., 1, (2), p. 423; Cayenne (type in coll. of Miss Blomefield).

Cassicus ater Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 5, p. 363, 1816—based on "Tordo Grande" Azara, No. 60; Paraguay.

C[assicus] J[apus] azarae Merrem, in Ersch and Gruber, Allg. Encycl. Wiss., 15, p. 276, 1826—based on "Tordo Grande," Azara, No. 60; Paraguay.

Psarocolius palliatus Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 22, spec. 4, 1827—new name for *Cassicus ater* Vieillot; Cayenne, Brazil, and Paraguay.

Scaphidura crassirostra Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 301, Dec. 31, 1837—Brazil (type in coll. of W. Swainson; descr. of female).

Cassicus palliatus Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 293, 1844—Peru; idem, Unters. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 229, 1846—"coast" of Peru.

- Scaphidurus vieilloti* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 426, 1850—"Cayenna, Antillis" (type in Darmstadt Museum; descr. of female or young).
- Cassidix vieilloti* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 417 (crit.).
- Cassicus niger* (not *Oriolus niger* Boddaert) Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Berliner Mus., p. 19, 1823 (in part); Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 1241 1831—Belmonte, Bahia.
- Scaphidura atra* Cabanis, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 683 "1848" [=1849]—British Guiana.
- Scaphidurus ater* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 426, 1850—Brazil and Paraguay (diag.); Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 269, 1866—Trinidad.
- Cassidix ater* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 415—Brazil Cayenne, Ecuador, and New Grenada (crit.); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 201, 1870—Rio de Janeiro (Sapitiba, Monjolinho), São Paulo (Ypanemá Rio Paraná), Matto Grosso (Caicara, Engenho do Gama, Villa Bella) Amazonas (Manãos, Rio Amazonas), and Pará, Brazil; Taczanowski Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 323—Lechugal, Rio Zurumilla, Peru.
- Cassidix oryzivora* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 194, 1851—Brazil, Surinam Cayenne, and Puerto Cabello; Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 27, p. 140 1859—Pallatanga, Ecuador; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 142, 1862—part, spec. a, b, d, Pará, Pallatanga, and "Bogotá"; Sclater and Salvin Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1864, p. 354—Panama Railroad; idem, l.c., 1867, pp. 573, 978—Pará, Brazil, and Pebas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1869, p. 252—plain of Valencia, Venezuela; idem, l.c., 1873, pp. 185, 267—Cosnipata, Pebas, upper Ucayali, and Santa Cruz, Peru; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 21 p. 251, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina (crit.); Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 510—Concordia, Antioquia, and Remedios, Colombia; Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1879, p. 201—Manaure, Colombia; idem, Ibis, 1880, p. 123—Minca, Colombia; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2 p. 435, 1884—Peru ("coast," Pebas, Ucayali, Santa Cruz, Lechugal); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 165—part, South America (monog.); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 219—Bartica Grove, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 329, 1886—part, spec. a, j-y, Panama and South America; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 7, p. 269, 1890—Santarém, Brazil; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 6, p. 37, 1894—Trinidad; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 8, 1895—Caaguazú, Paraguay; Kuschel, Journ. Orn., 45, p. 168, 1897—Ourém, Pará (eggs and parasitic habits); Goeldi, Ibis, 1897, p. 361—Brazil (parasitic habits); Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 485, 1898—Paramba and Chimbo, Ecuador; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, pp. 159, 178, 1898—Pueblo Viejo and Palomina, Colombia; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 357, p. 30, 1899—Rio Peripa and Rio Daule, Ecuador; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 170, 1899—São Paulo; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 163, 1900—Valparaíso, Colombia; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 479—Santó Domingo and San Nicolas, Ecuador; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 33, 1902—Orinoco (Caicara) and Caura (Suapuré, La Pricion), Venezuela; Goeldi, Ibis, 1903, p. 499—Rio Capim, Pará; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 433, 1905—Rio Juruá, Brazil; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, pp. 21, 360,

- 1906—Seelet, Trinidad, and Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 396, 1907—São Paulo (Itapura, Baurú) and Rio Juruá, Brazil; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 298, 1907—Ourém, Rio Guamá; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 123, 1908—Cayenne; Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 357, 1910—Surinam (habits); Ménégau, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B. 108, 1911—Rio Blanco, Santo Domingo, and Pachijal, Ecuador; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 420, 1914—Rio Guamá (Ourém) and Monte Alegre, Brazil; Bertoni, Anal. Soc. Cient. Arg., 75, p. 101, 1913—Misiones; idem, Faun. Parag., p. 66, 1914—Alto Paraná, Paraguay; Dabbene, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 366, 1914—Santa Ana to the Rio Iguazú, Misiones; Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 559, 1921—Upper Takutu Mountains, Ituribisci River, Abary River, and Bartica; Bertoni, El Hornero, 3, p. 397, 1926—Alto Iguazú, Paraguay.
- Scaphidura barila* (not *Gracula barila* Linnaeus) Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 301, Dec. 31, 1837—Brazil.
- Cassidix barilus* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 296, 1861—Isthmus of Panama.
- Cassidix oryzivora violea* Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 11, 1900—La Concepción, Santa Marta, Colombia (type in coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs, now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf. Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 418, 1930); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 197, 1902—Colombia to Panama (monog.); Hellmayr, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1911, p. 1122—Nóvita and Pueblo Rico, Pacific Colombia (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 630, 1917—Nóvita, Noanamá, La Manuelita, Miraflores, Guengué, La Palma, Malena, Buena Vista, Barrigon, and Florencia, Colombia (crit.); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, p. 280, 1918—Gatún Lake, Panama; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 477, 1922—Pueblo Viejo, Fundación, and Chirua, Colombia (crit.).
- Cassidix violea* Lönnerberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 87, 1922—Canchacoto (road to Chones), near Mindo, and road to Nanegal, Ecuador.
- Cassidix oryzivora oryzivora* Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 38, 1908—Rio Araguaya, Goyáz; idem, Abhandl. Math.-phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, pp. 19, 88, 1912—Iptinga, Rio Acará, and Pará localities; Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 210, 1916—Caicara, Orinoco River; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 85, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo and Javaweg, Surinam; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 696, 1926—Daule, El Chiral, Alamor, Zamora, below San José, and Rio Napo, Ecuador (crit.); Sztolcman, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 194, 1926—Barra do Rio Peixe (Rio Ivahy) and Candido de Abreu, Paraná; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 176, 1928—Rio Guamá.
- Cassidix oryzivora limitis* Sztolcman, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 234, 1926—Lechugal, Rio Zurumilla, Prov. Tumbes, Peru (type in Warsaw Museum).
- Cassidix oryzivora garleppi* Sztolcman, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 234 (in text), 1926—Bolivia—Santa Cruz (type in Warsaw Museum).

Psomocolax oryzivorus oryzivorus Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, p. 123, 1929 (crit.); Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 60, p. 393, 1930—Matto Grosso; Roberts, Trop. Agric., 11, p. 98, 1934—Trinidad.

Psomocolax oryzivorus violeus Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, p. 123, 1929—Canal Zone to Colombia and Venezuela (crit.); Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vögel, p. 283, 1930—Buena Vista, Santa Cruz, Bolivia (crit.); Darlington, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 416, 1931—Rio Frio, Magdalena, Colombia; Griscom, l.c., 72, p. 369, 1932—Permé, Darien.

Range.—From the Panama Canal Zone south to western Ecuador and extreme northwestern Peru (Lechugal, Rio Zurumilla, Prov. Tumbes) and east through Colombia and Venezuela to the island of Trinidad, thence through the Guianas to Brazil as far south as Santa Catharina and Matto Grosso, and the adjacent districts of Paraguay (Alto Paraná) and Misiones, and west through Amazonia to eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and eastern Bolivia.¹

9: Colombia ("Bogotá," 2); Peru (Lagunas, lower Huallaga, 1); Venezuela (Orope, Zulia, 2; Cocollar, Sucre, 1); British Guiana (Demerara, 1; Mazaruni River, 1); Brazil (Serra Grande, Rio Branco, 1).

Genus TANGAVIUS Lesson

Tangavius Lesson, Rev. Zool., 2, No. 2, Feb., p. 41, pub. March, 1839—type, by monotypy, *Tangavius involucratus* Lesson = *Psarocolius aeneus* Wagler.

Callothrux Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 18—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 3), *Psarocolius aeneus* Wagler.

¹ Subdivision of the South American Rice Grackle seems to be impracticable, although I formerly advocated the recognition of *P. o. violeus* from Colombia and western Ecuador. Messrs. Chapman and Todd had already demonstrated the non-existence of color differences between birds from the supposed range of *violeus* and typical *oryzivorus*, purple-tinged as well as mainly bronze-colored individuals being found alike in the Guianas and on the Pacific coast. Mr. Peters thought it possible to maintain *violeus* on account of larger size. While admitting that adult males in Colombia and western Ecuador frequently attain measurements which are slightly superior to the maximum figures of typical *oryzivorus*, I find much individual variation in that respect, so much indeed, that the character appears to me of questionable value. Ten adult males from São Paulo, Brazil, for instance, vary in the length of the wing from 176 to 200, while an equal number from Colombia (Santa Marta and Pacific coast) and western Ecuador range from 186 to 210. An adult from Cayenne is matched in size and coloration by numerous specimens from the Pacific coast. Sztolcman's *C. o. limitis*, based on a single male from the Ecuadorian boundary of Peru near the Pacific, is merely the bronze-colored variant occasionally met with in various parts of the range. Nor can I recognize the tentatively proposed *C. o. garleppi* of the same author, the shape of the maxilla being extremely variable. Three birds from Santa Cruz, Bolivia, differ nowise from the ordinary type, while one (out of two) from Santa Catharina shows the peculiar shape of the bill described by Sztolcman. Some of the strongly purple-glossed individuals from the Pacific side of Colombia are almost indistinguishable from *P. o. impacifus*.

Fifty-nine specimens from the entire range exclusive of Panama examined.

Tangavius aeneus milleri van Rossem.¹ BRONZED COWBIRD.

Tangavius aeneus milleri van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 7, p. 355, 1934—Tucson, Arizona (type in coll. of D. R. Dickey, Pasadena).

Molothrus aeneus (not *Psarocolius aeneus* Wagler) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 18—part, Mazatlan, Mexico; Lawrence, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 2, p. 281, 1874—part, Mazatlan; Selater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 334, 1886—part, spec. j-m, Presidio and Mazatlan; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 451, 1886—part, Mazatlan and Presidio.

Callothrus aeneus aeneus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 203, 1902—northwestern Mexico, from Sonora to Tepic (monog.).

Tangavius aeneus aeneus Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 126, 1905—western Mexico; Miller, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 21, p. 363, 1905—Escuinapa and Juanna Gomez River, south Sinaloa; Bailey, Auk, 23, p. 389, 1906—San Blas, Nayarit; Visser, Auk, 27, p. 210, 1910—near Tucson and Sacaton, Arizona (breeding); idem, l.c., 27, p. 283, 1910—west of Tucson; Gilman, Condor, 16, p. 255, 1914—near Sacaton and Santan, Arizona (breeding); McLellan, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4), 17, p. 48, 1927—Mazatlan (Sinaloa) and Labrados (Nayarit); Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 507, 1927 (range); idem, The Cowbirds, pp. 320, 337, 340, 1929 (monog.); van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 6, p. 290, 1931—Sonora (Sarie, Obregón, Tésia, Guirocoba, Guaymas, El Alamo).

Tangavius aeneus involucratus (not of Lesson) Visser, Auk, 26, p. 307, 1909—near Tucson, Arizona; Gilman, Condor, 11, p. 173, 1909—Sacaton, Arizona.

Range.—Southern Arizona (vicinity of Tucson) south through Sonora and Sinaloa to Nayarit, western Mexico.

***Tangavius aeneus assimilis** (Nelson). LESSER BRONZED COWBIRD.

Callothrus aeneus assimilis Nelson, Auk, 17, p. 266, 1900—Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 204, 1902—southwestern Mexico (monog.).

Tangavius aeneus assimilis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 126, 1905 (nomencl.); Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 508, 1927 (range); Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 403, 1928—Chivelá and Tapanatepec, Oaxaca; Friedmann, The Cowbirds, pp. 322, 339, 342, 1929 (monog.); Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 402, 1934—Chilpancingo and Coyuca, Guerrero.

Molothrus aeneus (not *Psarocolius aeneus* Wagler) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 18—part, Manzanillo, Colima; Lawrence, Mem.

¹ *Tangavius aeneus milleri* van Rossem: Adult male similar to *T. a. aeneus*, but rump violet or at least mixed with violet (instead of bronze concolor with back) and anterior under parts decidedly more bluish (less brassy); female very much darker, nearly blackish above. This form, in coloration of both sexes, seems to resemble *T. a. assimilis*, which is autoptically unknown to us but is apparently larger in all proportions.

Bost. Soc. N. H., 2, p. 281, 1874—part, Manzanillo and mountains of Colima, Colima; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 24, 1876—Tapana, near Tehuantepec, Oaxaca; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 451, 1886—part, Manzanilla Bay (Colima) and Tapana (Oaxaca).

Range.—Southwestern Mexico, in states of Jalisco, Colima, and Guerrero, south to the Pacific lowlands of Oaxaca (Tapana, Chivelá, Tapanatepec).

1: Mexico (Tuxpan, Jalisco, 1).

***Tangavius aeneus aeneus (Wagler). RED-EYED COWBIRD.**

Psarocolius aeneus Wagler, Isis, 22, Heft 7, col. 758, July, 1829—Mexico (type, from Laguna, Vera Cruz, in Berlin Museum examined; cf. van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 7, p. 354, 1934).¹

Tangavius involucratus Lesson, Rev. Zool., 2, No. 2, Feb., p. 41, pub. March, 1839—Mexico, probably Vera Cruz (type in coll. of Dr. Abeillé, Bordeaux); Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 125, 1905 (crit.).

Molothrus robustus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 193 (note), Oct., 1851—Mexico (descr. of female; type in Berlin Museum).

Agelaius aeneus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1848, p. 90—Puente Nacional, Vera Cruz.

Molothrus aeneus Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 24, p. 300, 1856—Córdoba, Vera Cruz; idem, l.c., 27, pp. 365, 381, 1859—vicinity of Jalapa, Vera Cruz, and Yetla, Oaxaca; Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1860, p. 34—Dueñas, Guatemala; Owen, Ibis, 1861, p. 61—San Gerónimo, Guatemala (eggs descr.); Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 9, p. 81, 1861—San José, Costa Rica (crit., plumages); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 18—part, Panama, Nicaragua, and Jalapa; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 104, 1868—San José, Costa Rica; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 552, 1869—Vera Cruz; Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 191—Chitrá and Calobre, Veraguas; Merrill, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 1, p. 78, 1876; idem, l.c., 2, p. 85, 1877—Fort Brown, Texas (habits); idem, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 130, 1878 (reprint); Boucard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 59—San José, Costa Rica; idem, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, (n.s.), 25, p. 46, 1878—Guatemala; Coues and Sennett, Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., 4, p. 23, 1878—Brownsville and Hidalgo, Texas (habits, synon., diag.); Sennett, l.c., 5, p. 396, 1879—Lomita, Texas (habits); Nutting, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, p. 392, 1882—La Palma de Nicoya, Costa Rica; Ferrari-Perez, l.c., 9, p. 151, 1889—Puebla (Izucar de Matamoros, Chietla, Acatlan) and Vera Cruz (Jalapa); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 4—part, southern Mexico to Veraguas; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 334, 1886—part, spec. d-i, o-z, Mexico (Orizaba, Oaxaca, Yucatan),

¹In addition to the specimen discussed by van Rossem, I have examined in the Vienna Museum a paratype collected by Deppe and received in exchange from the Berlin Museum. This is in more perfect condition than the type, and fully bears out van Rossem's conclusion as to the applicability of Wagler's name, the two Deppe specimens being unquestionably identical with others from eastern Guatemala and Costa Rica.

Guatemala (Choctum, Dueñas), Costa Rica (Orósi), and Veraguas (Calobre, Chitrá); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 451, 1886—part, eastern Mexico, Yucatan, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

Callothrux robustus Zeledón, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 112, 1887—Costa Rica (San José, Naránjo de Cartago, Cartago, Alajuela); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1890, pp. 208, 212—Yucatan and Orizaba, Vera Cruz; Cherrie, Auk, 7, p. 334, 1890—San José, Costa Rica; Attwater, Auk, 9, p. 237, 1892—San Antonio, Texas (breeding); Cherrie, Auk, 9, p. 250, 1892—San José, Costa Rica; Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 496, 1893—San Carlos, Nicaragua; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 8, p. 280, 1896—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 201, 1902 (monog.); Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 31, 1919—Granada, Nicaragua; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 336, 1932—Cantarranas, Honduras.

Tangavius aeneus involucratus Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 126, 1905 (crit.); Cole, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50, p. 141, 1906—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 831, 1910—Costa Rica (Guayábo, Bonilla, San José, Cartago, Alajuela, Bebedero, Juan Viñas); Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 67, p. 487, 1927—Presidio and Motzorongo, Vera Cruz; Griscom and Crosby, Auk, 43, p. 23, 1926—Brownsville, Texas; Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 507, 1927 (range); idem, The Cowbirds, pp. 321, 338, 341, 1929 (monog.); Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 387, 1932—Guatemala (many localities).

Tangavius involucratus Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 113, 1907—El Rancho, Lake Atitlan, and Tecpam, Guatemala; Peters, Auk, 30, p. 379, 1913—Xcopen and Camp Mengel, Quintana Roo.

Range.—Southern Texas, north to San Antonio, and south through eastern Mexico (in states of Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Yucatan, Quintana Roo, and Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras (Cantarranas), Nicaragua (Granada, San Carlos), and Costa Rica to western Panama (Veraguas):

22: Texas (Lometa, Lampasas County, 1); Mexico (Valles, San Luis Potosi, 5; San Felipe, Yucatan, 1; Rio Lagartos, Yucatan, 1); Guatemala (Salama, Baja Vera Paz, 2; Tecpam, Chimaltenango, 5; Lake Atitlan, Solola, 1); Costa Rica (Limón, 1; San José, 2); Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, Matagalpa, 3).

Tangavius armenti (Cabanis).¹ ARMENT'S COWBIRD.

Molothrus armenti Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 192 (note), Oct., 1851—Cartagena, Colombia (descr. of young; type in Berlin Museum examined); idem, Journ. Orn., 9, p. 82, 1861—Cartagena (crit.); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 18—Sabanilla, Colombia, and "Demarara,"

¹*Tangavius armenti* (Cabanis) is probably conspecific with *T. aeneus*, but owing to its excessive rarity (only two specimens are known to exist in collections) nothing definite can be said regarding its relationship.

errore (descr. of adult); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 5—Colombia (Cartagena, Sabanilla) and "Demerara" (ex Cabanis and Cassin); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 335, 1886—coast region of Colombia and "Venezuela" (ex Cassin).

Tangavius armenti Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 506, 1927—coast region of Colombia (crit.); idem, The Cowbirds, p. 318, 1929 (monog.); idem, Ibis, 1933, p. 492, pl. 16 (adult and young)—Colombia (crit.).

Range.—Tropical zone of the Caribbean coast of Colombia (Cartagena, Sabanilla).

Genus *MOLOTHRUS* Swainson

Molothrus Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, "1831," pp. 277, 494, pub. Feb., 1832—type, by orig. desig., *Fringilla pecoris* Gmelin=*Oriolus ater* Boddaert.

Hypobletis Gloger, Gemeinn. Hand- und Hilfsbuch, 1, p. xxxvii, 1841—type, by orig. desig., *Fringilla pecoris* Gmelin=*Oriolus ater* Boddaert.

Cyrtotes Reichenbach, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 73, June, 1850—type, by subs. desig. (Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds., p. 69, 1855), *Icterus maxillaris* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny.

Molobrus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 192 (note), Oct., 1851—emendation of *Molothrus* Swainson.

Agelaioides Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 15—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 3), *Agelaius badius* Vieillot.

Cyanothrus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 19—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 3), *Tanagra bonariensis* Gmelin.

Demelioteucus Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, 10, p. 399, 1890—type, by monotypy, *Agelaius badius* Vieillot.

Streptopogon Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 496, 1927—type, by orig. desig., *Molothrus rufo-axillaris* Cassin.

**Molothrus ater ater* (Boddaert). EASTERN COWBIRD.

Oriolus ater Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 37, Dec., 1783—based on "Troupiale, de la Caroline" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 606, fig. 1; Carolina.

Oriolus fuscus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 393, 1788—based on "Brown-headed Oriole" Pennant, Arct. Zool., 2, p. 259; New York.

Oriolus minor Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 394, 1788—part, "female"¹ (ex Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 606, fig. 1).

Fringilla pecoris Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 910, 1789—based on "Cowpen Bird" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 34, pl. 34, and "Cowpen Finch" Pennant, Arct. Zool., 2, p. 371; "in America septentrionali, hieme in Virginia and Carolina, maio in Noveboraco" (=female).

Icterus emberizoides (Bosc MS.) Daudin, Traité Élém. Orn., 2, p. 350, 1800—Carolina (descr. of male and female).

¹The alleged male, Buffon's "Le petit Troupiale noir," I am unable to make out for certain, although it might be referable to one of the races of the South American Cowbird.

Fringilla ambigua Nuttall, Man. Orn. U. S. and Canada, 1, p. 484, 1832 (=young).

Molothrus pecoris Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 17 (crit.); Selater, Ibis, 1884, p. 3 (part).

Molothrus pecoris subsp. *typica* Selater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 334, 1886—part, North America and Mexico.

Molothrus ater ater Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 207, 1902—part, excluding mountain states and Mexican references (monog., full bibliog.); Phillips, Auk, 28, p. 87, 1911—Matamoros, Tamaulipas; Oberholser, Auk, 34, p. 327, 1917 (range); Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 504, 1927 (range); idem, The Cowbirds, pp. 145, 301, 1929 (monog., ecology, full bibliog.).

Range.—Breeds from southern Ontario and Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick south to central Virginia, southeastern Kentucky, central Tennessee, southern Arkansas, Louisiana, and central Texas, and west to Minnesota, northeastern Iowa, southeastern Nebraska, southwestern Kansas, and New Mexico; winters from the Ohio and Potomac valleys (casually to New York and Michigan) south to Florida, the Gulf coast, and northeastern Mexico (Matamoros, Tamaulipas).

81: Maine (Lincoln, 1); Massachusetts (Boston, 1; Cambridge, 1; Arlington, 1; Watertown, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 6); New Jersey (Englewood, 1); New York (Shelter Island, 7); Indiana (Kouts, 1); Illinois (Lake Forest, 9; Chicago, 5; Grand Chain, 2; Joliet, 5; Fox Lake, 1; Lewistown, 1; Ravinia, 1; Brainerd, 1; Worth, 1; unspecified, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 22); Missouri (Appleton City, 3); Texas (Port Lavaca, 1; Corpus Christi, 1; Ingram, 1; Brownsville, 1; Fort Worth, 3); Florida (Gainesville, 1; Enterprise, 1).

**Molothrus ater artemisiae* Grinnell.¹ NEVADA COWBIRD.

Molothrus ater artemisiae Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 5, p. 276, Dec. 31, 1909—Quinn River Crossing, Humboldt County, Nevada (type in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley); Oberholser, Auk, 34, p. 327, 1917 (crit., range); Dickey and van Rossem, Condor, 24, p. 207, 1922 (range in California); Grinnell, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4), 13, p. 76, 1923—Death Valley, California; Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 505, 1927 (range); Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 32, p. 149, 1928—Lower California (Miraflores and Los Coronados Islands); van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 6, p. 290, 1931—Saric, Sonora; Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 402, 1934—Chilpancingo, Guerrero.

¹*Molothrus ater artemisiae* Grinnell: Similar to *M. a. ater*, but larger, with longer, relatively slenderer bill; female nearer to that of *M. a. obscurus* in coloration, but paler, more brownish, with usually more whitish throat. Wing, 111–118, (female) 96–104; tail, 73–82, (female) 64–70; bill, 17–19½, (female) 15½–16½.

Molothrus ater dwighti Bishop, Auk, 37, No. 1, pl. 61, Jan. 4, 1910—Crane Lake, Saskatchewan (type in coll. of L. B. Bishop).

Molothrus ater artemisiae Friedmann, The Cowbirds, pp. 152, 314, 1929 (monog., full bibliog.).

Molothrus ater ater (not *Oriolus ater* Boddaert) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 207, 1902—part (mountain states and Mexican localities and references).

Range.—Breeds chiefly in the Transition and Upper Austral zones from southern Manitoba, southwestern Mackenzie, and central British Columbia south to east-central California (from Death Valley, the Panamint Mountains, and Independence north to Mono Lake), southern Nevada, Utah, and Colorado, and from central Minnesota, southeastern South Dakota, and western Nebraska west to Washington, central Oregon, and northeastern California (Modoc region); winters south to Texas, Vera Cruz, and Michoacan.

10: Canada (Okanagan, British Columbia, 5); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 4; Troublesome, 1).

***Molothrus ater californicus* Dickey and van Rossem.¹ CALIFORNIA COWBIRD.**

Molothrus ater californicus Dickey and van Rossem, Condor, 24, p. 208, Nov. 1922—Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, California (type in coll. of D. R. Dickey, Pasadena); Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 32, p. 149, 1928—North Island, Los Coronados group, Lower California.

Molothrus ater obscurus (not *Sturnus obscurus* Gmelin) Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 505, 1927—part, California; idem, The Cowbirds, pp. 152, 315, 1929—part, California.

Range.—Lower Austral zone of the San Joaquin Valley of California, from Merced County south to Kern County; casual in Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara counties and on Los Coronados Islands, Lower California.

****Molothrus ater obscurus* (Gmelin). DWARF COWBIRD.**

Sturnus obscurus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 804, 1789—based on "L'Etourneau de la Nouvelle Espagne" Brisson (Orn., 2, p. 448, 1760), which, in its turn, rests on "Tolocatzenatl" Hernandez, Hist. Nov. Hisp., p. 22; Mexico.

Sturnus junceti Latham, Ind. Orn., 1, p. 326, 1790—same basis as *S. obscurus* Gmelin.

¹ *Molothrus ater californicus* Dickey and van Rossem: Similar to *M. a. obscurus*, but larger with much heavier legs; coloration of female darker, especially below, and streaking more conspicuous. From *M. a. artemisiae* distinguished by smaller size and narrower streaking of under parts in the female. Wing, 100–108, (female) 93–100; tail, 68–78, (female) 59–68; tarsus, 23–26; bill, 16–18, (female) 14½–17.

Molothrus obscurus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 18—Colima, Manzanillo, and Miraflores (Lower California), Mexico (crit.).

Molothrus pecoris (not *Fringilla pecoris* Gmelin) Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 3—part, western Mexico (Mazatlan).

Molothrus pecoris subsp. *obscura* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 334, 1886—City of Mexico and Mazatlan.

Molothrus ater obscurus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 210, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.); Oberholser, Auk, 34, p. 328, 1917 (range); Grinnell, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4), 13, p. 76, 1923—Furnace Creek Ranch, Death Valley, California (crit.); Dickey and van Rossem, Condor, 24, p. 206, 1922 (range in California); Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 505, 1927 (range, in part); idem, The Cowbirds, pp. 152, 315, 1929 (range, full bibliog. in part); Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 32, p. 148, 1928—Lower California (breeding in the Colorado delta region, in winter in the Cape district); van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 6, p. 290, 1931—Sonora (Saric, Obregón, Tésia, Guirocoba, Guaymas); Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 402, 1934—Tixtla and Chilpancingo, Guerrero.

Range.—Lower Austral zone of southern California (from Ventura and Inyo counties southward), southern Arizona, extreme southwestern New Mexico, and southern Texas south to northern Lower California, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz; in winter to the Cape district of Lower California.

46: Texas (Corpus Christi, Nueces County, 26); Arizona (Tucson, Pima County, 1; Tempe, Maricopa County, 1; Calabasas, Cochise County, 7; Huachuca, Cochise County, 4); Mexico (Mazatlan, Sinaloa, 1; Rancho Correza, 1; Iguala, Guerrero, 5).

****Molothrus bonariensis minimus* Dalmas.¹ LESSER SHINY COWBIRD.**

Molothrus minimus Dalmas, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 13, p. 138, 1900—Tobago (type in coll. of R. de Dalmas).²

Icterus niger (not *Oriolus niger* Boddaert, 1783, nor of Gmelin, 1788) Daudin, Traité Élém. d'Orn., 2, p. 351, 1800—"à Cayenne et dans toute la Guiane" (descr. of male).

Molothrus atronitens (not *Cassicus T. atronitens* Merrem, 1826) Cabanis, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, "1848," p. 682, 1849—coast of British Guiana (type in Berlin Museum examined); idem, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 193, 1851—Cayenne; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 200, 1870—Rio Cauamé (Rio Branco) and Cajútuba (Pará), Brazil (spec. examined); Finsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 576—Trinidad (crit.); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 6

¹ It is possible that "Le petit Troupiale noir" Buffon, upon which the description of the male sex of *Oriolus minor* Gmelin (Syst. Nat., 1, [1], p. 394, 1788) is based, refers to the present form. In the absence of measurements and locality other than "Amérique" this assumption is, however, altogether problematical.

² I have no record as to whether the type passed into the Tring Museum or was among those specimens of the Dalmas Collection which were destroyed by accident.

—Guiana, "Venezuela," and Trinidad (monog.); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 218—British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 337, 1886—"Venezuela," Trinidad, Guiana (Georgetown, Demerara; Oyapoc, Cayenne), and Brazil (Mexiana); Stone, Auk, 8, p. 346, 1891 (monog.); Cory, Auk, 10, p. 220, 1893—Tobago; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 6, p. 36, 1894—Trinidad; Goeldi, Ibis, 1897, p. 164—Amapá, Brazil; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 211, 1902—Guiana, "Venezuela," Trinidad, Tobago, Carriacou, and Vieques (monog., full bibliog.); Wells, Auk, 19, p. 347, 1902—Carriacou, Grenadines; Clark, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 32, p. 281, 1905—Grenada and Grenadines (Carriacou, Union Island, Petit Martinique, Mayreau, Tobago Keys, and Canouan); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 20, 1906—Caparo, Caroni River, and Seelet, Trinidad (crit.); Lowe, Ibis, 1909, pp. 312, 323—Grenada and Cariaco Peninsula, Venezuela; Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 366, 1910—Surinam (habits, eggs); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 421, 1914—part, Quatipurú, Marajó (Arary, São Natal), Amapá, and Monte Alegre, Brazil; Wetmore, Auk, 33, p. 419, 1916—Vieques (ex Newton); Beebe, Trop. Wild Life, 1, p. 137, 1917—Bartica, British Guiana; Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 563, 1921—Anarica River, Abary River, Georgetown, and Bartica; Wood, Auk, 40, p. 128, 1923—Barbados; Wetmore, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Is., 9, p. 543, 1927—Vieques Island.

Molothrus sericeus (not *Icterus sericeus* Lichtenstein) Newton, Ibis, 1860, p. 308—"Bieque or Crab Island" [= Vieques, near St. Thomas]; Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 135, 1862—part, spec. b, c, Trinidad; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 573—Mexiana.

Molothrus bonariensis (not *Tanagra bonariensis* Gmelin) Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 277, 1866—Trinidad; Cory, Auk, 3, p. 220, 1886—"Bisque, Virgin Islands" [= Vieques] (ex Newton); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 107, 1889; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., p. 124, 1892—Vieques; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 299, 1907—Amapá and Marajó, Brazil.

Molothris [sic] *atronitens* Williams, Bull. Dept. Agric. Trin. Tob., 20, p. 137, 1922—Trinidad.

Molothrus tanagrinus (not *Icterus tanagrinus* Spix) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 22—"Brazil" (crit.).

Molothrus guianensis (not *Lamprosar guianensis* Cabanis) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 22 (crit., =young; cf. Stone, Auk, 8, p. 346, 1891).

Molothrus bonariensis atronitens Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 397, 1907 (range); Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 123, 1908—Cayenne; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Math.-phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, pp. 88, 119, 128, 1912—Cajútuba (Pará), Mexiana, and Marajó (Cachoeira); Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 86, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.

Molothrus bonariensis minimus Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 14, p. 281, 1920 (nomencl.); Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 501, 1927 (range); Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 541, 1928—Barbados; Friedmann, The Cowbirds, pp. 64, 136, 142, 1929 (monog., range excl. Ceará and Maranhão); Danforth, Auk, 49, p. 96, 1932—Vieux Fort, Santa Lucia;

Bond, Auk, 49, p. 496, 1932—Kingston, St. Vincent; Roberts, Trop. Agric., 11, p. 98, 1934—Trinidad.

Molothrus brevirostris (not of Swainson) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 200, 1870—Cajútuba, Pará (spec. examined;=young).

Range.—Extreme northeastern Brazil, from the vicinity of Belem (Pará) through Mexiana, Marajó, and along the north bank of the Amazon west to the Rio Branco; French, Dutch, and British Guiana; extreme northeastern Venezuela (Laguna del Obispo, Cariaco peninsula); Trinidad; Tobago; Grenada, Grenadines, Barbados, St. Vincent, and Santa Lucia, Lesser Antilles; accidental on Vieques Island, near St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.¹

2: Lesser Antilles (Tobago, 1); British Guiana (Georgetown, 1).

****Molothrus bonariensis bonariensis* (Gmelin). SHINY COWBIRD.**

Tanagra bonariensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 898, 1789—based on “Tangavio” Buffon (Hist. Nat. Ois., 4, p. 241) and Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 710; Buenos Aires.

Xanthornus purpurascens Hahn, Vögel aus Asien, Afr., etc., livr. 5, pl. 4, 1819—“South America” (type in coll. of J. Wagler, doubtless lost).

Passerina discolor Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 552, 1819—principally based on Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 710, and “Tordo común” Azara, No. 61; Paraguay.²

Icterus sericeus Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Berliner Mus., p. 19, 1823—“Brazil” (descr. of male and female; types in Berlin Museum).

Cassicus T. atronitens Merrem, in Ersch and Gruber, Allg. Encycl. Wiss. und Künste, 26, p. 276, 1826—new name for *Tanagra bonariensis* Gmelin, *Xanthornus purpurascens* Hahn, etc.; South America.

Molothrus brevirostris Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 305, Dec. 31, 1837—Brazil (types in coll. of W. Swainson).

Icterus maxillaris Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 6, 1838—Cochabamba, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined); d'Orbigny, Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 367, pl. 52, figs. 2 (male), 3 (bill), 1844—Cochabamba; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 643 (ex d'Orbigny).

¹ Birds from Tobago, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Rio Branco agree perfectly together, and two males from the estuary of the Amazon also seem to be the same. The Lesser Shiny Cowbird is gradually spreading northwards on the Lesser Antilles. First noticed on the island of Carriacou by Wells in June, 1899, it has since established itself in Grenada, on many of the Grenadines, as well as in Barbados. Quite recently it has reached St. Vincent and Santa Lucia. Its occurrence (one record) on Vieques, Virgin Islands, however, seems to be accidental.

Additional material examined.—Tobago: 16.—Trinidad: Caparo, 12; Caroni River, 1; Chaguanas, 1; Seelet, 7.—British Guiana: unspecified, 1.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 1.—Brazil: Rio Cauamé, Rio Branco, 1; Cachoeira, Marajó, 1; Cajútuba, Pará, 2.

² Some of the localities quoted by Vieillot, such as Porto Rico and Santo Domingo, refer to species of other genera.

- Molothrus maxillaris* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 21—Bolivia (crit.); Berlepsch and Leverkühn, Orn. 6, p. 9, 1890—Lesbato, Rio Grande, Dept. Santa Cruz, Bolivia (crit.).
- Molothrus bonariensis melanogyna* Sztolcman, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 194, 1926—Invernadinha, Paraná, Brazil (type in Warsaw Museum); Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 503, 1927—Rio de Janeiro (La Raiz, Serra dos Orgãos; Serra do Itatiaya) and Paraná; idem, The Cowbirds, pp. 64, 144, 1929 (crit.).
- Molothrus bonariensis milleri* Naumburg and Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 494, 1927—Urucúm, near Corumbá, Matto Grosso, Brazil (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 503, 1927—Matto Grosso; idem, The Cowbirds, pp. 63, 144, 1929—Matto Grosso (crit.); Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 60, p. 394, 1930—Urucúm, Descalvados, and Cuyabá, Matto Grosso; Stone and Roberts, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 86, p. 393, 1934—Descalvados, Matto Grosso.
- Icterus minor* (not *Oriolus minor* Gmelin) Spix, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 1, p. 67, pl. 63, fig. 1, 1824—Rio São Francisco, Bahia, Brazil (spec. in Munich Museum examined).
- Icterus violaceus* Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 1212, 1831—Rio Parahyba and Cabo Frio, Rio de Janeiro (types in Wied Collection, now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York; cf. Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 2, p. 226, 1889).
- Molothrus niger* (not *Oriolus niger* Boddaert) Gould, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Part 15, p. 107, 1841—La Plata (habits).
- Molobrus sericeus* Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 279, 1856—Brazil (Nova Friburgo, Rio; Minas Geraes); idem, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 253, 1860—Argentina; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 494, 1861—Argentina (egg descr.); Sternberg, Journ. Orn., 17, p. 125, 1869—Buenos Aires (nesting habits); Doering, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p. 255, 1874—Barrancas, Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes.
- Molothrus sericeus* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 437, 1850—Brazil and Bolivia; Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 135, 1862—part, spec. a, d-f, Brazil, Chile, and Bolivia; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 21—Bahia (crit.); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 200, 1870—São Paulo (Ypanemá, Itararé, Joanna Leite), Paraná (Curytiba), Goyáz (Goyáz, Tenente Borges), Matto Grosso (Cuyabá), and Amazonia (Santarém; Borba, Rio Madeira); idem, Nunq. Otios., 2, p. 292, 1874—Nova Friburgo, Rio; Berlepsch, Zeits. Ges. Orn., 2, p. 126 (note), 1885—Bahia (crit.).
- Molothrus murinus* Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 199, 1870—São Cristovão, Rio de Janeiro (spec. examined; = nomen nudum).
- Molothrus (Molobrus) bonariensis* Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 85, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio.
- Molothrus bonariensis* Des Murs, in Gay, Hist. Fís. Pol. Chile, Zool., 1, p. 347, 1847—Chile; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 19—Buenos Aires and Rio Paraguay (crit.); Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 601—Conchitas, Buenos Aires; Hudson, l.c., 1872, p. 809—Argentina (habits); idem, l.c., 1874, p. 153—Buenos Aires (breeding habits

and eggs); Berlepsch, *Journ. Orn.*, **21**, p. 249, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina (crit.); Allen, *Bull. Essex Inst.*, **8**, p. 79, 1876—Santarém, Brazil; Durnford, *Ibis*, 1877, pp. 33, 174—Chubut (Patagonia) and Buenos Aires; idem, *Ibis*, 1878, p. 394—Chubut; Gibson, *Ibis*, 1880, p. 14—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires; Forbes, *Ibis*, 1881, p. 339—Pernambuco, Brazil; Doering, in Roca, *Inf. Of. Exp. Rio Negro*, **1**, *Zool.*, p. 41, 1881—Carhué, Buenos Aires; White, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1882, p. 601—Monte Grande, Buenos Aires; Barrows, *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl.*, **8**, p. 133, 1883—Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Ríos; Selater, *Ibis*, 1884, p. 5 (monog.); Berlepsch and Ihering, *Zeits. Ges. Orn.*, **2**, p. 126, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; Gibson, *Ibis*, 1885, p. 278—Paysandú, Uruguay; Selater, *Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.*, **11**, p. 335, 1886 (monog.); Selater and Hudson, *Arg. Orn.*, **1**, p. 72, 1888—Argentina (habits); Withington, *Ibis*, 1888, p. 463—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; Riker and Chapman, *Auk*, **7**, p. 269, 1890—Santarém; Holland, *Ibis*, 1890, p. 4—Estancia Espartillar, Buenos Aires; Stone, *Auk*, **8**, p. 345, 1891 (monog.); Boucard and Berlepsch, *The Humming Bird*, **2**, p. 44, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; Kerr, *Ibis*, 1892, p. 127—Fortín Donovan, lower Pilcomayo; Holland, *Ibis*, 1892, p. 198—Espartillar, Buenos Aires; Aplin, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 172—Uruguay (eggs descr.); Holland, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 215—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos; Salvadori, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino*, **10**, No. 208, p. 8, 1895—Paraguay; idem, *l.c.*, **12**, No. 292, p. 10, 1897—Bolivia (Caiza) and Salta (Lesser); idem, *l.c.*, **15**, No. 373, p. 6, 1900—Urucúm, Matto Grosso; Albert, *Anal. Univ. Chile*, **101**, p. 923, 1898—Chile; Ihering, *Ann. Est. Rio Grande do Sul*, **16**, p. 122, 1899—Rio Grande do Sul (Mundo Novo, Rio Grande, São Lourenço, Pedras Brancas); idem, *Rev. Mus. Paul.*, **3**, p. 171, 1899—São Paulo (Tieté, Itatiba, Ilha de São Sebastião, Iguapé); idem, *l.c.*, **4**, p. 154, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio; Kerr, *Ibis*, 1901, p. 224—Gran Chaco; Lillo, *Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires*, **8**, p. 181, 1902—Tucumán; Lönnberg, *Ibis*, 1903, p. 457—San Luis, Tarija, Bolivia; Baer, *Ornis*, **12**, p. 218, 1904—Santa Ana, Tucumán; Lillo, *Rev. Letr. y Cienc. Soc.*, **3**, No. 13, p. 45, 1905—Tucumán; Ihering, *Cat. Faun. Braz.*, **1**, p. 396, 1907—São Paulo (São Sebastião, Campos de Jordão, Iguapé, Itapura, Tieté, Campinas, Jaboticabal), Minas Geraes (Vargem Alegre, Marianna), and Espírito Santo (Rio Doce); Snethlage, *Journ. Orn.*, **56**, p. 11, 1908—Monte Verde, Rio Purús (one female); Lüderwaldt, *Zool. Jahrb. (Syst.)*, **27**, p. 359, 1909—Serra do Itatiaya, São Paulo; Chubb, *Ibis*, 1910, p. 644—Ybitimí and Sapucay, Paraguay; Grant, *Ibis*, 1911, p. 103—Buenos Aires (Los Yngleses, Ajó, Corrientes (Bella Vista), Paraguay (Villa Pilar), and Bolivia (Cabo Emma, Alto Paraguay); idem, *Ibis*, 1912, p. 278 (egg descr.); Rahmer, *Bol. Mus. Nac. Chile*, **4**, p. 207, 1912—Machalí (Rancagua), O'Higgins, and Baños de Cauquenes (Colchagua), Chile; Reed, *Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat.*, **17**, p. 173, 1913—Coronel, Concepción, and Limache, Valparaíso, Chile; Bertoni, *Faun. Parag.*, p. 66, 1914—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay; Gibson, *Ibis*, 1918, p. 390—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires; Sanzin, *El Hornero*, **1**, p. 152, 1918—Mendoza (Rodríguez Peña, Las Catitas); Tremoleras, *l.c.*, **2**, p. 24, 1920—Uruguay (Montevideo, Canelones, Maldonado, Minas, Colonia, Flores, San José, Treinta y Tres, Cerro Largo); idem, *l.c.*, **2**, p. 60, 1920—Cañuelos, Buenos Aires; Daguerre, *l.c.*, **2**, p. 271, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; Paessler,

Journ. Orn., 70, p. 479, 1922—Coronel, Chile (eggs descr.); Serié and Smyth, El Hornero, 3, p. 54, 1923—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos; Giacomelli, l.c., 3, p. 70, 1923—La Rioja; Pereyra, l.c., 3, p. 172, 1924—Zelaya, Buenos Aires; Renard, l.c., 3, p. 287, 1924—San Cristóbal, Santa Fé; Housse, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 29, p. 148, 1925—San Bernardo, Santiago; Jaffuel and Pirion, l.c., 31, p. 109, 1927—Marga-Marga, Valparaíso; Bullock, l.c., 33, p. 188, 1929—Angol, Malleco; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 42, 1926—Ceará, Brazil; Wilson, El Hornero, 3, p. 362, 1926—General López, Santa Fé; Smyth, l.c., 4, p. 152, 1928 (eggs and foster parents); Aravena, l.c., 4, p. 163, 1928 (food); Budin, l.c., 4, p. 411, 1931—Maimará, Jujuy; Castellanos, l.c., 5, p. 331, 1934—Valle de los Reartes, Córdoba.

Molobrus bonariensis Philippi, Anal. Univ. Chile, 31, p. 262, 1868—Prov. Santiago, Chile; Landbeck, Zool. Garten, 18, p. 251, 1877—vicinity of Santiago; Holmberg, Act. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, 5, p. 84, 1884—Prov. Buenos Aires; Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, 10, p. 399, 1890—Córdoba.

Molothrus bonariensis sericeus Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 613, 1906—Bahia (crit.).

Molothrus bonariensis bonariensis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 10, 1907—Urucurituba, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil; idem, l.c., 15, p. 38, 1908—Rio Araguaya, Goyás; Hartert and Venturi, l.c., 16, p. 184, 1909—Chaco (eggs descr.); Hellmayr, l.c., 17, p. 282, 1910—Borba, Rio Madeira; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 402, 1910 (range in Argentina); idem, l.c., 23, p. 370, 1912—San Rafael, Paraguay; Hussey, Auk, 33, p. 399, 1916—La Plata; Marelli, El Hornero, 1, p. 80, 1918—Curuzú-Cuatiá, Corrientes; Dabbene, l.c., 1, p. 247, 1919—Isla Martín García, Buenos Aires; Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 336, 1923—Rio Negro (Huanuluan, Maquinchao, Puesto Horno, Bariloche); Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922–23, p. 662, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires south to Chubut; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 383, 1926—Argentina (Santa Fé; Resistencia and Las Palmas, Chaco; Riacho Pilaga, Formosa; Dolores, Buenos Aires; General Roca, Rio Negro; Potrerillos and Tunuyán, Mendoza), Paraguay (Puerto Pinasco), and Uruguay (Carrasco, La Paloma, San Vicente, Lazcano, Rio Negro) (habits); idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 457, 1926—Valcheta, Rio Negro; Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 500, 1927 (crit., range); idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 224, 1927—Tucumán (Concepción, Rio de Gastone), Santa Fé (Bovril Islands), and Entre Ríos (Santa Elena) (habits, eggs, foster parents); Holt, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 57, p. 323, 1928—Serra do Itatiaya; Stone, Rep. Princet. Univ. Exp. Patagonia, Orn., p. 848, 1928—Rio Negro to "Straits of Magellan"; Friedmann, The Cowbirds, pp. 59, 141, 1929 (monog.); Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 273, 1929—Maranhão (São Bento), Piauí (Ibiapaba), and Ceará (Quixadá; Juá, near Iguatú); Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vogel, p. 286, 1930—Santa Fé (La Germania), Formosa (Lapango, San José, Tapikolé), and Bolivia (Villa Montes, Tarija); Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 19, p. 98, 1932—Chile (monog.); Marelli, El Hornero, 5, p. 199, 1933—southern Buenos Aires

(Saldungaray, Fortín Chaco, Dorrego, Puerto Belgrano); Laubmann, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 20, p. 330, 1934—Estancia La Geraldina, northern Santa Fé.

Molothrus atronitens (not of Cabanis) Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 421, 1914—part, Cussary and Rio Tapajóz (Pinhel), Brazil.

(?) *Molothrus bonariensis atronitens* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 631, 1917—La Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia (one immature male).

(?) *Molothrus bonariensis* subsp. Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 697, 1926—Rio Suno, Ecuador.

Range.—The whole of Argentina south to the Chubut; Uruguay; Paraguay; Bolivia; the whole of Brazil north to the south bank of the Amazon west of the Rio Tocantins. Introduced into Chile, now distributed over the country from Coquimbo south to Valdivia.¹

52: Bolivia (Santa Cruz, 1); Brazil (Rio do Peixe, Bahia, 2; São Bento, Maranhão, 1; Quixada, Ceará, 2; Juá, Ceará, 1; Ibiapaba, Piauí, 2; Rio das Velhas, Minas Geraes, 1; Joinville, Santa Catharina, 1); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 1); Uruguay (Quebrada de los Cuervos, Treinta y Tres, 2; Montevideo, 2; Soriano, 1; Arazati, San

¹ Further subdivision of the Shiny Cowbird seems impracticable, though several attempts at recognizing local races based chiefly on the females have been made. It is well known that the females present two principal types of coloration: (a) grayish brown with dull metallic glossy spots on the dorsal surface and indistinct dusky streaks on the somewhat paler under parts; (b) deep fuscous with a silky gloss above. These two varieties have been discussed by Berlepsch (Zeits. Ges. Orn., 2, p. 126, note, 1885) and Hellmayr (Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, pp. 613–614, 1906), both authors applying Lichtenstein's term *sericeus* to the pale-colored females. The first ornithologist who plainly described the grayish-brown type appears to be Swainson. Under the name *M. brevirostris* he gives a good diagnosis of its characters, his description being based on specimens from "Brazil," probably obtained by himself during his collecting trip either in Bahia or Pernambuco, where this type of coloration prevails among the females. Recently, the same variety has been redescribed as *M. b. milleri* by Naumburg and Friedmann. The fuscous color type was named *melanogyna* by Sztolcman from examples collected by Chrostowski in the South Brazilian State of Paraná. While I admit that females from São Paulo to Santa Catharina average slightly darker, particularly below, than others from Rio Grande do Sul to Argentina, exceptions are far too frequent to justify their separation under a distinct name, and I have no hesitation in sinking *melanogyna* as a synonym of *bonariensis*. The pale-colored variety (*brevirostris*=*sericeus*) I have not yet seen from any part of Argentina, Uruguay, or Rio Grande do Sul, but only from Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Matto Grosso. From the same localities, however, there are also fuscous females (*melanogyna*) at hand. For instance, from Ceará two are "*brevirostris*," two others "*melanogyna*." The same applies to Matto Grosso (Urucúm), whence I have examined two grayish-brown females (*brevirostris*=*sericeus*=*milleri*) and one ultra-typical *melanogyna*. In trade-collections from Bahia the pale-colored variety is the predominating one, but two birds collected by Reiser on the Rio Grande in the same state are again "*melanogyna*." Of three females from the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, one is fully as deep fuscous as any from São Paulo or Paraná, and another is just as typical "*brevirostris*," while the third stands exactly between the two varieties, being above more like the one and below closely resembling the other. It appears, therefore, that the female of *bonariensis* is dimorphic, and that the variation, to a certain extent, is geographic, in so far as one type of coloration may prevail in some parts of the range, even to the exclusion of the

José, 2; Polanco, Minas, 3; Rocha, 2; Maldonado, 5; La Lata, Colonia, 1; Ciudad de Pando, Canelones, 1); Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 5; Las Rosas, Santa Fé, 4; Ajó, Buenos Aires, 1; Guaymini, Buenos Aires, 1; Marco Paz, Córdoba, 1; La Plata, 1); Chile (Romero, Coquimbo, 1; Palmilla, Valparaíso, 2; Lampa, Santiago, 1; San José de Maipo, Santiago, 1; Pelequen, Colchagua, 3).

****Molothrus bonariensis venezuelensis* Stone.¹ VENEZUELAN SHINY COWBIRD.**

Molothrus venezuelensis Stone, Auk, 8, p. 347, 1891—Venezuela=San Esteban, Carabobo (type in U. S. National Museum); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 20 (in text), 1906—Puerto Cabello, Lagunillas, Mérida, and Quiribana de Caicara, Venezuela (crit.).

Molothrus sp. ind. Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 167—Caracas.

Molothrus discolor (not *Passerina discolor* Vieillot) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 20—"Trinidad and Cuba (Port Gibara, Prov. of Holguin)" (crit.).

Molothrus bonariensis venezuelensis Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 33, 1902—Quiribana de Caicara and Altigracia, Orinoco, Venezuela; Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 164, 1912—Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 210, 1916—lower and middle stretches of the Orinoco (crit., eggs); Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 501, 1927—Venezuela (crit., range); idem, The Cowbirds, pp. 63, 136, 143, 1929—Venezuela (monog.).

other, though in other regions both types are found associated. I do not see, however, any practical advantage in designating the various populations by different names, when only a certain percentage of individuals can be distinguished.

The Bolivian form, the type of which was a specimen with a deformed bill (*maxillaris*), does not seem to be separable, as has been pointed out by Friedmann.

The status of the birds of eastern Ecuador and southeastern Colombia (Caquetá) remains to be determined by adequate series.

Additional material examined.—Argentina: Tucumán, 6; Formosa, 5; Santa Fé, 3; Buenos Aires, 15; Neuquén, 9.—Bolivia: Villa Montes, Tarija, 11; Valle Grande, 2; Samaipata, 1; Santa Cruz, 5; Lesbato, 2; Cochabamba, 2.—Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul, 9; Santa Catharina, 2; Paraná, 3; São Paulo, 14; Rio de Janeiro, 3; Goyás, 8; Matto Grosso, Urucum, 5; Cuyabá, 3; Bahia, 16; Pernambuco, 2; Ceará, 8; Piauí, 1; Santarém, 1; Borba, Rio Madeira, 1.

¹*Molothrus bonariensis venezuelensis* Stone: Similar in size to *M. b. bonariensis*, but with decidedly slenderer, more elongated bill; female resembling in coloration the pale variety of the typical race, viz., with grayish brown, dusky-streaked under parts and nearly dull brown dorsal surface. Wing, 110–119, (female) 101–105; tail, 84–92, (female) 75–81; bill, 20–22.

While the extent and tone of the metallic gloss is just as variable as in *M. b. bonariensis*, Venezuelan males are in most cases recognizable by their slenderer and more elongated bills, a character which also holds in the females. The four specimens I have seen of the latter sex are typical of the light-colored variety.

Additional material examined.—Venezuela: Puerto Cabello, Carabobo, 5; Valencia, Carabobo, 1; Caracas, 1; Lagunillas, Mérida, 1; Mérida, 6; Ciudad Bolívar, 1; Altigracia, Orinoco, 2; Quiribana de Caicara, Orinoco, 6.

Molothrus cassini (not of Finsch) Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 337, 1886—part, spec. j, Caracas, Venezuela.

Range.—Tropical zone of Venezuela, from the north coast (states of Carabobo and Aragua, and Dept. Federal) south to the Orinoco Valley (east to the Caura and San German de Upata), and west through Lara and Trujillo to Mérida.

5: Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua, 2; Caracas, 1; Rio Chamá, 2).

****Molothrus bonariensis cabanisii* Cassin.¹ CABANIS'S SHINY COWBIRD.**

Molothrus cabanisii Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 22—"Guiana" (errore) and Santa Marta, Colombia;² Stone, Auk, 8, p. 346, 1891—Colombia and "Venezuela," errore (crit.).

Molothrus cassini Finsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 577 (in text)—Barranquilla, Colombia (type in Bremen Museum);³ Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 6—Colombia (Barranquilla, Santa Marta, Antioquia) and "Venezuela" (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 337, 1886—part, spec. a-i, Colombia (Arihueca, Medellín, Barranquilla, "Bogotá"); Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 13, p. 476, 1900—Cacagualito; idem, l.c., 21, p. 291, 1905—Santa Marta region (eggs descr.).

Molothrus discolor (not *Passerina discolor* Vieillot) Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 509—Concordia, Medellín, and Santa Elena, Colombia (eggs descr.); Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1880, p. 123—Arihueca.

Molothrus bonariensis cabanisi(i) Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 631, 1917—Caldas, San Antonio, Cali, Miraflores, and San Agustín, Colombia; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 476, 1922—Santa Marta and Fundación (crit.); Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 502, 1927—Colombia (range); idem, The Cowbirds, pp. 62, 143, 1929—Colombia (monog.); Darlington, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 416, 1931—Sevillano, Santa Marta, and west of Aracataca, Magdalena, Colombia.

Range.—Tropical and Subtropical zones of Colombia, from the western slope of the eastern Andes west to the Pacific coast (except-

¹ *Molothrus bonariensis cabanisii* Cassin is the largest of all the races of the Shiny Cowbird. The female resembles *M. b. venezuelensis* in coloration, but is larger in all dimensions. Wing, 126–134, (female) 105–110; tail, 100–112, (female) 84–90; bill, 21–22.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 8; Cartagena, 8; Barranquilla, 5; Las Cruces, western Andes, 1.

² In addition to several examples without locality, Cassin had two adult males before him, one supposed to be from "Guiana" in the Academy's collection, and another from Santa Marta, Colombia, in the collection of Geo. N. Lawrence, now in the American Museum of Natural History. Both are claimed to be "the type" (cf. Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 34, 1899, and Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 631, 1917). In any case, Santa Marta may be taken as the type locality.

³ Though the name was intended as a substitute for *Molothrus discolor* of Cassin, Finsch used the Barranquilla specimen for the description, as his remarks on coloration plainly show.

ing the extreme southwestern section), south in the Magdalena Valley to San Agustín, north to the Caribbean coast (Santa Marta, Magdalena; Barranquilla, Cartagena, Montería, Loricá, etc., Bolívar).

6: Colombia (Loricá, Bolívar, 2; Miraflores, Cauca, 2; Rio Barra-tau, 1; "Bogotá," 1).

***Molothrus bonariensis aequatorialis* Chapman.¹ EQUATORIAL SHINY COWBIRD.**

Molothrus bonariensis aequatorialis Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 34, p. 661, Dec., 1915—Barbacoas, Nariño, southwestern Colombia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, l.c., 36, p. 631, 1917—Tumaco and Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 697, 1926—Esmeraldas, Chone, Manta, Daule, and Puná Island, Ecuador; Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 502, 1927 (range);² idem, The Cowbirds, pp. 63, 143, 1929—Ecuador and southwestern Colombia (monog.).²

Molothrus purpurascens (not *Xanthornus purpurascens* Hahn) Taczanowski and Berlepsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, p. 86—Yaguachi, Ecuador.

Range.—Tropical zone of southwestern Colombia, south of the Rio Patia, and western Ecuador south to Guayaquil and Puná Island.

****Molothrus bonariensis occidentalis* Berlepsch and Stolzmann.³ WESTERN SHINY COWBIRD.**

Molothrus occidentalis Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1892, p. 378—Lima, Peru (type in Warsaw Museum; cf. Sztolcman and Domaniewski, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 6, p. 192, 1927).

Molothrus purpurascens (not *Xanthornus purpurascens* Hahn) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 20—Callao and Lima, Peru (monog.); Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1869, p. 148—vicinity of Lima; Tacz-

¹ *Molothrus bonariensis aequatorialis* Chapman: Nearest to *M. b. occidentalis*, but larger; coloration of males on average more violet, less steel blue; under parts of females much darker, between drab and hair-brown, and without the buffy whitish postocular streak, etc. This form is, in fact, much nearer to *M. b. cabanisi*, but differs by smaller size. Wing, 117–123, (female) 100–105; tail, 93–100, (female) 78–80; bill, 21–22.

Material examined.—Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: San Javier, 2; Carondelet, 1; Rio Cayapas, 2; Vaquería, 1.

² The young individual from Boca de Cupe, Tuyra River, Darien, cannot possibly belong to *M. b. aequatorialis*. If at all referable to this section of cowbirds, it is more likely to be *M. b. cabanisi*.

³ *Molothrus bonariensis occidentalis* Berlepsch and Stolzmann: Male hardly distinguishable from *M. b. venezuelensis*, but possibly more bluish; female different from any other form by reason of its pale dorsal surface, very pale drab, dusky-streaked under parts, and very conspicuous buffy whitish postocular stripe. Wing, 110–115, (female) 98–102; tail, 78–83, (female) 73–75; bill, 21–22, (female) 19.

A single adult male from Callacate agrees in every respect with a series from Lima. The species doubtless reached the Marañón side of the Andes by way of Huancabamba Pass.

nowski, l.c., 1874, p. 523—Lima; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 200—Callacate, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 422, 1884—Peru (Lima, Tumbes, Callacate, Cutervo); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 7—western Peru (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 337, 1886—Lima; Stone, Auk, 8, p. 347, 1891—western Peru (monog.).

Molothrus bonariensis occidentalis Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 459, 1918—Sullana, Piura, Peru; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 697, 1926—Rio Casanga [Loja], Ecuador; Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 502, 1927 (range); idem, The Cowbirds, pp. 63, 143, 1929 (monog.).

Range.—Tropical (and Subtropical) zone of extreme southwestern Ecuador (Casanga Valley, Prov. Loja) and western Peru, extending east to the Province of Jaen (Callacate, Cutervo) and south to Lima.

7: Peru (Hacienda Llagueda, northeast of Otuzco, Libertad, 7).

****Molothrus rufo-axillaris* Cassin. SCREAMING COWBIRD.**

Icterus brevirostris (not *Molothrus brevirostris* Swainson, 1837) Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 7, 1838—Maldonado (Uruguay) and Corrientes (descr. of adult; type, from Corrientes, in Paris Museum examined).

Molothrus rufo-axillaris Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 23—Buenos Aires, Argentina (type in U. S. National Museum); Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 140—Conchitas, Buenos Aires; Hudson, l.c., 1874, p. 161 (parasitic habits); Durnford, Ibis, 1877, p. 174—Buenos Aires; White, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 601—Fuerte de Andalgala and city of Catamarca, Catamarca; Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 134, 1883—Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Ríos; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 7 (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 338, 1886—Buenos Aires (Conchitas, Quilmes) and "Rio Negro, Patagonia"; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 86, pl. 6, fig. 2 (=young), 1888—Argentina (habits); Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 127—Fortín Page, lower Pilcomayo; Holland, Ibis, 1892, p. 198—Estancia Espartillar, Buenos Aires; Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 172—Uruguay (Santa Elena, Soriano; Santa Ana, Flores); Ihering, Ann. Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 122, 1899—Rio Grande do Sul (spec. examined); Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 104—Los Yngleses, Ajó, Buenos Aires; idem, Ibis, 1912, p. 278 (eggs descr. and fig.); Gibson, Ibis, 1918, p. 390—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires; Friedmann, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 222, 1927—Santa Elena (Entre Ríos), Ajó and Rosas (Buenos Aires), and Concepción (Tucumán) (habits); idem, Auk, 44, p. 498, 1927 (range); idem, The Cowbirds, p. 38, 1929 (monog.).

Molobrus brevirostris Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, 10, p. 399, 1890—Córdoba.

Molothrus brevirostris Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 35, p. 10, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 8, 1895—Baranqueria la Nova, Paraguay, and Santa Rosa, Salta; idem, l.c., 12, No. 292, p. 11, 1897—Caiza, Bolivia, and Tala, Salta; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, p. 181, 1902—Tucumán; Baer, Ornith., 12, p. 218,

1904—Santa Ana, Tucumán; Lillo, *Rev. Letr. Cienc. Soc.*, 3, No. 13, p. 46, 1905—Tucumán; Ihering, *Cat. Faun. Braz.*, 1, p. 397, 1907 (range); Hartert and Venturi, *Nov. Zool.*, 16, p. 184, 1909—Tucumán (eggs descr.); Dabbene, *Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires*, 18, p. 402, 1910 (range in Argentina); Chubb, *Ibis*, 1910, p. 644—Sapucay, Paraguay; Bertoni, *Faun. Parag.*, p. 66, 1914—Paraguay; Dabbene, *El Hornero*, 1, p. 247, 1919—Isla Martín García, Buenos Aires; Tremoleras, l.c., 2, p. 242—Canelones and Maldonado, Uruguay; Daguerre, l.c., p. 271, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; Giacomelli, l.c., 3, p. 70, 1923—La Rioja; Pereyra, l.c., p. 172, 1923—Zelaya, Buenos Aires; Marelli, *Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922–23*, p. 662, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; Wetmore, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 133, p. 386, 1926—Formosa (Riacho Pilaga), Buenos Aires (Lavalle), and Uruguay (San Vicente, near Lazcano, and Río Negro); Wilson, *El Hornero*, 3, p. 362, 1926—General López, Santa Fé; Smyth, l.c., 4, p. 151, 1928 (eggs); Aravena, l.c., 4, p. 164, 1928 (food); Castellanos, l.c., 5, p. 331, 1924—Valle de los Reartes, Córdoba.

Molothrus (Streptopagus) rufo-axillaris Laubmann, *Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp.*, Vögel, p. 288, 1930—Formosa (Lapango, Tapikiolé, San José, Yuncá Viejo) (crit.); idem, *Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay.*, 20, p. 330, 1934—Estancia La Geraldina, Santa Fé—Santiago del Estero boundary.

Range.—Extreme southern Brazil, in State of Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Paraguay; northern Argentina, south to Buenos Aires, Córdoba, La Rioja, and Catamarca,¹ and extreme southeastern Bolivia (Caiza, Bolivian Chaco).²

15: Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 7; Iguazú, Misiones, 1; Noetinger, near Marco Paz, Córdoba, 1); Uruguay (Treinta y Tres, 1; Montevideo, 3; Ciudad de Panzo, Canelones, 2).

****Molothrus badius*³ *badius* (Vieillot). BAY-WINGED COWBIRD.**

Agelaius badius Vieillot, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.*, nouv. éd., 34, p. 535, 1819—based on “Tordo pardo-roxizo” Azara, No. 63; Paraguay and La Plata River.

[*assicus*] *T. badius* Merrem, in Ersch and Gruber, *Allg. Encycl. Wiss.*, 15, p. 276, 1826—based on Azara, No. 63.

Icterus badius Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, *Syn. Av.*, 2, in *Mag. Zool.*, 8, cl. 2, p. 7, 1838—part, Maldonado, Uruguay.

Agelaius fringillarius (not *Icterus fringillarius* Spix) Gould, in Darwin, *Zool. Beagle*, 3, Part 15, p. 107, 1841—Maldonado and banks of the Río Paraná.

¹ The locality “Río Negro of Patagonia” appears to be open to doubt.

² *Additional material examined*.—Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul: Rio Grande, 2; São Lourenço, 1.—Paraguay: Bernalcué, near Asunción, 5; San Rafael, 5; Mbuvero, 1.—Argentina: Corrientes, 1; Buenos Aires, 2; Tucumán, 2; Tafi Viejo, Tucumán, 1.

³ *Molothrus badius* is the most primitive type within the genus, as has been correctly emphasized by Friedmann, though I still think generic separation to be unnecessary, the short, rounded wings and the similarity of the sexes constituting, to my mind, no more than excellent specific characters.

Molobrus badius Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 258, 1860—Paraná; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 495, 1861—Paraná and Tucumán; Doering, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p. 255, 1874—Barrancas, Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes; Holmberg, Act. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, 5, p. 85, 1884—Tandil, Buenos Aires.

Dolichonyx badius Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 15 (monog.).

Molothrus badius Scater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 140—Conchitas, Buenos Aires; Hudson, l.c., 1874, p. 163 (nesting habits); Durnford, Ibis, 1877, p. 174—Buenos Aires; Dalglish, Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edin., 6, p. 245, pl. 7, fig. 4 (egg), 1881—Estancia de la Tala, Durazno, Uruguay (breeding habits, nest, and eggs); Scater, Ibis, 1884, p. 8—part, Buenos Aires (monog.); Gibson, Ibis, 1885, p. 278—Paysandú, Uruguay; Scater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 338, 1886—part, spec. a-d, Conchitas and Quilmes, Buenos Aires; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 35, p. 11, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; Scater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 95, pl. 6, fig. 1, 1888—Argentina (habits); Holland, Ibis, 1890, p. 425—Estancia Espartillar, Buenos Aires; Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 127—opposite Goya in Prov. Santa Fé; Holland, Ibis, 1892, p. 198—Estancia Espartillar (breeding habits); Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 172—Uruguay (breeding habits); Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, p. 279, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja; Ihering, Ann. Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 122, 1899—Jaguarão, Rio Grande do Sul; Kerr, Ibis, 1901, p. 224—Paraguayan Chaco; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, p. 181, 1902—Tucumán; Bruch, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 258, 1904—Salta; Baer, Ornith., 12, p. 218, 1904—Santa Ana, Tucumán; Lillo, Rev. Letr. Cienc. Soc., 3, No. 13, p. 46, 1905—Tucumán; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 397, 1907—Novo Hamburgo, Rio Grande do Sul, and Buenos Aires (range); Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 185, 1909—Cataracta, Entre Ríos (La Soledad), Buenos Aires (Barracas al Sud), and Tucumán (Tapia, Los Vasquez) (nesting habits, eggs); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 403, 1910 (range in Argentina); Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 104—Buenos Aires (Los Yngleses, Ajó), Santa Fé (Riachito Ancho), Corrientes (Goya), and Paraguay (Villa Mortero); idem, Ibis, 1912, p. 278 (eggs descr. and fig.); Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 66, 1914—Paraguay; Hussey, Auk, 33, p. 399, 1916—La Plata; Gibson, Ibis, 1918, p. 390—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires (nest and eggs); Sanzin, El Hornero, 1, p. 152, 1918—Mendoza (Rodríguez Peña and Las Catitas); Marelli, l.c., 1, p. 227, 1919—Curuzú-Cuatiá, Corrientes (food); Dabbene, l.c., 1, p. 247, 1919—Isla Martín García, Buenos Aires; Tremoleras, l.c., 2, p. 24, 1920—Uruguay (Montevideo, Canelones, Florida, Maldonado, Cerro Largo); Renard, l.c., 2, p. 60, 1920—Cañuelos, Buenos Aires; Daguerre, l.c., 2, p. 271, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 54, 1923—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos; Giacomelli, l.c., 3, p. 70, 1923—La Rioja; Pereyra, l.c., 3, p. 172, 1923—Zelaya, Buenos Aires; Renard, l.c., 3, p. 287, 1924—San Cristóbal, Santa Fé; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922-23, p. 663, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; Wilson, El Hornero, 3, p. 362, 1926—General López, Santa Fé; Smyth, l.c., 4, p. 151, 1928 (eggs); Aravena, l.c., 4, p. 164, 1928 (food); Budin, l.c., 4, p. 411, 1931—Maimará, Jujuy; Castellanos, l.c., 5, p. 330, 1934—Valle de los Reartes, Córdoba.

Demelioteucus badius Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, 10, p. 399, 1890—Córdoba.

Molothrus badius badius Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 387, 1926—Chaco (Las Palmas), Pampa (Victorica), Mendoza (Potrerillos, Tunuyán), Tucumán (Tapia), Paraguay (west of Puerto Pinasco), and Uruguay (San Vicente, Rio Negro) (crit., habits); Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 19, p. 99, 1932—Curicó, Chile.

Agelaioides badius badius Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 497, 1927 (range); idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 220, 1927—Tucumán (Rio Gastone, Concepción) and Entre Ríos (Santa Elena, San Sofia) (habits); idem, The Cowbirds, pp. 4, 33, 1929 (monog., ecology); Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 60, p. 394, 1930—Paraguay (Puerto Pinasco) and Matto Grosso (Fazenda do São João); Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vögel, p. 285, 1930—Santa Fé (La Germania) and Formosa (Tacaaglé, Lapango) (crit.); Marelli, El Hornero, 5, p. 199, 1933—Fortín Chaco, southern Buenos Aires; Laubmann, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 20, p. 330, 1934—Estancia La Geraldina, Santa Fé; Stone and Roberts, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 86, p. 393, 1934—Descalvados, Matto Grosso.

Range.—Extreme southern and southwestern Brazil, in states of Rio Grande do Sul (Jaguarão, Jaculy, Novo Hamburgo) and Matto Grosso (Descalvados; São João, Rio Cuyabá); Paraguay; Uruguay; northern Argentina to southern Buenos Aires (Fortín Chaco), Pampa, and Mendoza. Introduced in Chile (Curicó).¹

29: Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 16; Noetinger, near Marco Paz, Córdoba, 3); Uruguay (Maldonado, 2; Polanco, Minas, 2; Quebrados de los Cuervos, Treinta y Tres, 1; Canelones, 1; Soriano, 4).

****Molothrus badius bolivianus* Hellmayr.² BOLIVIAN BAY-WINGED COWBIRD.**

Molothrus badius bolivianus Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 13, p. 108, Sept. 20, 1917—Chuquisaca, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum).

¹ Specimens from Tucumán agree in size with a series from Uruguay and Argentina, and a single male from Curicó is similar. While no material is available from extreme northern Argentina, the wing measurement of 91 mm. given by Wetmore for an adult male from Jujuy seems to indicate that the typical race ranges up to the northern frontier.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: São João, Matto Grosso, 1; Jaguarão, Rio Grande do Sul, 1.—Uruguay: Maldonado, 1.—Paraguay: Lambaré, 3; San Rafael, 2.—Argentina: Buenos Aires, 5; La Germania, Santa Fé, 6; lower Pilcomayo, Chaco, 4.—Chile: Curicó, 1.

² *Molothrus badius bolivianus* Hellmayr: Similar to *M. b. badius*, but considerably larger with stronger bill, and slightly browner above. Wing, 99–104 (against 88–96), (female) 95–98 (against 84–91); tail, 79–82, (female) 77–80; bill, 19–20.

Additional material examined.—Bolivia: Cochabamba, 1; Valle Grande, 1; Chuquisaca, 3; unspecified, 3.

Icterus badius (not *Agelaius badius* Vieillot) Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 7, 1838—part, Cochabamba and Sicasica, Bolivia (spec. examined).

Molothrus badius Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 608—"Tilotilo, Prov. Yungas," Cochabamba, and Sicasica; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 8—part, Bolivia; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 338, 1886—part, spec. e, f, "Tilotilo," Bolivia; (?) Lönnberg, Ibis, 1903, pp. 457, 471—San Luis (near Tarija) and Fortín Crevaux, Tarija, Bolivia.

Agelaioides badius bolivianus Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 497, 1927—Bolivia (range); idem, The Cowbirds, pp. 5, 34, 1929—Bolivia (monog.).

Range.—Highlands of central Bolivia, in depts. of La Paz (Sicasica), Cochabamba (Cochabamba, Parotani, Arque, Mizque), Santa Cruz (Valle Grande), and Chuquisaca (Sucre).¹

3: Bolivia (Parotani, Cochabamba, 2; Arque, Cochabamba, 1).

****Molothrus badius fringillarius* (Spix).² PALE COWBIRD.**

Icterus fringillarius Spix, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 1, p. 68, pl. 65, 1824—"in campis Minas Geraes," errore³ (types in Munich Museum examined; cf. Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 616, 1906) (crit.).

Dolichonyx fuscipennis Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 16—Ceará (type in U. S. National Museum); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 199 (note), 1870—Bahia.

Dolichonyx badius (not *Agelaius badius* Vieillot) Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 397 (occurrence in Minas Geraes denied).

Molothrus fringillarius Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 8—"Minas Geraes," Ceará, and Pernambuco (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 339, 1886—Pernambuco; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 397, 1907 (range); Reiser, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 80, 1910—Joazeiro and Carnahyba, Bahia (spec. examined); idem, l.c., p. 175, 1925—same localities.

¹ I cannot help thinking that there is some mistake about the locality "Tilotilo, Prov. Yungas," this settlement being in the midst of the subtropical forests which offer no suitable habitat for this cowbird. The specimens are more likely to have been obtained at Cinti [= Camargo], where Buckley also did some collecting on his Bolivian trip. The Tarija birds recorded by Lönnberg need reexamination in order to determine their subspecific pertinence.

² *Molothrus badius fringillarius* (Spix): Very similar to, and about the same size, as *M. b. badius*, but general coloration, especially the under parts, decidedly paler and more sandy with the rufous of the wings lighter in tone, and with loreal, subocular, and auricular regions blackish brown. Wing, 87–90, (female) 84–87; tail, 64–70; bill, 17–18.

This well-marked race replaces the Bay-winged Cowbird in northeastern Brazil. Its occurrence in Minas Geraes requires corroboration.

Additional material examined.—Ceará, 2.—Bahia: Joazeiro, 1; Carnahyba, 1; unspecified, 1.—"Minas Geraes," 3.

³ Oeiras, Piauí, suggested as type locality by Hellmayr (Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 273, 1929).

Molothrus badius fringillarius Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 273, 1929—Piauhy (Ibiapaba) and Ceará (Quixada) (crit.).

Agelaioides fringillarius Friedmann, Auk, 44, p. 498, 1927—eastern Brazil; idem, The Cowbirds, p. 35, 1929 (monog.).

Range.—Campo region of northeastern Brazil, in states of Piauhy, Ceará, Pernambuco, and Bahia.

3: Brazil (Ibiapaba, Piauhy, 2; Quixada, Ceará, 1).

Genus **MACROAGELAIUS** Cassin

Macroagelaius Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 13—type, by monotypy, *Quiscalus sub-alaris* Boissonneau.

Macraglaeus Sclater, Ibis, (5), 2, p. 162, 1884—emendation.

Pseudaglaeus Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, p. 155, 1901—type, by orig. desig., *Aglaeus imthurni* Sclater.

Sciopsar Reichenow, Journ. Orn., 62, p. 289, 1914—type, by orig. desig., *Aglaeus imthurni* Sclater.

Macraglaeus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 635, 1917—emendation of *Macroagelaius* Cassin.

Pseudoaglaeus Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 567, 1921—emendation of *Pseudaglaeus* Ridgway.

**Macroagelaius subalaris subalaris* (Boissonneau). COLOMBIAN MOUNTAIN GRACKLE.

Quiscalus sub-alaris Boissonneau, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 70, 1840—Santa-Fé-de-Bogotá, Colombia (type in coll. of F. de Lafresnaye, now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf. Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 421, 1930); Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 425, 1850—"Bogotá"; Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 23, p. 153, 1855—"Bogotá"; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 141, 1862—"Caraccas," errore; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, pp. 127, 330—below the Páramo of Pamplona, Santander, Colombia.

Agelaius subalaris Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 13—"Bogotá" (crit.).

Macraglaeus subalaris Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 403—Páramo of Pamplona, Colombia (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 403, 1886—Colombia.

Macraglaeus subalaris Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 635, 1917—Subia, eastern Andes, Colombia.

Range.—Temperate zone of the eastern Andes of Colombia, in states of Santander and Cundinamarca.¹

2: Colombia (Cachiri, Santander, 2).

¹ Nine additional specimens from "Bogotá" examined.

***Macroagelaius subalaris imthurni** (Sclater).¹ IMTHURN'S GRACKLE.

Agelaius imthurni Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 213—Kaieteur Falls, Potaro River, British Guiana (type in coll. of P. L. Sclater, now in British Museum); Imthurn, Indians of Guiana, p. 71, pl. 5, 1883—Kaieteur Falls; Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1883, p. 203—Roraima; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 13—British Guiana (monog.); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 218—Merumé Mountains and Roraima, British Guiana.

Agelaius imthurni Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 344, 1886—British Guiana (Kaieteur, Roraima, Merumé Mountains).

Pseudoagelaius imthurni Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 567, pl. 10, 1921—same localities.

Macroagelaius imthurni Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 63, p. 135, 1931—Roraima (Arabupu, Philipp Camp) and Mount Duida (Laterite Valley, Savanna Hills, Valley Head), Venezuela.

Range.—Subtropical (and occasionally Tropical) zone of British Guiana (Kaieteur Falls, Potaro River; Merumé Mountains; Roraima; Mount Tweek-quay, Caramang River) and southern Venezuela (Mount Duida).

1: British Guiana (Roraima, 1).

Genus **HYPOPYRRHUS** Bonaparte

Hypopyrrhus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 425, 1850—type, by monotypy, *Cassicus pyrohypogaster* Tarragon.

***Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster** (Tarragon). RED-BELLIED GRACKLE.

Cassicus pyrohypogaster Tarragon, Rev. Zool., 10, p. 252, 1847—"Nouvelle Grenade" (type in coll. of de Tarragon, present whereabouts unknown).

Hypopyrrhus pyrrhogaster Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 425, 1850—"Bogotá"; Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 23, p. 154, 1855—"Bogotá"; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1879, p. 510, pl. 43, fig. 4 (egg)—Envigado and Santa Elena, Colombia (eggs descr.); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 163—Antioquia, Colombia (monog.).

¹ *Macroagelaius subalaris imthurni* (Sclater): Similar in form to *M. s. subalaris*, but slightly smaller with somewhat larger bill, and under wing coverts much paler, Sanford's brown or tawny passing terminally into light cadmium instead of being uniform chestnut-bay. Wing, 126–130, (female) 121–125; tail, 117–123, (female) 115–120; bill, 27–31, (female) 26–28.

Many years ago, the late Count Berlepsch pointed out to me the close affinity of this bird to *M. subalaris*, a conclusion since arrived at independently by Messrs. Zimmer and Chapman. The similarity, in structure as well as in color pattern, is so striking indeed that I have no hesitation in associating the two birds in a single specific unit. While chiefly occurring in the subtropics of the mountains, Imthurn's Grackle has also been found in flocks, probably on migration, in the vicinity of Kaieteur Falls, Potaro River, in the Tropical zone.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Merumé Mountains, 3; Roraima, 5; Mount Tweek-quay, Caramang River, 2.

Hypopyrrhus pyrypogaster Scater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 403, 1886—Envigado, Colombia.

Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 307—Nevada de Tolima, Colombia; Hellmayr, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1911, p. 1123—Pueblo Rico and Siató, western Andes, Colombia; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 635, 1917—Peque, La Frijolera, Finlandia, Salento, Rio Toché, and below Andalucia, Colombia.

Hypopyrrhus pyrhyogaster Piguet, Mém. Soc. Neuchât. Sci. Nat., 5, p. 809, 1914—La Camelia, near Angelopolis, Colombia.

Quiscalus pyrrohogaster Scater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 141, 1862—New Grenada.

Quiscalus pyrohypogaster Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 412—New Grenada (crit.).

Range.—Subtropical zone of Colombia (except Santa Marta region).¹

2: Colombia (Amalfi, Antioquia, 1; Salento, west Quindio Andes, Cauca, 1).

Genus QUISCALUS Vieillot

Quiscalus Vieillot, Anal. Nouv. Orn. Elém., p. 36, 1816—type, by subs. desig. (Gray, List Gen. Bds., p. 41, 1840), *Gracula* "*quiscala*" [= *quiscala*] Linnaeus.

Quiscala Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Berliner Mus., p. 18, 1823—type, by monotypy, *Gracula quiscala* Linnaeus.

Chalcophanes Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 20, Gen. *Gracula*, spec. 3, 4, 1827—type, by subs. desig. (Scater, Ibis, 1884, p. 153), *Quiscalus versicolor* Vieillot = *Gracula quiscala* Linnaeus.

Scaphidurus Swainson, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, No. 6, p. 437, June, 1837—new name for *Quiscalus* Vieillot.

Scaphura Gloger, Gemeinn. Hand- und Hilfsbuch Naturg., 1, p. 261, 1841—new name for *Quiscala* Lichtenstein.

**Quiscalus quiscala quiscala* (Linnaeus). PURPLE GRACKLE.

Gracula quiscala Linnaeus,² Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 109, 1758—based on "The Purple Jack-Daw" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 12, pl. 12; South Carolina.

¹ Additional material examined.—Colombia: Pueblo Rico, western Andes, 2; Siató, western Andes, 5; Envigado, central Andes, 2; "Bogotá," 5.

² The late A. T. Wayne (Auk, 35, p. 440, 1918) proposed to transfer the specific term *quiscala* to the Florida Grackle. This procedure was adopted by Oberholser, who, accordingly, provided the new name *Q. q. ridgwayi* for the Purple Grackle. The Committee appointed for the compilation of the Fourth Edition of the A. O. U. Check List (p. xi), however, has chosen a more conservative stand in the cases of names based on Catesby, and we are inclined to concur with their reasoning.

Since the above was written, Dr. Chapman's highly interesting paper on the relationship of the Grackles appeared in "The Auk," 52, pp. 21-29, 1935. While

Sturnus quiscula Daudin, *Traité Elém. Orn.*, 2, p. 316, 1800—new name for *Gracula quiscula* Linnaeus.

Quiscalus versicolor Vieillot, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.*, nouv. éd., 28, p. 488, 1819—new name for *Gracula quiscula* Latham (*Ind. Orn.*, 1, p. 191, 1790)=*Gracula quiscula* Linnaeus; Sclater, *Ibis*, 1884, p. 154 (monog.); idem, *Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.*, 11, p. 394, 1886 (part).

Quiscalus nitens Lichtenstein, *Verz. Doubl. Berliner Mus.*, p. 18, 1823—new name for *Gracula quiscula* Linnaeus.

Quiscalus purpureus Stephens, in Shaw, *Gen. Zool.*, 14, (1), p. 48, 1826—new name for *Gracula quiscula* Shaw (*Gen. Zool.*, 7, (2), p. 458, 1809) and *Gracula quiscula* Wilson (*Amer. Orn.*, 3, p. 44, pl. 21, fig. 4, 1811)=*Gracula quiscula* Linnaeus.

Quiscalus purpuratus Swainson, *Anim. Menag.*, p. 298, Dec. 31, 1837—North America (type now in University Museum, Cambridge, Engl.; cf. Sclater, *Ibis*, 1884, p. 154).

Quiscalus quiscula ridgwayi Oberholser, *Auk*, 36, p. 552, 1919—Washington, D.C. (location of type not stated).

Quiscalus quiscula Chapman, *Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H.*, 4, p. 3, 1892 (crit.).

Quiscalus quiscula quiscula Ridgway, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 50, Part 2, p. 215, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.).

Range.—Breeds in the upper Austral zone of North America from the north shore of Long Island Sound and the lower Hudson Valley west to the Alleghenies and south to northern Georgia, northern Alabama, and eastern Tennessee; winters mainly south of the Delaware Valley.

49: Massachusetts (Chatham, 1; unspecified, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 23); Rhode Island (Portsmouth, 1); New York (Shelter Island, 14; Albion, 1; Brockport, 1; Suffolk County, 1; Holley, 1; Boonville, 1); Pennsylvania (Gwynedd, 2; Edge Hill, 1); District of Columbia (Washington, 1).

attributing the variation observable in certain parts of the range to hybridization between the Bronzed Grackle and the Purple Grackle, the author considers the populations resulting from this mingling over long periods as sufficiently established to be designated by separate names. On the basis of much new material acquired since the publication of his study in 1892 and discussed at length on pp. 26–29, Chapman proposes to recognize four races with breeding ranges as follows:

- (a) *Quiscalus quiscula quiscula* (sensu Wayne and Oberholser): Florida to South Carolina and along the southern part of the Gulf states to south-eastern Texas.
- (b) *Quiscalus quiscula ridgwayi* Oberholser: southern New England states to Louisiana.
- (c) *Quiscalus quiscula stonei* Chapman (type from Lakehurst, New Jersey, in the American Museum of Natural History, New York): from southern Louisiana to southern New York. This is the form with the head varying from greenish to purplish blue (rarely violet), the back and sides bronze purple with more or less concealed iridescent bars, and the rump purplish bronze, sometimes with bluish spots.
- (d) *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus* Ridgway.

****Quiscalus quiscula aglaeus* Baird. FLORIDA GRACKLE.**

Quiscalus aglaeus Baird,¹ Amer. Journ. Sci., (2), 41, p. 84, 1866—based on *Quiscalus baritus* (not *Gracula barita* Linnaeus) Baird, Rep. Expl. Surv. Pacif. R. R., 9, p. 556, 1858; Key Biscayne, Cape Florida, Florida (type in U. S. National Museum); Ridgway, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, p. 135—southern Florida (crit.).

Quiscalus versicolor aglaeus Scater, Ibis, 1884, p. 154—Florida (crit.).

Quiscalus quiscula aglaeus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 4, p. 5, 1892 (crit.); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 217, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.).

Quiscalus quiscula quiscula (not *Gracula quiscula* Linnaeus) Oberholser, Auk, 36, p. 549, 1919 (crit.).

Range.—South Atlantic coast of the United States from South Carolina to Florida, and west in the southern part of the Gulf states to southeastern Texas.

46: Florida (Wilson, Brevard County, 8; Indian River, Brevard County, 1; Mary Esther, Okaloosa County, 1; Saint Lucie, Saint Lucie County, 1; Seven Oaks, Hillsborough County, 1; Pine Island, 7; Key West, Monroe County, 12; New River, Bradford County, 6; West Jupiter, Dade County, 6; Grove City, 2; unspecified, 1).

****Quiscalus quiscula aeneus* Ridgway. BRONZED GRACKLE.**

Quiscalus aeneus Ridgway, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 21, No. 2, p. 134, July, 1869—"Mississippi region of U. S., east to Allegheny Mountains, west to Fort Bridger, etc." (type, from Mount Carmel, Illinois, in U. S. National Museum); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 4, p. 3, 1892 (crit.).

Quiscalus versicolor aeneus Scater, Ibis, 1884, p. 154 (crit.).

Quiscalus versicolor subsp. *aenea* Scater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 395, 1886 (crit.).

Quiscalus quiscula aeneus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 219, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.); Oberholser, Auk, 36, p. 554, 1919 (crit., range).

Range.—Breeds in North America from Great Slave Lake, northern Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to Montana and Colorado (east of the Rocky Mountains) and southeast to northwestern Georgia, Pennsylvania (west of the Alleghenies), New York, Massachusetts, and northern Connecticut; winters mainly from the Ohio Valley south to southern Texas; casual in migration and winter east of the Alleghenies.

¹*Oriolus ludovicianus* Gmelin (Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 387, 1788) and *Oriolus leucocephalus* Latham (Ind. Orn., 1, p. 175, 1790) are both based on "Cassique de la Louisiane" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 646, which represents a partial albino Grackle. There is, of course, no means of telling whether it refers to the Purple Grackle or to the Florida Grackle.

46: Maine (unspecified, 1); New Hampshire (Tilton, 1); Rhode Island (Portsmouth, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 3); Illinois (Chicago, 5; Grand Chain, 2; Wilmette, 1; Olive Branch, 1; Dunning, 1; Deerfield, 1; Hyde Park, 1; Diamond Lake, 1); Indiana (English Lake, 1); Wisconsin (Woodruff, 1; Neenah, 3; Beaver Dam, 17); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 3); Texas (Fort Worth, 2).

Genus HOLOQUISCALUS Cassin

Holoquiscalus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 404—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 153), *Quiscalus crassirostris* Swainson.

**Holoquiscalus niger crassirostris* (Swainson).¹ JAMAICAN GRACKLE.

Quiscalus crassirostris Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 355, Dec. 31, 1837—Jamaica (type in coll. of W. Hooker, present location unknown); Gosse, Bds. Jamaica, p. 217, 1847—Jamaica (habits); idem, Illust. Bds. Jam., pl. 43, 1849; Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 359, 1862—Jamaica; March, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1863, p. 298—Jamaica (habits, nest, eggs); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 159—Jamaica (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 398, 1886—Metcalfé Parish and Spanishtown, Jamaica; Cory, Auk, 3, p. 225, 1886—Jamaica (descr.); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 110, 1889—Jamaica; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 111, 130, 1892—Jamaica; Scott, Auk, 10, p. 179, 1893—Port Antonio and Priestman's River; Field, Auk, 11, p. 126, 1894—Rio Cobre (Passage Fort), Congreve Park, and Half-way Tree Pen; Nicoll, Ibis, 1904, p. 577—near Kingston.

Quiscalus vulgaris Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., Tabl. Méth., p. 10, 1838—based on "Pie de la Jamaïque" Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois. (éd. Impr. Roy.), 3, p. 138.

Holoquiscalus jamaicensis (not *Sturnus jamaicensis* Daudin) Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, p. 151, 1901; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 227, 1902—Jamaica (monog.).

Holoquiscalus jamaicensis jamaicensis Peters, Auk, 38, p. 437, 1921—Jamaica (monog.); Danforth, Auk, 45, p. 490, 1928—Hope Gardens and Lumsden.

Range.—Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

13: Jamaica (Priestman's River, 7; Port Antonio, 5; Kingston, 1).

¹Ridgway and Peters have adopted for this form the subspecific name *jamaicensis* of Daudin (Traité Elém. Compl. Orn., 2, p. 317, 1800), a procedure that appears to me hardly justifiable. Daudin based his name by no means exclusively on Brown's "Merops niger, iride sub-argentea" from Jamaica, but this is merely one of the references which he believed to pertain to one and the same bird, for which "plusieurs îles des Antilles, la Jamaïque et le Labrador" are given as habitat. The only specimens actually seen by Daudin, upon which the description of his *Sturnus jamaicensis* was probably based, are those sent to the Paris Museum by Maugé from Porto Rico and "St. Thomas" [= *H. n. brachypterus*]. I do not advocate, however, transferring Daudin's name to the Porto Rico form, and would rather consider it an unidentifiable *mixtum compositum*.

***Holoquiscalus niger gundlachii** (Cassin). GUNDLACH'S GRACKLE.

*Quiscalus gundlachii*¹ Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 406—Cuba (type in coll. of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; cf. Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 35); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 159—Cuba (in part); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 398, 1886—Cuba (in part); Cory, Auk, 3, p. 226, 1886—Cuba (in part); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 113, 1889—Cuba (in part); idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 111, 129, 147, 1892—part, Cuba (in part); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 4, p. 306, 1892—Trinidad, Cuba.

Chalcophanes gundlachii Gundlach, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 135, 1874—part, eastern Cuba.

Holoquiscalus gundlachii Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 226, 1902—part, Cuba (in part).

Holoquiscalus jamaicensis gundlachii Peters, Auk, 38, p. 439, 1921—eastern Cuba (monog.); Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 122, 1923—eastern Cuba; Wetmore, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 81, art. 2, p. 38, 1932—Gibara and Rio Moa, Cuba.

Range.—Central and eastern parts of the island of Cuba, Greater Antilles.

4: Cuba (Preston, 2; unspecified, 2).

***Holoquiscalus niger caribaeus** Todd.² WEST CUBAN GRACKLE.

Holoquiscalus caymanensis dispar (not *Holoquiscalus dispar* Clark) Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 10, p. 276, 1916—Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines (type in Carnegie Museum).

Holoquiscalus caymanensis caribaeus Todd, l.c., erratum slip opp. p. 276, 1916—new name for *H. c. dispar* Todd, preoccupied.

Chalcophanes baritus (not *Gracula barita* Linnaeus) Gundlach, Journ. Orn., 4, p. 15, 1856—western Cuba (habits).

Chalcophanes gundlachii (not *Quiscalus gundlachii* Cassin) Gundlach, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 135, 1874—western Cuba.

Quiscalus gundlachii Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 159—Cuba (in part); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 398, 1886—Cuba (in part); Cory, Auk, 3, p. 226, 1886—Cuba (in part); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 113, 1889—Cuba (in part); idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 111, 129, 147, 1892—part, Cuba (in part).

Holoquiscalus gundlachii Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 226, 1902—part, western Cuba and Isle of Pines; Bangs and Zappey, Amer. Natur., 39, p. 211, 1905—Santa Fé, Isle of Pines (crit.).

Holoquiscalus jamaicensis caribaeus Peters, Auk, 38, p. 440, 1921—western Cuba and Isle of Pines (monog.); Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 122, 1923—western Cuba.

¹ Frequently spelled *gundlachi*.

² *Holoquiscalus niger caribaeus* Todd: Similar to *H. n. gundlachii*, but smaller; adult male glossed wholly or predominatingly with steel blue; female also more bluish. Wing, 137–146 (against 144–155), (female) 122–128 (against 125–132); tail, 121–136, (female) 110–116; bill, 32–37, (female) 29–32.

Range.—Western Cuba (Bolandron, Cojimar, Pinar del Rio, Marianao, El Guama) and Isle of Pines, Greater Antilles.

11: Cuba (San Diego de los Baños, Pinar del Rio, 2; Artemisa, Pinar del Rio, 2; Minas, Habana, 1; Cojimar, 1); Isle of Pines, 5.

****Holoquiscalus niger bangsi* Peters.¹ BANGS'S GRACKLE.**

Holoquiscalus jamaicensis bangsi Peters, Auk, 38, p. 442, 1921—Cayman Brac, south of Cuba (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.).

Quiscalus gundlachi (not of Cassin) Cory, Auk, 6, p. 31, 1889—Cayman Brac; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 111, 147, 1892—part, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac; Nicoll, Ibis, 1904, p. 587—Little Cayman.

Holoquiscalus gundlachii Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 226, 1902—part, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac; Lowe, Ibis, 1911, p. 161—Little Cayman and Cayman Brac.

Holoquiscalus caymanensis caribaeus (not of Todd) Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 60, p. 317, 1916—Little Cayman and Cayman Brac.

Range.—Islands of Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, south of Cuba, Caribbean Sea.

10: Cayman Brac, 2; Little Cayman, 8.

****Holoquiscalus niger caymanensis* (Cory).² GRAND CAYMAN GRACKLE.**

Quiscalus caymanensis Cory, Auk, 3, pp. 499, 502, 1886—Grand Cayman (type in coll. of C. B. Cory, now in Field Museum); Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 574, 1887—Grand Cayman; Cory, Auk, 5, p. 158, 1888—Grand Cayman; idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 291, 1889—Grand Cayman; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 111, 129, 147, 1892—Grand Cayman; Nicoll, Ibis, 1904, p. 581—Grand Cayman.

Holoquiscalus caymanensis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 229, 1902—Grand Cayman (monog.); Lowe, Ibis, 1909, p. 347—Grand Cayman (crit.); idem, Ibis, 1911, p. 161—Grand Cayman; English, Ibis, 1916, p. 26—Grand Cayman (habits).

Holoquiscalus caymanensis caymanensis Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 10, p. 280, 1916 (crit.); Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 60, p. 317, 1916—Grand Cayman.

¹*Holoquiscalus niger bangsi* Peters: Similar to *H. n. crassirostris*, but smaller; bill longer and fully as stout; violaceous gloss less brilliant, the steel blue tinge on the abdomen extending up to the lower breast, throat faintly washed with blue; upper parts with an almost imperceptible bluish tinge. Wing, 141–147, (female) 118–128; tail, 126–134, (female) 107–120; bill, 35–39, (female) 30–32.

Our specimens not being in very good condition, we have taken the racial characters from Mr. Peters's excellent review.

²*Holoquiscalus niger caymanensis* (Cory): Not unlike *H. n. caribaeus*, but much smaller, the bluish gloss of the males having a purplish tinge. Wing, 128–135, (female) 115–118; tail, 114–118, (female) 100–105; bill, 31–34, (female) 28–30.

Holoquiscalus jamaicensis caymanensis Peters, Auk, 38, p. 443, 1921—Grand Cayman (monog.); Fisher and Wetmore, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 79, art. 10, p. 22, 1931—Grand Cayman.

Range.—Island of Grand Cayman, south of Cuba, Caribbean Sea.
99: Grand Cayman, 99.

***Holoquiscalus niger¹ niger (Boddaert).** HISPANIOLAN GRACKLE.

Oriolus niger Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 31, 1783—based on “Troupiale noir, de St. Domingue” Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 534; Santo Domingo.²

Quiscalus barita (not *Gracula barita* Linnaeus) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 25, p. 232, 1857—Santo Domingo.

Quiscalus ater (“Baird”) Bryant, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 11, p. 94, 1866—Jeremie, Haiti; Cory, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 153, 1881—Haiti; Tristram, Ibis, 1884, p. 168—Santo Domingo.

Quiscalus niger Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 407—Jeremie, “Santo Domingo” (monog.); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 159 (ex Cassin); Cory, Bds. Haiti & San Dom., p. 73, pl. [22], fig. 1, 1885—Haiti (Le Coup) and Santo Domingo (Samaná, Puerto Plata); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 398, 1886—Santo Domingo; Cory, Auk, 3, p. 226, 1886—Hispaniola; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 111, 131, 1892—Santo Domingo; Cherrie, Field Columb. Mus., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 17, 1896—Catare, Aguacate, and Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo; Christy, Ibis, 1897, p. 326—Sánchez, Santo Domingo (habits); Verrill and Verrill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 61, p. 362, 1909—Santo Domingo; Kaempfer, Journ. Orn., 72, p. 180, 1924—Santo Domingo (song).

Holoquiscalus niger Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 228, 1902—Haiti (monog.); Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 61, p. 424, 1917—Sosúa, Dominican Republic.

Holoquiscalus niger niger Peters, Auk, 38, p. 444, 1921—Hispaniola (monog.); Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 515, 1928—Haiti and Gonave Island; Danforth, Auk, 46, p. 373, 1929—Hispaniola (many localities); Moltoni, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., 68, p. 325, 1929—Bonao and San Juan; Wetmore and Swales, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 155, p. 410, 1931—Hispaniola (monog., habits); idem, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 81, art. 2, p. 38, 1932—Montet, Baradères, Petit Trou de Nippes, and Ile à Vache, Haiti; Wetmore and Lincoln, l.c., 82, art. 25, p. 61, 1933—Hispaniola.

Quiscalus sp. Verrill and Verrill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 61, p. 362, 1909—Santo Domingo.

Range.—Island of Haiti (including Gonave and Ile à Vache), Greater Antilles.

29: Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo City, 8; Catare, 1; Aguacate, 4; Samaná, 1; La Vega, 1; Puerto Plata, 5; Magua, 1); Haiti (Lake Gantier, 5; Kenskoff, 1; Bird Point, Tortuga, 2).

¹ *Holoquiscalus niger* and *H. crassirostris*, heretofore specifically separated, according to my point of view, may well be united in one taxonomic entity.

² Port au Prince designated as type locality by Peters (Auk, 38, p. 445, 1921).

***Holoquiscalus niger brachypterus** (Cassin). PORTO RICAN GRACKLE.

Quiscalus brachypterus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 406—Porto Rico (type in U. S. National Museum); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 160—Porto Rico (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 399, 1886—Porto Rico; Cory, Auk, 3, p. 224, 1886—Porto Rico (descr.); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 111, 1889—Porto Rico; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 111, 132, 147, 1892—Porto Rico; Bowditch, Auk, 20, p. 12, 1903—Aguadilla, Porto Rico (habits, nest, eggs).

Quiscalus barita (not *Gracula barita* Linnaeus) Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 168—part, Porto Rico (eggs descr.).

Quiscalus crassirostris (not of Swainson) Bryant, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 10, p. 254, 1866—Porto Rico; Sundevall, Ofvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förh., 26, p. 598, 1869—Porto Rico (ex Bryant).

Chalcophanes lugubris (not *Quiscalus lugubris* Swainson) Sundevall, Ofvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förh., 26, p. 598, 1869—Porto Rico.

Chalcophanes brachypterus Gundlach, Journ. Orn., 26, p. 177, 1878—Porto Rico (eggs descr.); idem, Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat., 7, p. 213, 1878—Porto Rico (habits).

Holoquiscalus brachypterus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 228, 1902—Porto Rico (monog.); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agric., 326, p. 117, pls. 8, 9, 1916—Porto Rico (habits, food); idem, Auk, 33, p. 419, 1916—Vieques; idem, Auk, 34, p. 62, 1917—Culebra (questionable occurrence); Struthers, Auk, 40, p. 477, 1923—Porto Rico.

Holoquiscalus niger brachypterus Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 10, p. 280, 1916—Porto Rico (diag.); Peters, Auk, 38, p. 445, 1921—Porto Rico, Vieques, and "Culebra" (monog.); Danforth, Journ. Dept. Agric. Porto Rico, 10, p. 102, 1926—Porto Rico (habits); Wetmore, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Is., 9, p. 539, 1927—Porto Rico and Vieques (monog., habits).

Range.—Islands of Porto Rico and Vieques, Greater Antilles.

16: Porto Rico (Mayagüez, 6; unspecified, 10).

***Holoquiscalus lugubris lugubris** (Swainson). SWAINSON'S GRACKLE.

Quiscalus lugubris Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 299, Dec. 31, 1837—"Brazil," errore, = British Guiana¹ (location of type unknown);² Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 424, 1850 (ex Swainson); Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 283, 1856 (ex Swainson);³ Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds.,

¹ Substituted as type locality by Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 32, 1902.

² Swainson's short diagnosis, "plumage black, obscurely glossed with purple, . . . a very obscure greenish tinge on the wings and tail," is none too good, but measurements and outline of bill correspond very well to the continental form of Grackle, if we assume with Cabanis (Mus. Hein., 1, p. 197, 1851) that the quotation of "fig. 50. c" is a misprint for "fig. 54c." Reexamination of the type, which might be in the University Museum at Cambridge, Engl., is nevertheless desirable.

³ The assigned range, "northern Brazil, near Pernambuco, Pará, and on the Amazon River," is purely imaginary.

- p. 141, 1862—Cayenne and Trinidad; Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 84—Trinidad; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 408—Trinidad (monog.); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 162—Venezuela and Cayenne (monog.); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 219—British Guiana (ex Cabanis); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 402, 1886—Cayenne, Georgetown, Demerara, Trinidad, and Venezuela; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 6, p. 37, 1894—mouth of the Ciperó River, Trinidad; Phelps, Auk, 14, p. 364, 1897—Cumaná, Venezuela; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 339, p. 5, 1899—Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 33, 1902—Ciudad Bolívar and Caicara, Orinoco River, Venezuela; Hellmayr, l.c., 13, p. 21, 1906—Caroni River, Trinidad; Berlepsch, l.c., 15, p. 124, 1908—Cayenne; Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 380, 1910—Dutch Guiana (habits, nest, and eggs).
- Chalcophanes minor* Cabanis, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, "1848," p. 683, 1849—British Guiana (descr. of female; type in Berlin Museum); idem, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 197, 1851—Guiana and Surinam (crit.).
- Chalcophanes jamaicensis* (not *Sturnus jamaicensis* Daudin) Cabanis, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, "1848," p. 683, 1849—coast of British Guiana (=male).
- Quiscalus barita* (not *Gracula barita* Linnaeus?)¹ Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 268, 1866—Trinidad.
- Quiscalus rectirostris* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 409—habitat unknown (type in coll. of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia); Peters, Occ. Pap. Bost. Soc. N. H., 5, p. 176, 1925 (crit.).
- Holoquiscalus rectirostris* Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 233, 1902 (ex Cassin); Peters, Auk, 38, p. 453, 1921 (ex Cassin).
- Chalcophanes lugubris* Finsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 577—Trinidad.
- Quiscalus* sp. Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 84—on the Orinoco and coast of Venezuela.
- Holoquiscalus lugubris* Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 225, 1902—coast of Venezuela, Guiana, Trinidad, and "Tobago" (diag.); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 212, 1913—Boca Uracoa, Manimó River, Orinoco Delta, Venezuela; Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 211, 1916—Ciudad Bolívar and Caicara, Orinoco, Venezuela (habits, nest, and eggs); Beebe, Trop. Wild Life, 1, p. 585, 1917—Bartica, British Guiana; Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 584, 1921—Abary River, Lamaca, Georgetown, and Bartica.
- Quisqualis* [sic] *lugubris* Williams, Bull. Dept. Agric. Trin. Tob., 20, p. 139, 1922—Trinidad (Port-of-Spain, Williamsville, Princetown; habits, food).
- Holoquiscalus lugubris lugubris* Peters, Auk, 38, p. 446, 1921 (monog.); Roberts, Trop. Agric., 11, p. 99, 1934—Trinidad.

Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern Venezuela, south to the Orinoco Valley, and the island of Trinidad.²

¹*Gracula barita* Linnaeus (Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 109, 1758—"America"), based on an unpublished drawing of Rolander, seems unidentifiable from the description. Cf. Peters, Auk, 38, p. 447, 1921.

²Specimens from Trinidad agree with Venezuelan and Guianan birds. There is no authentic record from Tobago, although this island is included by Ridgway

22: Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua, 11; Lake Valencia, Carabobo, 1; Cocollar, Sucre, 8); British Guiana (Georgetown, 2).

****Holoquiscalus lugubris insularis* (Richmond).¹ MARGARITA GRACKLE.**

Quiscalus insularis Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 18, p. 675, Aug. 12, 1896—Margarita Island, off Venezuela (type in U. S. National Museum); Clark, Auk, 19, p. 265, 1902—Porlamar and El Valle, Margarita; Lowe, Ibis, 1907, p. 570—Margarita Island.

Holoquiscalus insularis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 225, 1902—Margarita (diag.); Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, pp. 248, 254, 1909—part, Margarita.

Holoquiscalus lugubris insularis Peters, Auk, 38, p. 448, 1921—part, Margarita (monog.).

Range.—Island of Margarita, off Venezuela.

11: Margarita Island (Porlamar, 8; La Asunción, 2; unspecified, 1).

****Holoquiscalus lugubris orquillensis* Cory.² ORQUILLA GRACKLE.**

Holoquiscalus orquillensis Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, pp. 227, 254, 1909—Orquilla, Los Hermanos Islands, Caribbean Sea (type in Field Museum).

in the range of *H. l. lugubris*. Neither John Kirk nor any of the subsequent collectors (Ober, W. W. Brown, R. de Dalmas, E. André, S. M. Klages) ever met with the species there, and not a single Tobago specimen exists in any museum, so far as I am aware.

Additional material examined.—Trinidad: Caroni River, 1; Chaguanas, 6.—Venezuela: Cumaná, 4; Ciudad Bolívar, 4; Caicara, 4.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 1.

¹*Holoquiscalus lugubris insularis* (Richmond): Similar to *H. l. lugubris*, but wings and tail longer, and bill slenderer, as well as somewhat longer; female above and below fully as dark as the nominate race, throat frequently, though not always, paler than the rest of the under parts. Wing, 122–126, (female) 105–110; tail, 115–120, (female) 90–100; bill, 28–30, (female) 24–27.

The pale-throated females tend slightly towards *H. l. orquillensis*, though the remainder of the under parts is considerably darker.

²*Holoquiscalus lugubris orquillensis* Cory: Similar to *H. l. insularis*, but wings and tail slightly shorter; females underneath not so dark and less uniform, the throat and foreneck being grayish brown, decidedly paler than the hair brown or mouse gray breast, and the flanks being fuscous rather than fuscous black. Wing, 117–122, (female) 101–106; tail, 108–112, (female) 85–96; bill, 28–32, (female) 26–30.

I do not see how the Testigos birds, which have been referred to the Grenada form (*luminosus*) by Lowe and to *H. l. insularis* by Cory, can be separated from those of Orquilla. The three original specimens of *H. orquillensis*, breeding birds in very worn plumage, agree in dimensions, shape and proportion of bill, as well as in the coloration of the female, with the Testigos series. The reduction of the greenish gloss on tail and wings is easily accounted for by their extremely worn condition. Besides, an abraded female from Testigos Grande does not differ in the least from the Orquilla bird on this score. *H. l. orquillensis*, by the coloration of the under parts in the female sex, occupies exactly an intermediate position between the two neighboring races, being lighter than *insularis*, but darker than *luminosus*.

Holoquiscalus luminosus (not *Quiscalus luminosus* Lawrence) Lowe, Ibis, 1909, p. 321—Testigos Grande.

Holoquiscalus insularis (not *Quiscalus insularis* Richmond) Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, pp. 231, 254, 1909—part, Testigos Grande (crit.); Lowe, Ibis, 1909, p. 329—Orquilla, Los Hermanos (crit.).

Holoquiscalus lugubris insularis Peters, Auk, 38, p. 448, 1921—part, Testigos (crit.).

Holoquiscalus lugubris orquillensis Peters, Auk, 38, p. 448, 1921—Orquilla (ex Cory).

Range.—Islands of Orquilla (Los Hermanos) and Testigos Grande (Testigos), Caribbean Sea.

16: Orquilla, 3; Testigos Grande, 13.

****Holoquiscalus lugubris luminosus* (Lawrence). GRENADA GRACKLE.**

Quiscalus luminosus Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 1, p. 162, 1878—Grenada (type in U. S. National Museum); idem, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, pp. 270, 278, 1878—Grenada and Grenadines (Balliceaux and Bequia); idem, l.c., 1, p. 487, 1879—part, Grenada; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 161—Grenada and Grenadines (ex Lawrence); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 402, 1886—same localities (monog.); Wells, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, p. 615, 1886—Grenada (habits, nest, and eggs); Cory, Auk, 3, p. 225, 1886—Grenada (descr.); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 112, 1889—Grenada; Wells, Auk, 19, p. 546, 1902—Carriacou.

Quiscalus inflexirostris (not of Swainson) Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 111, 146, 1892—part, Grenada and Grenadines (crit.).

Holoquiscalus luminosus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 232, 1902—Grenada and Grenadines (monog.); Clark, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 32, pp. 284, 305, 306, 1905—Grenada and Grenadines.

Holoquiscalus lugubris luminosus Peters, Auk, 38, p. 449, 1921—Grenada and Grenadines (monog.); Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 542, 1928—Kingstown, St. Vincent.

Range.—Islands of Grenada and the Grenadines (Carriacou, Union, Bequia, Petit Martinique, Mustique, Tobago Keys), Lesser Antilles; accidental (or introduced?) on St. Vincent (one record).

8: Lesser Antilles (Grenada, 6; Union Island, 2).

***Holoquiscalus lugubris contrusus* Peters.¹ ST. VINCENT GRACKLE.**

Holoquiscalus lugubris contrusus Peters, Occ. Pap. Bost. Soc. N. H., 5, p. 175, Dec., 1925—base of Bonhomme Mountains, St. Vincent (type in Museum

¹*Holoquiscalus lugubris contrusus* Peters: Similar to *H. l. inflexirostris*, but smaller; female much darker, upper parts with a distinct sooty wash becoming black on rump and tail coverts, and somewhat glossed on the interscapular region; under parts shading from deep mouse gray on the abdomen to light mouse

of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.); Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 542, 1928 (crit.).

Quiscalus sp. Lawrence, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 191, 1878—St. Vincent.

Quiscalus luminosus (not of Lawrence) Lawrence, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, pp. 270, 487, 1879—part, St. Vincent.

Quiscalus inflexirostris (not of Swainson) Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 111, 146, 1892—part, St. Vincent.

Holoquiscalus inflexirostris Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 230, 1902—part, St. Vincent.

Holoquiscalus dispar Clark, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 32, p. 284, 1905—St. Vincent (part, as to male).

Holoquiscalus fortirostris dispar Peters, Auk, 38, p. 452, 1921—St. Vincent (part, descr. of male).

Range.—Island of St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

****Holoquiscalus lugubris inflexirostris* (Swainson).¹ SANTA LUCIA GRACKLE.**

Quiscalus inflexirostris Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 300, fig. 52, Dec. 31, 1837—habitat unknown (type in coll. of W. Swainson, now apparently in University Museum, Cambridge, Engl.; cf. Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 160); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 407 (monog.); Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1874, p. 175—part, Santa Lucia; idem, Ibis, 1884, p. 160—part, Santa Lucia; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 401, 1886—part, spec. f, g, Santa Lucia; Cory, Auk, 3, p. 224, 1886—part, Santa Lucia; idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 111, 1889—part, Santa Lucia; Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 12, p. 130, 1890—Santa Lucia; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 111, 146, 1892—part, Santa Lucia; Nicoll, Ibis, 1904, p. 561—Castries, Santa Lucia.

Quiscalus lugubris (not of Swainson) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1871, p. 271—Santa Lucia (crit.); Semper, l.c., 1872, p. 650—Santa Lucia (habits, nest).

Quiscalus luminosus (not of Lawrence) Allen, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 5, p. 166, 1880—Santa Lucia.

Holoquiscalus inflexirostris Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 230, 1902—part, Santa Lucia (monog.).

Holoquiscalus lugubris inflexirostris Peters, Auk, 38, p. 450, 1921—Santa Lucia (monog.); Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 542, 1928—Santa Lucia.

gray on the throat. Wing, 112–119½, (female) 99–102; tail, 107½–113, (female) 86–93; bill, 30½–31½, (female) 29–30 (Peters, l.c.).

This form, which Bond considers to be the only native grackle on St. Vincent, we have not before us at the time of writing. We are not acquainted with the female, but judging from the notes made some years ago the only male in Field Museum appears to belong to the race recently separated by Mr. Peters. This specimen cannot now be found.

¹*Holoquiscalus lugubris inflexirostris* (Swainson) is similar to *H. l. luminosus*, but has a decidedly shorter, stouter bill, and the female is of a paler, more grayish

Range.—Island of Santa Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

23: Lesser Antilles (Santa Lucia, 23).

****Holoquiscalus lugubris guadeloupensis* (Lawrence).¹ GUADELOUPE GRACKLE.**

Quiscalus guadeloupensis Lawrence,² Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 457, April, 1879—Guadeloupe (type in U. S. National Museum); idem, l.c., p. 487, 1879—Guadeloupe; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 160—Guadeloupe (crit.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 401, 1886—Guadeloupe; Cory, Ibis, 1886, p. 474—Marie Galante; idem, Auk, 3, p. 226, 1886—Guadeloupe; idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 113, 1889—Guadeloupe; idem, Auk, 8, p. 49, 1891—Guadeloupe; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 111, 147, 1892—Guadeloupe and Marie Galante.

Quiscalus barita (not *Gracula barita* Linnaeus) Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 168—part, Martinique.

Quiscalus inflexirostris (not of Swainson) Lawrence, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 355, 1878—Martinique; idem, l.c., p. 487, 1879—Martinique; Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1874, p. 175—part, Martinique; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 160—part, Martinique; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 401, 1886—part, spec. a-e, Martinique; Cory, Auk, 3, p. 224, 1886—part, Martinique; idem, Auk, 4, p. 96, 1887—Martinique; idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 111, 1889—part, Martinique; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 111, 146, 1892—part, Martinique; Nicoll, Ibis, 1904, p. 567—Martinique.

Holoquiscalus martinicensis Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, p. 151, April, 1901—Martinique (type in U. S. National Museum); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 231, 1902—Martinique (monog.).

Holoquiscalus guadeloupensis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 232, 1902—Guadeloupe and (?) Marie Galante (monog.); Noble, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 60, p. 383, 1916—Sainte Rose and Basse Terre, Guadeloupe (crit.).

Holoquiscalus lugubris guadeloupensis Peters, Auk, 38, p. 450, 1921—Guadeloupe, Martinique, and (?) Marie Galante (monog.).

tone underneath. I have not been able to compare it with the St. Vincent race. Swainson's description, while not absolutely certain, seems to agree better with the present than the next form, as far as the characters of the bill are concerned.

¹*Holoquiscalus lugubris guadeloupensis* (Lawrence): Similar to *H. l. inflexirostris*, but on average smaller; female underneath much more buffy with the throat frequently buffy white and, furthermore, easily distinguished by having the loreal region and broad superciliaries dingy buff. Birds from Marie Galante (wing of males, 124–128; of females, 108–110) are identical with those from Guadeloupe. Martinique birds, on the other side, average very slightly smaller (wing of males, 120–124), and the females are a faint shade more grayish on foreneck and breast, but the differences are so completely bridged by individual variation that the recognition of an additional form (*martinicensis*) seems unwarranted.

²A possible earlier name is *Quiscalus mexicanus* Cassin (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 408—type from "Mexico" in coll. of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia), but as the specimen cannot be positively identified because the tip of the mandible has been broken off, the name should not come into use. Cf. Peters, Occ. Pap. Bost. Soc. N. H., 5, p. 176, 1925.

Range.—Islands of Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, and Martinique,¹ Lesser Antilles.

71: Lesser Antilles (Guadeloupe, 51; Marie Galante, 9; Martinique, 11).

****Holoquiscalus fortirostris*² *fortirostris* (Lawrence). BARBADOS GRACKLE.**

Quiscalus fortirostris Lawrence, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, p. 360—Barbados (type in coll. of Geo. N. Lawrence, now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); Sclater, Ibis, 1873, p. 334—Barbados; idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1874, p. 175—Barbados; idem, Ibis, 1884, p. 161—Barbados (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 400, 1886—Barbados (crit.); Cory, Ibis, 1886, p. 472—Barbados; idem, Auk, 3, p. 223, 1886—Barbados (descr.); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 110, 1889 (descr.); Feilden, Ibis, 1889, p. 485—Barbados (habits); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 111, 134, 146, 147, 1892—Barbados (crit.); Nicoll, Ibis, 1904, p. 557—Barbados.

Holoquiscalus fortirostris Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 229, 1902—Barbados (monog.); Clark, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 32, pp. 282, 302, 1905—Barbados (habits, nest, and eggs).

Holoquiscalus fortirostris fortirostris Peters, Auk, 38, p. 451, 1921—Barbados (monog.); Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 542, 1928—Barbados.

Range.—Island of Barbados, Lesser Antilles.

7: Lesser Antilles (Barbados, 7).

***Holoquiscalus fortirostris dispar* Clark.³ CLARK'S GRACKLE.**

Holoquiscalus dispar Clark, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 61, Feb., 1905—near Kingstown, St. Vincent (type now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf. Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 421, 1930); idem, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 32, pp. 248, 303, 1905—St. Vincent (part, as to female).

¹ On the probable occurrence of some grackle on the island of Dominica, where no species of the genus has yet been collected, cf. Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 542, 1928.

² *Holoquiscalus fortirostris* is here provisionally regarded as specifically distinct, although the close resemblance of certain dark-colored females of *H. l. lugubris* to the duller type of the Barbados female suggests conspecific relationship. Until the status of the supposed St. Vincent race of *H. fortirostris* has been positively determined, the matter must be left in abeyance.

³ *Holoquiscalus fortirostris dispar* Clark, known only from two females taken by the describer near Kingstown in October, 1903, is stated to differ from Barbados specimens by blacker (less sooty) upper, and browner (more sooty) under parts. Considering the variation exhibited by a series of Barbados females, some of which answer pretty well to the diagnosis of *dispar*, I am inclined to endorse Bond's suggestion that this supposed race is not a native of St. Vincent, but may have been introduced from Barbados.

Holoquiscalus fortirostris dispar Peters, Auk, 38, p. 453, 1921—St. Vincent (part, descr. of female); Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 542, 1928 (crit.).

Range.—Island of St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

Genus CASSIDIX Lesson

Cassidix Lesson, Traité d'Orn., p. 433, 1831—type, by monotypy, *Corvus mexicanus* Gmelin.¹

Megaquiscalus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 18, p. 409, 1866—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 153), *Quiscalus major* Vieillot.

Cassidix mexicanus nelsoni (Ridgway). SONORAN BOAT-TAILED GRACKLE.

Scaphidurus major nelsoni Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, p. 151, 1901—Alamos, Sonora, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum).

Quiscalus palustris (not *Scaphidurus palustris* Swainson) Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, p. 343, 1883—Guaymas, Sonora.

Megaquiscalus major nelsoni Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 242, 1902—coast district of Sonora (Alamos, Camoa, Guaymas).

Cassidix mexicanus nelsoni Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, p. 122, 1929 (nomencl.); van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 6, p. 289, 1931—Sonora (Obregón, Tésia, San José de Guaymas, Tobarí Bay, Guirocoba, Guaymas, six miles north of Guaymas).

Range.—Northwestern Mexico, in the coast district of Sonora.

Cassidix mexicanus graysoni (Sclater). GRAYSON'S BOAT-TAILED GRACKLE.

Quiscalus graysoni Sclater, Ibis, (5), 2, p. 157, 1884—Mazatlan and Presidio, Sinaloa, Mexico (type, from Presidio, in Salvin-Godman Collection, now in British Museum); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 397, 1886—"Mazatlan"—Presidio; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 484, 1887—part, Mazatlan, Sinaloa.

Quiscalus palustris (not *Scaphidurus palustris* Swainson) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 411—Mazatlan (monog.).

Quiscalus major var. *palustris* Lawrence, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 2, p. 282, 1874—Mazatlan (crit., habits, nest, and eggs).

Quiscalus macrourus (not of Swainson) Nelson, N. Amer. Fauna, 14, p. 52, 1899—Maria Madre, Tres Marias.

¹ As pointed out by Peters (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, p. 122, 1929), it seems hardly avoidable under present rules to use the generic name *Cassidix* for the group of birds known as *Megaquiscalus*. Although the generic characters were clearly taken from the Rice Grackle (*Oriolus oryzivorus* Gmelin), of which Lesson had seen specimens from "Cayenne (M. Martin)," his citing of *Corvus mexicanus* Gmelin as the only species (*Cassicus niger* Vieillot is merely given as a doubtful synonym, and not as a second species) appears to fix the genotype in an unequivocal sense.

Megaquiscalus major graysoni Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 2, p. 241, 1902—coast plain of Sinaloa (monog.); Miller, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., **21**, p. 359, 1905—Escuinapa and Juanna Gomez River, Sinaloa; McLellan, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4), **16**, p. 50, 1927—north of Mazatlan and Labrados, Sinaloa.

Range.—Western Mexico, in coast district of Sinaloa (Mazatlan, Presidio, Culiacan, Labrados, Escuinapa, Juanna Gomez River); accidental on Maria Madre, Tres Marias Islands.

***Cassidix mexicanus obscurus** (Nelson). COLIMA BOAT-TAILED GRACKLE.

Quiscalus macrourus obscurus Nelson, Auk, **17**, p. 267, 1900—Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum).

Quiscalus major (not of Vieillot) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 409—part, Colima, Mexico; Lawrence, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., **2**, p. 281, 1874—Manzanilla Bay and plains of Colima, Colima.

Quiscalus graysoni (not of Sclater) Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **1**, p. 484, 1887—part, San Blas.

Megaquiscalus major obscurus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 2, p. 241, 1902—coast district of western Mexico from Guerrero to Tepic (monog.); Bailey, Auk, **23**, p. 390, 1906—San Blas, Nayarit; McLellan, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4), **16**, p. 49, 1927—San Blas, Nayarit.

Cassidix mexicanus obscurus Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **42**, p. 122, 1929 (nomencl.); Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **74**, p. 402, 1934—Chilpancingo, Guerrero.

Range.—Coast district of southwestern Mexico, from Nayarit and Colima south to Guerrero.

3: Mexico (Iguala, Guerrero, 3).

***Cassidix mexicanus major** (Vieillot). BOAT-TAILED GRACKLE.

Quiscalus major Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **28**, p. 487, 1819—Louisiana;¹ Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 409—part, Georgia, South Carolina, and other states and localities in southern North America (excl. of Colima, Mexico); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 155—coast region of South Atlantic states (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 395, 1886 (monog.).

Quiscalus corvinus Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 300, Dec. 31, 1837—North America (location of type not stated).

Megaquiscalus major major Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 2, p. 236, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.).

(?) *Cassidix mexicanus westoni* Sprunt, Charleston Mus. Leaflet, No. 6, p. 4, Feb. 24, 1934—St. John's River Marshes, Indian River County, Florida (type in Charleston Museum).

¹ Brisson's "Petite pie du Mexique" quoted as possibly referring to "La Grande Quiscale" is another form. Vieillot's description, however, was doubtless based on specimens secured by him in Louisiana.

(?) *Cassidix mexicanus torreyi* Harper, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 86, p. 1, Mar. 8, 1934—Chincoteague, Virginia (type in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia).

Range.—Lower Austral zone of the South Atlantic and Gulf states of North America from southern Delaware and Chesapeake Bay to the Florida Keys and west to the east coast of Texas.¹

54: South Carolina (Frogmore, 1); Florida (West Jupiter, 6; Palm Beach, 2; Merritt, 1; Enterprise, 3; Georgiana, 1; Indian River, 1; Pine Island, 1; Lantana, 3; Wilson, 12; Nassau County, 2; Eau Gallie, 1; St. Johns Prairie, 1; unspecified, 1); Louisiana (Buras, 5; Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, 1); Texas (Port Lavaca, 12).

****Cassidix mexicanus mexicanus* (Gmelin). GREAT-TAILED GRACKLE.**

Corvus mexicanus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 375, 1788—based on “Hocit-zanatl” Hernandez, Hist. Nov. Hisp., p. 21; Mexico (cf. Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, p. 121, 1929).

*Quiscalus macrourus*² Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 299, Dec. 31, 1837—Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico (location of type not stated, possibly in University Museum, Cambridge, Engl.); Baird, Rep. Pac. R. R. Surv., 9, p. 554, 1858—Texas (Brownsville, Fort Brown, Eagle Pass) and Mexico; idem, Bds. N. Amer., pl. 58, 1860; Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 24, p. 300, 1856—Córdoba, Vera Cruz; idem, l.c., 26, p. 358, 1858—Comayagua, Honduras; Moore, l.c., 27, p. 58, 1859—Omoa, Honduras; Selater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 20—Dueñas, Guatemala (breeding, nest, and eggs); Taylor, Ibis, 1860, p. 112—Comayagua, Honduras; Selater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 141, 1862—Mexico (Orizaba) and Guatemala (Choc-tum, Vera Paz); idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1864, p. 175—City of Mexico; Dresser, Ibis, 1865, p. 493—Matamoros, Tamaulipas, to Nueces River, Texas; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 410—part, Texas, Mexico (Yucatan), and Guatemala (Vera Paz); Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, p. 181, 1865—Greytown, Nicaragua; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 553, 1869—Córdoba and Orizaba, Vera Cruz; Selater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 837—Honduras; Lawrence, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 24, 1876—Barrio and Juchitan, Oaxaca; Boucard, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, (n.s.), 25, p. 46, 1878—Guatemala; Sennett, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., 4, p. 27, 1878—Brownsville and Corpus Christi Pass, Texas (habits); idem, l.c., 5, p. 400, 1879—Lomita, Texas; Merrill, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 135,

¹ The different color of the iris in the Boat-tailed Grackle of the southeastern United States has given rise to the naming of two supposed races, the term *westoni* being bestowed on the brown-eyed bird, while the yellow-eyed variety was described as *C. m. torreyi*. Until the status of the typical Louisiana form has been definitely determined, it is impossible to decide which of the two names is to be retained. The significance of the variation, moreover, appears to be not at all well established. Cf. also Stone, Auk, 51, pp. 265-266, 1934.

² Frequently spelled “*macrurus*.”

1879—Fort Brown, Texas (habits, nest, and eggs); Boucard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 446—Yucatan; Nutting, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, pp. 383, 392, 402, 1883—Sucuyá, Ometépe, and Los Sábalos, Nicaragua; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 156—Mexico and Guatemala (monog.); Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, p. 570, 1885—Cozumel Island; Ferrari-Perez, l.c., 9, p. 152, 1886—Puebla (Izucar de Matamoros) and Vera Cruz (Plan del Rio); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 396, 1886—Mexico (Jalapa; Orizaba; Oaxaca; Mérida, Yucatan; Cozumel), British Honduras (Belize, Half Moon Cay), Guatemala (Choctum), and Honduras; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 482, 1887—part, Texas to Nicaragua; Salvin, Ibis, 1888, p. 265—Mugeres, Cozumel, and Ruatan Islands (crit.); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1890, pp. 209, 212—Yucatan and Orizaba (Vera Cruz); Attwater, Auk, 9, p. 238, 1892—San Antonio, Texas; Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 496, 1893—San Carlos and Bluefields, Nicaragua; Jouy, l.c., p. 781, 1893—Soledad, San Luis Potosi.

Chalcophanes macrourus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 196, 1851—part, Mexico.

Quiscalus major (not of Vieillot) Salvin, Ibis, 1866, p. 194—cays of the Belize coast.

Megaquiscalus major macrourus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 238, 1902—part, southern Texas to Nicaragua (monog.); Miller, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 22, p. 170, 1906—Rosario and La Boquilla, Durango; Cole, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50, p. 141, 1906—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan; Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 113, 1907—Guatemala (El Rancho, etc.); Phillips, Auk, 28, p. 87, 1911—Matamoros, Tamaulipas; Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 235, p. 18, 1926—north of Tulum and Culebra Key, eastern Yucatan; idem and Crosby, Auk, 43, p. 23, 1926—Brownsville, Texas; Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 67, p. 487, 1927—Presidio, Vera Cruz; idem, 68, p. 404, 1928—Chivelá, Oaxaca; Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 400, 1932—Guatemala (Nebaj, San Lucas, Antigua, Panajachel, Finca Carolina, Hacienda California, Finca El Cipres; crit.).

Cassidix mexicanus mexicanus Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, p. 122, 1929 (nomencl.); idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 478, 1929—Lancetilla and Tela, Honduras; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 337, 1932—Tegucigalpa, Cantarranas, and San Juancito, Honduras.

Range.—Southern Texas and south through the tableland and lowlands of Mexico, Guatemala, British Honduras, and Honduras to northern Nicaragua.¹

68: Texas (Corpus Christi, 34; Brownsville, 3; Point Isabel, 2); Mexico (Chihuahua, 4; Achotal, Vera Cruz, 1; Tampico, Tamaulipas, 1; San Felipe, Yucatan, 1; Mugeres Island, Yucatan, 1; Cozumel

¹ There is some variation in size and coloration between birds from different parts of the range, but my series being altogether insufficient I cannot but recommend the subject for further study to someone equipped with the necessary material. Twenty-two additional specimens from Vera Cruz (Jalapa), Yucatan (Temax), Guatemala, and Honduras (Chamelicon) have been examined.

Island, Yucatan, 2; Yucatan, unspecified, 4); Guatemala (Lake Atitlan, Solola, 1; Lake Amatitlan, 1; Bobos, Izabal, 1; Los Amates, Izabal, 1; El Rancho, Zacapa, 1; Concepción del Mar, Escuintla, 1; Volcan Tajumulco, San Marcos, 1); Honduras (Ruatan Island, Bay of Honduras, 3); Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, Matagalpa, 2; San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 3).

****Cassidix mexicanus peruvianus* (Swainson).¹ PERUVIAN GRACKLE.**

Quiscalus peruvianus Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 354, Dec. 31, 1837—Peru (cotypes in coll. of W. Hooker and W. Swainson, present location unknown); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 412 (ex Swainson).

Quiscalus assimilis Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 141, 1862—"Bogotá," Colombia (cotypes in coll. of P. L. Sclater, now in British Museum); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 410 (ex Sclater); Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 330—Cienaga, Magdalena, Colombia; Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, pp. 323, 751—Santa Lucia, Rio Tumbéz, Peru (nest and eggs descr.); idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 431, 1884—Santa Lucia and Tumbéz, Peru; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 156—Veragua and Panama to western Peru (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 396, 1886—Veragua (Calobre, Calovévora), Panama (Lion Hill), and Colombia ("Bogotá"); Robinson, Flying Trip to Tropics, p. 161, 1895—Barranquilla, Colombia; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 339, p. 5, 1899—Punta de Sabana, Darien, Panama; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 13, p. 162, 1900—Cienaga, Colombia.

Chalcophanes macrourus (not *Quiscalus macrourus* Swainson) Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 196, 1851—part, Cartagena, Colombia; idem, Journ. Orn., 9, p. 82, 1861—"Leponto" [=Lepanto], Costa Rica.

Quiscalus macrourus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 138—Turbo and Cartagena, Colombia; idem, l.c., 1866, p. 410—part, Panama;

¹ *Cassidix mexicanus peruvianus* (Swainson): Similar to *C. m. mexicanus*, but somewhat smaller; males scarcely distinguishable in coloration, though generally of a more steel blue gloss; females much more buffy (between tawny olive and isabella color) beneath, particularly on the breast, and more brownish, less sooty above. Wing, 180–190, (female) 132–148.

I cannot but endorse Mr. Todd's contention that the southern form is well worthy of separation, the much more buffy under parts of the adult female being its most striking feature. Although Swainson's originals have not been found either at Cambridge or at Liverpool, his description based on Peruvian specimens in the W. Hooker Collection (no doubt obtained by the orchid hunter Matthews) clearly refers to the male of the present species, and as a couple of specimens from Santa Lucia, Tumbéz, agree in every respect with others from Ecuador and Cartagena, I do not see why his term *peruvianus*, having many years' priority, should not be adopted. The range of the form is extended here to Costa Rica on Mr. Todd's authority, as we ourselves have not been able to examine any material from that country. A single female from Darien (Punta de Sabana), an extremely buff-bellied example, compares well with another from Ecuador.

Additional material examined.—Panama: Punta de Sabana, Darien, 1.—Colombia: Cartagena, 4; Cienaga, 2.—Ecuador: La Tola, coast of Esmeraldas, 5.—Peru: Santa Lucia, Tumbéz, 2.

Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 104, 1868—Costa Rica (ex Cabanis); Frantzius, Journ. Orn., 17, p. 303, 1869—Costa Rica; Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 191—Calobre and Calovévora, Veragua (crit.); Zeledón, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 112, 1887—Puntarenas and Tárcoles, Costa Rica; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 482, 1887—part, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Peru.

Megaquiscalus major macrourus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 238, 1902—part, Costa Rica to northern Colombia; Thayer and Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 157, 1905—San Miguel and Saboga Islands, Pearl Archipelago; idem, l.c., p. 221, 1906—savanna of Panama; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 831, 1910—Pacific coast of Costa Rica (Pígres, Palo Verde, Puntarenas, Las Trojas, Bebedéro, El Coronado de Térraba); Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 30, 1919—Pacora, Panama; Hallinan, Auk, 41, p. 320, 1924—Venado Island and Balboa, Panama.

Megaquiscalus major assimilis Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 635, 1917—La Playa and Buenaventura, Colombia (crit.); Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 475, 1922—Buritaca, Don Diego, Gaira, Mamatoco, Trojas de Cataca, Dibulla, Rio Hacha, Cartagena, and Punto Zapote (Bolívar), Colombia (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 700, 1926—western Ecuador (Esmeraldas, Manaví, and Jambeli Island).

Cassidix mexicanus assimilis Darlington, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 416, 1931—Cienaga and Santa Marta, Colombia.

Range.—Pacific coast districts of Costa Rica and Panama south to northwestern Peru, and along the Caribbean coast of Colombia east to the foot of the Santa Marta Mountains.

1: Colombia (Sinú Delta, Bolívar, 1).

Cassidix palustris (Swainson). SLENDER-BILLED GRACKLE.

Scaphidurus palustris Swainson,¹ Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, No. 6, p. 437, June, 1827—marshes and borders of lakes around [City of] Mexico (type in coll. of W. Bullock, apparently lost).

Quiscalus tenuirostris Swainson,¹ Anim. Menag., p. 299, Dec. 31, 1837—marshes adjoining Mexico (type in coll. of W. Swainson, now probably in University Museum, Cambridge, Engl.); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 411—Mexico (monog.); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 157, pl. 5 (male, female)—vicinity of Mexico City (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 397, 1886—vicinity of Mexico City; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 485, 1887—same locality.

¹ There seems to be hardly any doubt that Swainson, by confusion or negligence, described the Slender-billed Grackle twice under different names. The two descriptions, including the measurements, are very nearly the same, except that the coloration is given as "glossy blue black" in the "Philosophical Magazine," and as "black, slightly glossed with violet" in "Animals in Menageries." Without doing much violence to facts, either term might easily be applied to the bird in question. The (reddish) brown tibial feathers mentioned in the diagnosis of *S. palustris* are well shown by two of my specimens, and as both supposed species came from marshes near Mexico City, I am giving preference to the older name.

Five specimens from the type locality examined.

Megaquiscalus tenuirostris Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 243, 1902—Mexico (monog.).

Range.—Central Mexico (marshes near the City of Mexico).

Cassidix nicaraguensis (Salvin and Godman).¹ NICARAGUAN GRACKLE.

Quiscalus nicaraguensis Salvin and Godman, Ibis, (6), 3, p. 612, 1891—Momotombo, Lake Managua, Nicaragua (type in Salvin-Godman Collection, now in British Museum); Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 496 (in text), 1893—San Carlos, Nicaragua (only seen).

Megaquiscalus nicaraguensis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 244, 1902—Momotombo and Managua, Nicaragua (monog.); Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 30, 1919—San Carlos and Granada, Nicaragua (crit.).

Range.—Shores of lakes Managua (Momotombo, Managua) and Nicaragua (Granada, San Carlos), Nicaragua.

Genus **EUPHAGUS** Cassin

Scolecophagus (not of Geoffroy, 1795) Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, pp. 286, 494, Feb., 1832—type, by orig. desig., *Oriolus ferrugineus* Gmelin=*Turdus carolinus* P. L. S. Müller (cf. Richmond, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, p. 128, 1903).

Euphagus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, No. 5, p. 413, pub. July, 1867—type, by monotypy, *Psarocolius cyanocephalus* Wagler.

***Euphagus carolinus** (P. L. S. Müller). RUSTY BLACKBIRD.

Turdus carolinus P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 140, 1776—based on "Mauvis de la Caroline" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 556, fig. 2 (=female in autumnal plumage); Carolina.

Turdus brunneus Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 32, 1783—based on "Mauvis de la Caroline" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 556, fig. 2.

Oriolus ferrugineus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 393, 1788—based on "Rusty Oriole" Pennant, Arct. Zool., 2, p. 260; New York.

Oriolus fuscus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 393, 1783—based on "Brown-headed Oriole" Pennant, Arct. Zool., 2, p. 259; New York.

Turdus hudsonius Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 818, 1789—based on "Hudsonian Thrush" Pennant, Arct. Zool., 2, p. 339; Hudson's Bay (type in Leverian Museum, now in Vienna Museum, examined;²=young).

¹ This very distinct species, though allied to *C. palustris*, is very much smaller, also much less purplish, and the female (unknown to us) appears to be very differently colored. Wing, 125; tail, 130; bill, 30-33.

Material examined.—Nicaragua: Managua, 2.

² Accidentally omitted in Pelzeln's paper, "On the Birds in the Imperial Collection at Vienna obtained from the Leverian Museum" (Ibis, 1873, pp. 14-54, 105-124).

Turdus noveboracensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 818, 1789—based on "New York Thrush" Pennant, Arct. Zool., 2, p. 205 (=male in autumnal plumage); New York.

Turdus labradorius Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 832, 1789—based on "Labrador Thrush" Pennant, Arct. Zool., 2, p. 206 (=adult male in spring); Hudson's Bay and New York (cotype, from Hudson's Bay, in Museum Leverianum, now in Vienna Museum, examined).¹

Pendulinus ater Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 5, p. 320, 1816—new name for *Turdus noveboracensis* Gmelin, *Oriolus ferrugineus* Gmelin, and *Turdus labradorius* Gmelin, all considered to represent plumages of the same species; Hudson's Bay (in summer).

Scolecophagus niger Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 423, 1850—new name for *Pendulinus ater* Vieillot, etc.

Scolecophagus ferrugineus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 412 (monog.); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 150 (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 390, 1886 (monog.); Winge, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 47, p. 65, 1896—Yderoerne, near Frederikshaab, Greenland; idem, Medd. Grønland, 21, p. 297, 1899—same locality.

Scolecophagus carolinus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 246, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.); Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 32, p. 153, 1928—Valladares, Lower California.

Range.—Boreal zone of North America from the Kowak River, Alaska, and northern Mackenzie, Manitoba, and Quebec south to central British Columbia, central Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario, New York, northern New England, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia; winters mainly south of the Ohio and Delaware valleys to the Gulf coast; accidental in California, Lower California (one record from Valladares, Dec. 12, 1888), and Greenland (one record from near Frederikshaab, July 13, 1889).

69: Maine (Lincoln, 1); Massachusetts (Wollaston, 1; Natick, 1; unspecified, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 13); Rhode Island (Pawtucket, 1); New York (King's County, 2); Indiana (Liverpool, 3); Illinois (Chicago, 9; Chicago Ridge, 8; Wolf Lake, 1; Calumet Lake, 2; Beach, Lake County, 2; Worth, 3; Roby, 2; Morris, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 15; Jefferson County, 1); Texas (Cooke County, 1); Georgia (Roswell, 1).

***Euphagus cyanocephalus (Wagler). BREWER'S BLACKBIRD.**

Psarocolius cyanocephalus Wagler, Isis, 22, Heft 7, col. 758, July, 1829—Mexico (type, from Temascaltepec, in Berlin Museum; cf. van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 7, p. 354, 1934).

Scolecophagus mexicanus Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 302, Dec. 31, 1837—Mexico (location of type not stated).

¹ See footnote 2, page 94.

Quiscalus breweri Audubon, Bds. Amer., 8vo ed., 7, p. 345, pl. 492, 1843—"upper Missouri River and Yellowstone" (type, from Fort Union, in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; cf. Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 17, 1899).

Scolecophagus cyanocephalus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 413 (monog.); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 151 (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 390, 1886 (monog.); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 248, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.).

Euphagus cyanocephalus minusculus Grinnell, Condor, 22, p. 153, July, 1920—Palo Alto, California (type in Museum of Zoology, Berkeley); idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 32, p. 153, 1928—northwestern Lower California.

Euphagus cyanocephalus aliasus Oberholser, Sci. Pub. Clevel. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 9, 1932—Twenty Mile Creek, Warner Valley, Oregon (type in Cleveland Museum of Natural History).

Euphagus cyanocephalus Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 64, p. 399, 1932—Hacienda Chancol, Guatemala.

Range.—Western North America from central British Columbia, Athabasca Landing, southern Alberta, and central Manitoba to northern Lower California, New Mexico, and western Texas, and from the Pacific to northwestern Minnesota, western Nebraska, Wisconsin, northern Illinois, and Kansas; winters from southern British Columbia, Wisconsin, and Kansas south to Guatemala (one record from near the Chiapas border).¹

56: Canada (Okanagan, British Columbia, 2; Deermound, Alberta, 2; Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, 1); Oregon (Tillamook, 2); North Dakota (Minot, 1); Minnesota (Kinbrae, 1); Colorado (Troublesome, 1; Fraser, 1; Los Gatos, 1; Fort Lyon, 6); California (Nicasio, 6; Monterey, 7; Sargents, 2; Berryessa, 1; San Geronimo, 1; Clipper Gap, Placer County, 1); Arizona (Fort Thomas, 1; Phoenix, 1; Fort Lowell, 1); New Mexico (Mimbres, 2; Rincon, 1; Deming, 1); Texas (Port Lavaca, 6; Corpus Christi, 6); Mexico (Bustillos, Chihuahua, 1).

Genus **DIVES** Cassin

Dives Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 18, p. 413, Dec., 1866—type, by tautonymy, *Icterus dives* Lichtenstein.

***Dives dives dives** (Lichtenstein). **SUMICHRAST'S BLACKBIRD.**

Icterus dives Lichtenstein, Preis-Verz. Säug., Vogel, etc., Mexico, p. 1, 1830—Mexico (type in Berlin Museum); Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 11, p. 56, 1863 (reprint).

¹ Two races of Brewer's Blackbird have lately been segregated: (a) *E. c. minusculus* (from the Pacific slope of California and northern Lower California), distinguished by (on average) smaller size and more bluish gloss of the male plumage; (b) *E. c. aliasus* (from the Pacific coast region of British Columbia to northern California), characterized by darker, less rufescent female. Neither has been recognized by the authors of the latest edition of the A. O. U. Check List.

Lamprosar dives Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 425, 1850—Mexico; Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 194, 1851—Mexico (Chiltepec, Cosamaluapan, Real del Monte; descr.); Boucard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 446—Mérida, Yucatan.

Quiscalus sumichrasti Saussure, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 11, p. 119, pl. 3, figs. 2-4, 1859—Mexico (type in Geneva Museum); Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 27, pp. 365, 381, 1859—vicinity of Jalapa, Vera Cruz, and Playa Vicente, Oaxaca; Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1860, p. 398—Coban and Tactic, Vera Paz, Guatemala; Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 140, 1862—Orizaba and Jalapa, Mexico; idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1864, p. 175—vicinity of City of Mexico; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1, p. 553, 1869—hot and temperate regions of Vera Cruz.

Quiscalus —(?) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 24, p. 300, 1856—near Córdoba, Vera Cruz.

Scolecophagus dives Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 413—Mexico (crit.).

Dives dives Ferrari-Perez, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, p. 152, 1886—Plan del Rio, Vera Cruz; Ridgway, l.c., 14, p. 570, 1891—Guaruma, Honduras; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1890, p. 209—interior of Yucatan; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 8, p. 281, 1896—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan; idem, l.c., 10, p. 30, 1898—Jalapa, Vera Cruz; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 254, 1902—Mexico to Honduras (monog.); Cole, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50, p. 141, 1906—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan; Peters, Auk, 30, p. 379, 1913—Camp Mengel and Xcopen, Quintana Roo; Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 235, p. 18, 1926—Chunyaxche, Yucatan; Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 67, p. 487, 1927—Presidio, Vera Cruz; Austin, l.c., 69, p. 393, 1929—Mountain Cow, Cayo District, British Honduras; Peters, l.c., 69, p. 477, 1929—Lancetilla, Honduras; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 336, 1932—Cantarranas, Honduras; Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 64, p. 399, 1932—Guatemala (Finca Chamá, Finca Concepción, Finca El Soché, Sepacuite, Secanquim, La Primavera, Barrillos, Puebla).

Dives sumichrasti Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 152—southern Mexico to Guatemala (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 392, 1886—Mexico (Jalapa; Orizaba; Mérida, Yucatan), British Honduras (Belize), and Guatemala (Choctum, Coban); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 481, 1887—Mexico (Chiltepec, Cosamaluapan, Valle Real, Plan del Rio, Jalapa, Orizaba, Playa Vicente, Mérida), British Honduras (Belize), and Guatemala (Choctum, Achil, Coban, Tactic).

Quiscalus mexicanus (not of Cassin) Lawrence, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 24, 1876—Guichicovi, Chiapas.

Range.—Arid Tropical (and lower Subtropical) zone of southeastern Mexico, in states of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Yucatan, and Quintana Roo, and south through British Honduras and Atlantic Guatemala to Honduras and northern Nicaragua.

15: Mexico (Tampico, Tamaulipas, 9; San Felipe, Yucatan, 2; Yucatan, unspecified, 3); Guatemala (Coban, Alta Vera Paz, 1).

***Dives dives warszewiczi (Cabanis).¹ WARSZEWICZ'S BLACKBIRD.**

Lampropsar warszewiczi (sic) Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 9, p. 83, 1861—Peru (type in Berlin Museum).²

Quiscalus aequatorialis Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 140, 1862—Babahoyo, Ecuador (type in coll. of P. L. Sclater, now in British Museum).

Lampropsar warszewiczi Taczanowski and Berlepsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, p. 86—Yaguachi, Ecuador.

Scolecophagus —(?) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 28, p. 277, 1860—Babahoyo, Ecuador.

Aphobus chopi (not *Agelaius chopi* Vieillot) Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 323—Túmbez, Peru.

Dives warcwiezi Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 152—part, western Ecuador (Babahoyo, Balzar); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 392, 1886—part, spec. a-e, Ecuador (Santa Rita, Balzar, Babahoyo).

Dives warszewiczi Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 433, 1884—part, Tumbes and Guadalupe, Peru; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 357, p. 30, 1899—Balzar and Playas (Guayas), Ecuador; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 699, 1926—Ecuador (Chone, Chongoncito, Guayaquil, Daule, Santa Rosa, Lunamá, Casanga, Alamor, Loja; crit.); Berlioz, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, (2), 4, p. 235, 1932—Rio San Antonio, Ecuador.

Range.—Arid Tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador, south of the Chone River, and northwestern Peru south to Tumbes.

1: Ecuador (Milagros, Prov. Guayas, 1).

***Dives dives kalinowskii Berlepsch and Stolzmann.³ KALINOWSKI'S BLACKBIRD.**

¹ *Dives dives warszewiczi* (Cabanis), though widely separated geographically from the nominate race, is clearly an offspring of the same ancestral stock. The only difference from *D. d. dives* consists in its decidedly smaller size. The distribution of these blackbirds offers an interesting parallel to that of *Melopelia asiatica*.

While the locality of the type is unrecorded, it probably originated in some part of northwestern Peru. Birds from Tumbes agree in size with the Ecuadorian ones. Wing, (male) 106–114, (female) 98–104; tail, 86–95, (female) 82–87; bill, 24–26.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: Yaguachi, 2; Balzar, 3; Loja, 1.—Peru: Tumbes, 2.

² Cabanis's name seems to have slight priority. The description appeared in No. 50 of the "Journal für Ornithologie," dated March, 1861, while the signature of the sheet containing the diagnosis of *Quiscalus aequatorialis* Sclater reads "August 24, 1861."

Although Cabanis spells the specific term "*warczewiczi*," the correct orthography of the collector's name is *Warszewicz*.

³ *Dives dives kalinowskii* Berlepsch and Stolzmann: Much larger than *D. d. warszewiczi*, being even larger than *D. d. dives*, with much longer, heavier bill,

Dives kalinowskii Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1892, p. 378—Ica, Dept. Ica, Peru (type, from Huamaní, near Ica, in Warsaw Museum; cf. Sztolcman and Domaniewski, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 6, p. 192, 1927).

Lamprosar warcewiczii (not of Cabanis) Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 523 (note)—Lima, Peru.

Dives warszewiczi Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 433, 1884—part, Lima.

Dives warcewiezi Selater, Ibis, 1884, p. 152—part, Lima; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 392, 1886—part, spec. f, Lima.

Range.—Arid Tropical zone of western Peru, from Libertad to Ica.

6: Peru (Hacienda Llagueda, northeast of Otuzco, Libertad, 2; Macate, Ancachs, 4).

Genus PTILOXENA Chapman

Ptiloxena Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 307, 1892—type, by orig. desig., *Quiscalus atrovioleaceus* d'Orbigny.

**Ptiloxena atrovioleacea* (d'Orbigny). D'ORBIGNY'S BLACKBIRD.

Quiscalus atrovioleaceus d'Orbigny, in Sagra, Hist. Ile Cuba, Orn., p. 121, pl. 19, 1839—Cuba (type in coll. of F. de Lafresnaye, now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf. Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 420, 1930); Cory, Auk, 3, p. 227, 1886—Cuba (descr.); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 114, 1889—Cuba (monog.).

Scolecophagus atrovioleaceus Cabanis and Gundlach, Journ. Orn., 4, p. 15, 1856—Cuba (habits, nest); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 415—Cuba (monog.); Gundlach, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 134, 1874—Cuba (habits, nest, and eggs).

Dives atrovioleaceus Selater, Ibis, 1884, p. 152—Cuba (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 393, 1886—San Cristóbal, Cuba; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., p. 111, 1892—Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Ptiloxena atrovioleaceus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 307, 1892—Trinidad, Cuba.

Ptiloxena atrovioleacea Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 252, 1902—Cuba and Isle of Pines (monog.); Bangs and Zappey, Amer. Natur., 39, p. 211, 1905—Isle of Pines; Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 10, p. 276,

and gloss of plumage stronger as well as more bluish. Wing, 142–149, (female) 137–139; tail, 130–138, (female) 125–126; bill, 34–36, (female) 31–32.

Adult males from Macate agree, even in measurements, perfectly with topotypes from Ica. Females are somewhat smaller, the tail notably shorter and the bill slightly weaker. Two adults (in worn plumage) from the Otuzco region, Libertad, have bills of about the same size as two females from Ica, but the other dimensions are decidedly less (wing, 132; tail, 115, 125). Though marked "male" and "female," they evidently represent one sex, but whichever is wrongly sexed, Otuzco birds would appear to be smaller than those from farther south, thus verging in the direction of *D. d. warszewiczi*.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Lima, 1; Ica, 3.

1916—Isle of Pines; Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 122, 1923—Cuba (habits); Wetmore, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 81, art. 2, p. 38, 1932—near Gibara, Cuba.

Range.—Island of Cuba (including Isle of Pines), Greater Antilles.

8: Cuba (Trinidad, Santa Clara, 2; Palacios, Pinar del Rio, 2; Santiago de los Baños, Pinar del Rio, 1; Santiago de Cuba, Oriente, 1; unspecified, 2).

Genus LAMPROPSAR Cabanis

Lampropsar Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 333, 1847;¹ idem, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, "1848," p. 682, 1849—type, by monotypy, *Lampropsar guianensis* Cabanis.

Potamopsar Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 141, 1862—type, by monotypy, "*Quiscalus minor* Spix"=*Icterus tanagrinus* Spix.²

Lampropsar tanagrinus guianensis Cabanis.³ GUIANAN VELVETY-FRONTED GRACKLE.

Lampropsar guianensis Cabanis, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, "1848," p. 682, 1849—British Guiana (type in Berlin Museum); idem, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 194, 1851—Guiana; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 167—Carúpano [Sucre], Venezuela; Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 583, 1921—British Guiana.

Lampropsar tanagrinus (not *Icterus tanagrinus* Spix) Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 149—part, Guiana and Venezuela; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 219—British Guiana (ex Cabanis); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 388, 1886—part, spec. a, b, Venezuela and "Trinidad," errore; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 53, 1892—El Pilar, near Carúpano [Sucre], Venezuela; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 33, 1902—Munduapo, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela (spec. examined); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 403, 1907—part, Orinoco, Venezuela.

Lampropsar tanagrinus guianensis Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 616, 1906—Guanoco and Munduapo, Orinoco Valley (crit.); Beebe, Zoologica (N.Y.), 1, p. 109, 1909—Rio Guarapiché and Caño Guanoco, Orinoco Delta, Venezuela; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 212, 1913—Caño de Vagre and Guinipa River, Orinoco Delta; Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 210, 1916—Orinoco Valley.

¹ Generic characters in comparison to *Molothrus* outlined, the genotype *L. guianensis* being a nomen nudum. Genus and species were not properly diagnosed until two years later, as quoted above.

² Although the genotype was misidentified with *Icterus minor* Spix, the appended diagnosis, "Plumis frontalibus brevissimis erectis, nares fere tegentibus notabilis," clearly indicates *Icterus tanagrinus* Spix.

³ *Lampropsar tanagrinus guianensis* Cabanis: Similar to *L. t. tanagrinus*, but on the average smaller, and plumage, especially below, more strongly glossed with bluish. Wing, 97–103, (female) 97; tail, 93–98, (female) 92.

Material examined.—British Guiana: unspecified, 1 (the type).—Venezuela: Guanoco, Orinoco Delta, 2; Ciudad Bolívar, Orinoco River, 1; Munduapo, Orinoco River, 7.

Range.—British Guiana (exact distribution unknown, probably only in the northwestern parts) and Venezuela (Orinoco Valley, from the delta up to above the falls of Maipures, extending north to Carúpano, State of Sucre).¹

****Lampropsar tanagrinus tanagrinus* (Spix). AMAZONIAN VELVETY-FRONTED GRACKLE.**

Icterus tanagrinus Spix, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 1, p. 67, pl. 64, fig. 1, 1824—"in locis sylvaticis Parae," sc. Amazon Valley, Brazil (cotypes in Munich Museum; cf. Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 615, 1906).

Lampropsar tanagrinus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 194, 1851—"Pará" (ex Spix); Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 140, 1862—Amazon River; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 200, 1870—part, Borba, Rio Madeira, and Barra do Rio Negro [= Manáos], Brazil (spec. examined); Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 267—Sarayacu, upper Ucayali, and Santa Cruz, Peru; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 433, 1884—same localities; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 149—part, Amazonia; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 388, 1886—part, spec. c-h, Brazil (Barra do Rio Negro, Rio Javarri) and Peru (Amazons, upper Ucayali, Santa Cruz); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 403, 1907—part, Amazonia; Sneath, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 11, 1908—Rio Purús (Cachoeira, Bom Lugar, Ponto Alegre); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 424, 1914—same localities; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 738, 1926—Rio Curaray, Ecuador.

Quiscalus lugubris(?) (not of Swainson) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 25, p. 265, 1857—Rio Javarri.

Quiscalus minor (not *Icterus minor* Spix) Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 141, 1862—Rio Javarri.

Potamopsar minor Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 415—Rio Napo, Ecuador, and Rio Javarri (crit.).

Quiscalus sp.(?) Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 182—upper Ucayali, Peru.

Lampropsar tanagrinus tanagrinus Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 616, 1906—Brazil ("Pará," Borba, Barra do Rio Negro) and Peru (Rio Samiría); idem, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 46, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimões (crit.); idem, l.c., 14, p. 354, 1907—Humaytá and Borba, Rio Madeira; idem, l.c., 17, p. 283, 1910—Manicoré, Rio Madeira.

Range.—Valley of the Amazon and its tributaries, east to Manáos and the Rio Madeira, west to northern Peru, extending to Ecuador.²

1: Peru (Lagunas, lower Hualaga, 1).

¹ The locality "Trinidad" attached to a specimen in the British Museum is untrustworthy. It seems to be a Venezuelan trade skin, and the species has yet to be taken on that island.

² Peruvian specimens agree with a Brazilian series, including the cotypes. No material has been available from eastern Ecuador.

Material examined.—Brazil: "Pará," 3 (the cotypes); Manáos, 1; Borba, Rio Madeira, 5; Humaytá, Rio Madeira, 1; Manicoré, Rio Madeira, 1; Teffé, Rio Solimões, 1.—Peru: Rio Samiría, 3; Pacaya, Ucayali, 1.

Lampropsar tanagrinus violaceus Hellmayr.¹ PURPLISH VELVETY-FRONTED GRACKLE.

Lampropsar tanagrinus violaceus Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 616, 1906—Rio Guaporé, western Matto Grosso, Brazil (type in Vienna Museum); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 403, 1907—Rio Guaporé (ex Hellmayr); Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 60, p. 399, 1930—Rio Guaporé.

Lampropsar tanagrinus (not *Icterus tanagrinus* Spix) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 200, 1870—part, Braço do Jaracatea, Rio Guaporé, Brazil.

Range.—Interior of Brazil, in western Matto Grosso (Braço do Jaracatea, Rio Guaporé).

Genus **ICTERUS** Daudin

Icterus Daudin,² Traité d'Orn., 2, p. 330, 1800—type, by tautonymy, *Icterus vulgaris* Daudin=*Oriolus icterus* Linnaeus.

Oriolus (not of Linnaeus, 1766) Illiger, Prodr. Syst. Mamm. Av., p. 214, 1811—type, by subs. desig. (Zimmer, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 17, p. 435, 1930), *Oriolus icterus* Linnaeus.

Pendulinus Vieillot, Anal. Nouv. Orn. Elém., p. 33, 1816—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 353), *Oriolus spurius* Linnaeus.

Yphantes Vieillot, Anal. Nouv. Orn. Elém., p. 33, 1816—type, by monotypy, "Baltimore franc" Buffon=*Coracias galbula* Linnaeus.

Trupialis Merrem, in Ersch and Gruber, Allg. Enc. Wiss., 15, p. 275, 1826—new name for *Oriolus* Illiger.

Hyphantes Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 183, Oct., 1851—emendation of *Yphantes* Vieillot.

Bananivorus Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, p. 834, 1853—type, by orig. desig., *Oriolus bonana* Linnaeus.

Euopsar Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 19, p. 47, 1867—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 353), *Psarocolius croconotus* Wagler.

Andriopsar Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 19, p. 49, 1867—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 353), *Psarocolius gularis* Wagler.

Ateleopsar Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 19, p. 53, 1867—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 353), *Psarocolius melanocephalus* Wagler.

Cassiculoides Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 19, p. 54, 1867—type, by monotypy, *Icterus parisorum* Bonaparte.

Poliopsar Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 19, p. 55, 1867—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 353), *Icterus wagleri* Sclater.

¹ *Lampropsar tanagrinus violaceus* Hellmayr: Nearest to *L. t. tanagrinus*, but plumage strongly glossed with purplish. Wing (adult male), 100; tail, 92.

Though known only from a single specimen, this race seems to be well-marked, the type differing from the numerous individuals examined of the two other allied forms by the strong purplish or violaceous gloss of the plumage.

Material examined.—Brazil: Braço do Jaracatea, Rio Guaporé, 1 (the type).

² First used in a non-binomial sense by Brisson (Orn., 2, p. 85, 1760).

- Melanopsar* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 19, p. 56, 1867—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 353), *Oriolus chryscephalus* Linnaeus.
- Icterioides* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 19, p. 60, 1867—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 353), *Icterus auricapillus* Cassin.
- Aporophantes* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 19, p. 63, 1867—type, by monotypy, *Agelaius pyrrhopterus* Vieillot.

****Icterus galbula* (Linnaeus). BALTIMORE ORIOLE.**

- Coracias galbula* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 108, 1758—based on "The Baltimore-Bird" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 48, pl. 48; "America"=Virginia.
- Oriolus baltimore* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 162, 1766—based on "Le Baltimore" Brisson (Orn., 2, p. 109, pl. 12, fig. 1) and "The Baltimore-Bird" Catesby (Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 48, pl. 48); Virginia, Maryland, and Canada.
- Oriolus tricolor* P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 87, 1776—based on "Le Baltimore bâtard, du Canada" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 506, fig. 2 (=female).
- Oriolus viridis* (not of Müller, 1776) Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 393, 1788—based on "Yellow-throated Oriole" Pennant, Arct. Zool., 2, p. 261, No. 150 (=young); Hudson's Bay.
- Icterus virescens* Daudin, Traité d'Orn., 2, p. 339, 1800—new name for *Oriolus viridis* Gmelin.
- Icterus baltimorus* Wilson, Amer. Orn., 6, p. 88, pl. 53, fig. 4, 1812—emendation of *Oriolus baltimore* Linnaeus.
- Yphantes baltimorensis* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 24, p. 142, Aug., 1856—David, Chiriquí (new name for *Yphantes baltimore* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 432, 1850;=*Oriolus baltimore* Linnaeus).
- Icterus baltimore* Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 354 (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 364, 1886 (monog.); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 460, 1887—North America to Colombia.
- Icterus galbula* Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 310, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 827, 1910—Costa Rica (Bonilla, Pígres, San José, Cerro de Santa María, Tenorio, Guápiles, Cuábre, La Hondura, El Hogar); Todd and Carriker, l.c., 14, p. 469, 1922—Don Diego, Santa Marta, Colombia; Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 124, 1923—Cuba; Darlington, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 415, 1931—Rio Frio, Donjaca, and Aracataca, Magdalena, Colombia; Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 390, 1932—Guatemala.

Range.—North America, from central Alberta and Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to southern Texas, central Louisiana, northern Alabama, and Georgia, and west to Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado east of the Rocky Mountains; winters from southern Mexico to northern Colombia; casually in Massachusetts, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; accidental at York Factory, Hudson's Bay, and in Cuba.

66: Canada (Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, 1); Massachusetts (Natick, 1); New Jersey (Englewood, 1); New York (Shelter Island, 5; Cayuga County, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 9); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 11; Neenah, 5); Illinois (Fox Lake, 2; Joliet, 2; Mound City, 1; Warsaw, 1; Chicago, 1); Michigan (Watervliet, 1); Indiana (Kouts, 1; Liverpool, 1; unspecified, 1); Ohio (Columbus, 1); Tennessee (Waverly, 2); Mississippi (Vicksburg, 1); Georgia (Roswell, 1); Florida (Gainesville, 1); Guatemala (Volcan Tajumulco, San Marcos, 1; Patulul, Solola, 2; Samac, Alta Vera Paz, 1; Mazatenango, Suchitepequez, 2); Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, 2); Costa Rica (Limón, 3; Guayábo, 3; Buenos Aires, 1).

****Icterus bullockii bullockii* (Swainson). BULLOCK'S ORIOLE.**

Xanthornus bullockii Swainson, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, No. 6, p. 436, June, 1827—tableland of Mexico¹ (type in coll. of W. Bullock).

Psarocolius auricollis Wied, Reise Nordamerika, 1, p. 367, 1839—Fort Pierre, South Dakota (type in coll. of Prince Wied, now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York).

Hyphantes bullockii Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 62 (monog.).

Icterus bullocki Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 354 (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 365, 1886—western North America to Mexico; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 462, 1887; Phillips, Auk, 28, p. 87, 1911—Tamaulipas (Guiaves, Galindo, Yerba Buena, Montelunga).

Icterus bullockii Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 314, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.); Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 32, p. 153, 1928—extreme northern Lower California; Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 390, 1932—Chichicasteñango and Finca Carolina, western Guatemala (October 20); idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 407, 1934—Guerrero (Taxco, Chilpancingo; Oct. 7–April 7).

Icterus bullockii bullockii Miller, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 21, p. 361, 1905—Escuinapa, Sinaloa; idem, l.c., 22, p. 171, 1906—Rio Sestín and Rancho Baillon, Durango (crit., variation); van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 6, p. 289, 1931—Sonora (San Javier, Tésia, Guaymas, Guiracoba).

(?) *Icterus bullockii abeillei* Miller, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 21, p. 361, 1905—Juan Lisiarraga Mountains and Escuinapa, Sinaloa (females and young males).

Range.—Western North America from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan to southern Texas, northern Lower California, and northwestern Mexico (Sonora, Sinaloa, and northern Durango),² and from the Pacific to eastern South Dakota, central Nebraska, and western Kansas; winters in Mexico and western Guatemala; accidental in New York and Maine.

¹ Real del Monte, Hidalgo, accepted as type locality.

² In northern Durango it completely intergrades with *I. b. abeillei*, as has been set forth by the late W. Dew. Miller (1906, p. 171).

69: Canada (Okanagan, British Columbia, 2); Oregon (Jackson County, 1); California (Lake Side, 2; Alecio, Ventura County, 1; Nicasio, 4; Palcines, San Benito County, 2; Palo Alto, 2; San José, 1; Santa Clara, 1; Mendocino County, 1; Los Angeles, 1; Clipper Gap, 1; Amador County, 1); Arizona (Calabasas, 28; Huachuca Mountains, 1; Huachuca Plains, 3; Phoenix, 1; Florence, 1; Tucson, 4); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 6; Lay, 1); Mexico (Carriso Valley, Lower California, 1; Iguala, Guerrero, 3).

****Icterus bullockii abeillei* (Lesson).¹ ABEILLÉ'S ORIOLE.**

Xanthornus abeillei Lesson, Rev. Zool., 2, p. 101, 1839—Mexico (type in coll. of Dr. Abeillé, Bordeaux).

Pendulinus abeillii Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 433, 1850—Mexico (diag.).

Icterus abeillii Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1860, p. 252—Orizaba, Vera Cruz; idem, l.c., 1864, p. 175—vicinity of Mexico City; Dugès, La Naturelleza, 1, p. 139, 1868—Guanajuato; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 366, 1886—Mexico.

Icterus abeillaei Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1869, p. 362—Mexico City; idem, Exot. Orn., p. 187, pl. 94, 1869—tableland of Mexico (Orizaba, Mexico City); Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 355 (monog.); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 462, 1887—Mexico (Orizaba; Guanajuato; Mexico City).

Hyphantus abeillei Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 62—Mexico (monog.).

Icterus abeillei Jouy, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 781, 1893—Hacienda El Molina, Jalisco (June); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 318, 1902—southern Mexico (monog.).

Range.—Southern portion of Mexican plateau, in states of San Luis Potosí (Jesus Maria), Guanajuato, Puebla, Mexico, Morelos, Vera Cruz, and Jalisco (Hacienda El Molina).

****Icterus spurius* (Linnaeus). ORCHARD ORIOLE.**

Oriolus spurius Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 162, 1766—based on "The Bastard Oriole" Catesby (Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 49, pl. 49) and "Le Baltimore bastard" Brisson (Orn., 2, p. 111, pl. 10, fig. 3); "in America septentrionali"=South Carolina (ex Catesby).

Oriolus varius Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 390, 1788—based on "Carouge, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 607, fig. 1 (=male).

¹ An earlier name is possibly *Oriolus costotoll* Gmelin (Syst. Nat., 1, [1], p. 385, 1788), based on "Le Troupiale de la Nouvelle Espagne" Brisson (Orn., 2, p. 95) and "Le Xochitol et le Costototl" Buffon, both of whom gained their knowledge from Hernandez (Hist. Nov. Hisp., pp. 20, 39). The description of the latter author being by no means clear, it seems expedient to discard Gmelin's name altogether.

Oriolus capensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 392, 1788—based on "Le Carouge du Cap de Bonne Espérance" Brisson (Orn., 2, p. 128) and Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 607, fig. 2 (=female; cf. Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 5, p. 321, 1816).

Oriolus castaneus Latham, Ind. Orn., 1, p. 181, 1790—based on "Carouge, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 607, fig. 1 (=male).

Oriolus mutatus Wilson, Amer. Orn., 1, p. 64, pl. 4, 1808—new name for *Oriolus spurius* Linnaeus.

Yphantes solitaria Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, p. 215, 1816—"depuis les Florides jusqu'au Canada."

Pendulinus nigricollis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 5, p. 318, 1816—North America (=immature male).

Xanthornus affinis Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 5, p. 113, 1852—Rio Grande, Texas (type in coll. of G. N. Lawrence, now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 140—Rio Atrato, Colombia.

Icterus spurius Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 357 (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 366, 1886 (monog.); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 464, 1887—North America to Colombia and Cuba; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 275, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.); Miller, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 22, p. 172, 1906—Rio Sestin, Durango, Mexico (May 4); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 829, 1910—Costa Rica (Pígres, San José, El Pózo de Terraba, Guácimo, Buenos Aires); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 633, 1917—Algodonal, Magdalena, Colombia; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 474, 1922—Dibulla and Fundación, Colombia; Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 124, 1923—Cuba; Darlington, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 416, 1931—Cienaga and Fundación River, Magdalena, Colombia; Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 390, 1932—Guatemala; idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 407, 1934—Guerrero (Acapulco, Coyucá, Chilpancingo).

Range.—North America, from North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, southeastern Ontario, New York, and Massachusetts south to Florida, the Gulf coast to southern Texas, and in western Mexico to Jalisco and Oaxaca; also west to Nebraska, northeastern Colorado, and western Kansas; winters from southern Mexico to northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela; occasional in New England, New Brunswick, and Cuba.¹

70: Massachusetts (Ipswich, 1); New Jersey (Englewood, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 2); Illinois (Joliet, 2; Fox Lake, 1; Lewistown, 1; Grand Tower, 1); North Carolina (Raleigh, 1); Georgia (Chataw County, 1; Savannah, 1); Florida (Nassau County, 2;

¹ The reported occurrence of the Orchard Oriole in French Guiana (Cayenne) has not been corroborated, and whether it breeds anywhere in eastern Mexico appears to be open to doubt.

Key West, 1); Alabama (Elmore County, 1); Mississippi (Vicksburg, 8); Texas (Fort Worth, 7; Cameron County, 2; Corpus Christi, 1; Ingram, Kerr County, 1; Dallas, 1); Mexico (Iguala, Guerrero, 3; unspecified, 1); Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabal, 2; Mazatenango, Suchitepequez, 3; Gualan, Zacapa, 2; El Rancho, Zacapa, 1; Lake Amatitlan, Solola, 1; Patulul, Solola, 1; San José, Escuintla, 1; Tiquisate, Escuintla, 3); Costa Rica (San José, 6); Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 7); Panama (Darien, Canal Zone, 1; Colón, 1); Venezuela (Rio Aurare, Zulia, 1).

***Icterus fuertesi* Chapman.¹ FUERTES'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus fuertesi Chapman, Auk, 28, p. 3, pl. 1, 1911—Paso del Haba, south bank of Tamesi River, thirty-five miles northwest of Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York).

Range.—Eastern Mexico, in State of Tamaulipas (Tamesi River, northwest of Tampico).

****Icterus bonana* (Linnaeus). MARTINIQUE ORIOLE.**

Oriolus bonana Linnaeus,² Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 162, 1766—based primarily on "Le Carouge" Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 115, pl. 12, fig. 2; Martinique (type in coll. of M. de Réaumur).

Pendulinus banana Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 5, p. 316, 1816—Martinique.

Pendulinus rufigaster Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 5, p. 321, 1816—"l'Amérique meridionale," errore (type in Paris Museum examined; descr. falsa); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 55 (crit.).

¹ *Icterus fuertesi* Chapman: Similar to *I. spurius*, but smaller, and the chestnut areas of the adult male replaced by a color which varies from buff to ochraceous; female and immature male resembling in coloration the corresponding stages of *I. spurius*, but smaller. Wing, 71–72½, (female) 68; tail, 64–66½, (female) 63½; bill, 14½–16.

Nothing is known of this species beyond its description. Chapman and Fuertes took four specimens on the Tamesi River early in April, 1910, which the collectors believed to have been about to breed. It may prove to be a southern race of the Orchard Oriole, such affinity being suggested by the nature of the distinguishing character, as well as by the similarity of the female and immature male. The breeding in eastern Mexico of the Orchard Oriole does not seem to be established beyond doubt. The few specimens taken in May and July in Oaxaca and Vera Cruz might well have been belated migrants or individuals which have failed to leave their winter quarters.

² Although various references quoted by Linnaeus, such as Sloane (Voy. Jam., 2, pp. 299, 300, pl. 257, fig. 1, and pl. 258, fig. 3), Browne (Nat. Hist. Jam., p. 477), and Hernandez, pertain to other species, and the habitat is given as "America meridionalis," it plainly results from his diagnosis, which is almost word for word that of Brisson, that the "Carouge" of the latter author formed the principal basis of *O. bonana*. Brisson has a very accurate description of the present species from specimens forwarded from Martinique by M. Thibault de Chanvalon.

Bananivorus rufigaster Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, p. 834, 1853—"Guadeloupe" (crit. on type); idem, Not. Orn. Coll. Delattre, p. 12, 1854 (reprint).

Icterus banana Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 167—Martinique.

Icterus bonana Lawrence, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 355, 1879—Martinique; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 358—Martinique (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 368, 1886—Martinique; Cory, Auk, 3, p. 215, 1886—Martinique (descr.); idem, Auk, 4, p. 96, 1887—Martinique; idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 102, 1889—Martinique; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 110, 133, 1892—Martinique; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 279, 1902—Martinique (monog.).

Icterus bonanae Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 131, 1862—"Antilles."

Pendulinus bonana Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 54—Martinique (monog.).

Range.—Island of Martinique, Lesser Antilles.¹

11: Lesser Antilles (Martinique, 11).

***Icterus cayanensis cayanensis* (Linnaeus). CAYENNE ORIOLE.**

Oriolus cayanensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 163, 1766—based on "The Yellow-winged Pye" Edwards (Glean. Nat. Hist., 3, p. 239, pl. 322; Guiana) and "Le Carouge de Cayenne" Brisson (Orn., 2, p. 123, pl. 9, fig. 2; Cayenne);² type locality, therefore, Cayenne.

Agelaius chrysopterus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 539, 1819—part, Cayenne (descr. of male).

Xanthornus flavaxilla Hahn, Vögel aus Asien, Afrika, etc., livr. 6, p. 1, pl. 2, 1820—new name for *Oriolus cayanensis* Linnaeus.

Pendulinus cayanensis Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 433, 1850 (diag.); idem, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 30, 1857—Cayenne; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 57—Cayenne and northern Brazil (monog.).

Xanthornus chrysopterus Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 271, 1856—part, Guyana and Amazonas.

Icterus cayanensis Daudin, Traité d'Orn., 2, p. 336, 1800—part, Cayenne; Swainson, Zool. Ill., (n.s.), 1, pl. 22, 1829—no locality; Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 131, 1862—Cayenne; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 573—Island of Marajó, Brazil; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 266—Rio Ucayali, Peru; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 359—Cayenne, lower Amazon, and Ucayali, Peru (monog.); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 417, 1884—Ucayali, Peru; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 369, 1886—Cayenne,

¹ The occurrence of this species on Guadeloupe is open to doubt. The type of *P. rufigaster* is in every respect a normal individual of the Martinique Oriole, Vieillot's description being faulty, as so frequently happens in this author's writings. The specimen sent to the Paris Museum by Mr. Moreau de Jonnes may have been a cage-bird, or possibly an individual straggler.

² The bird from "St. Thomas" described by Feuillee and quoted in the synonymy does not belong here. Brisson described the specimen sent by M. des Essars from Cayenne to M. de Réaumur.

Surinam, Pará, Marajó, and "Peruvian Amazon"; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1896, p. 354—La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 433, 1905—Rio Juruá, Brazil; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 124, 1908—Cayenne; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 299, 1907—Pará and Santo Antonio do Prata; idem, l.c., 56, pp. 520, 524, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; idem, l.c., 61, p. 522, 1913—Pará district and Rio Tocantins; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 423, 1914—Pará, Providencia, Santo Antonio do Prata, Rio Tocantins (Cametá, Arumatheua, Ilha Araramanha).

Icterus cayennensis Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 377, 1910—Surinam.

Xanthornus cayanensis Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 401, 1907—Rio Juruá (range).

Xanthornus cayanensis cayanensis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 39, 1908 (range).

Icterus cayanensis cayanensis Hellmayr, Abhandl. Math.-Phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, pp. 20, 88, 1912—Ipitinga, Rio Acará (Pará localities); idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 35, 1920—Yahuarmayo, Chaquimayo, and San Gaban, Carabaya, Peru (sexual difference); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 176, 1928—Castanhal, Pará.

Range.—French and Dutch Guiana, and Amazon Valley from Marajó and the Pará region west to eastern Peru (from the Ucayali to Carabaya).¹

****Icterus cayanensis tibialis* Swainson.² YELLOW-THIGHED ORIOLE.**

Icterus tibialis Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 302, Dec. 31, 1837—"Brazil" (type in coll. of W. Swainson, now in University Museum, Cambridge, Engl.); Forbes, Ibis, 1881, p. 339—Quipapá, Macuca, Garanhuns, and Cabo, Pernambuco; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 360—Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 370, 1886—

¹ Birds from southeastern Peru do not seem to differ from six Cayenne and lower Amazonian skins except in having the tibial feathers often tipped with yellow.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 3.—Brazil: Bemfica, Pará, 1; Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará, 2; Ipitinga, Rio Acará, 1; Rio Juruá, 1.—Peru, Carabaya: Chaquimayo, 2; Yahuarmayo, 4; San Gaban, 2.

² *Icterus cayanensis tibialis* Swainson: Differs from the nominate race by smaller size; stouter and much shorter bill; entirely yellow axillars and under wing coverts; and by having the tibial feathers largely tipped with yellow. Wing, 87–95; tail, 93–100; bill, 17–19.

Birds from the northern parts of the range generally have more yellow on the tibial feathers than those from Bahia, though there is some variation in that respect. One (of two) adult males from northwestern Bahia (São Marcello, Rio Preto), by partly dusky under wing coverts, approaches *I. c. valencio-buenoi*, while others from Bahia very nearly resemble the latter in the ochraceous tone of the humeral area.

Additional material examined.—Maranhão: Miritiba, 3.—Piauí: Parnaguá, 1.—Pernambuco: Quipapá, 1; Macuca, 1.—Ceará: unspecified, 2.—Bahia: Lamarão, 1; Sambaiba, Rio São Francisco, 1; Fazenda da Serra, Rio Grande, 1; Rio Preto, 2; unspecified, 14.—Rio de Janeiro: unspecified, 1.

Pernambuco, Bahia, "Rio," and "Rio Claro, Goyáz";¹ Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 402, 1907—Bahia and Pernambuco (range excl. of Minas Geraes); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 42, 1926—Ceará.

Icterus cayanensis (not *Oriolus cayanensis* Linnaeus) Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Braz., 3, (2), p. 1204, 1831—Rio Itapemirim, Espírito Santo, and Rio Belmonte, Bahia (habits).

Xanthornus chrysopterus (not *Agelaius chrysopterus* Vieillot) Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 271, 1856—part, descr. and hab. Nova Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro.

Pendulinus tibialis Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 57—Bahia and Ceará (monog.); Reiser, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 80, 1910—Bahia (Sambaiba, Rio São Francisco; Fazenda da Serra, Rio Grande; Santa Rita, Rio Preto) and Piahy (Parnaguá).

Xanthornus cayanensis tibialis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 39, 1908—Rio de Janeiro to Ceará.

Icterus (Pendulinus) tibialis Reiser, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss., Wien, 76, p. 176, 1925—northeastern Brazil.

Icterus cayanensis tibialis Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 275, 1929—Maranhão (Rosario, Miritiba, Fazenda Inhuma), Piahy (Arára, Ibiapaba), and Ceará (Varzea Formosa; Juá, near Iguatú; Quixada; Serra de Baturité) (crit.).

Range.—Eastern Brazil, from Maranhão, Piahy, and Ceará south through Pernambuco, Bahia, and Espírito Santo to Rio de Janeiro.²

22: Brazil, Maranhão (Rosario, 1; Fazenda Inhuma, Alto Parnahyba, 1); Piahy (Arára, 1; Ibiapaba, 2); Ceará (Varzea Formosa, 1; Juá, near Iguatú, 5; Quixada, 2; Serra de Baturité, 3); Bahia

¹ This is a Bahia trade skin.

² It seems appropriate to mention in this connection *Pendulinus rufaxillus* Bonaparte (Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 432, end of 1850), a "species" completely lost sight of in literature since it was quoted by Cassin (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 55). The type, an unsexed adult, is still preserved in the Paris Museum. Acquired in 1835, it is stated to be from "Mexico." Mr. J. Berlioz, to whom I am greatly indebted for his assistance, carefully compared it with specimens of the allied forms, which were submitted to him for that purpose, and reports that in the uniform light-colored under wing coverts and tibial feathers the type resembles *I. c. tibialis*, but differs by having the humeral area ochraceous like *valencio-buenoi* from Goyáz ("d'un cannelle-jaunâtre, passant au jaune un peu plus clair et plus net sur la frange"). Mr. Berlioz adds that the yellow on the thighs and under the wings is paler, almost whitish, than in any specimen of *I. c. tibialis*, a *divergency* which he attributes to fading of the mounted type exposed to the light for nearly a century. While resembling *I. c. valencio-buenoi* in the coloration of the smaller upper wing coverts, it has, as stated above, the axillars, under wing coverts, and tibial feathers entirely light, which is never the case in the form peculiar to the interior districts of Brazil described by Ihering. Whether *P. rufaxillus* represents an individual variant of *I. c. tibialis* or an intergrade between it and *I. c. valencio-buenoi*, cannot be determined, since the origin of the type specimen is shrouded in mystery, the locality "Mexico" being an obvious mistake. For the present, the status of *P. rufaxillus* must, therefore, be left in abeyance.

(Macaco Secco, near Andarahy, 2; São Marcello, Rio Preto, 2; unspecified, 2).

Icterus cayanensis valencio-buenoi Ihering.¹ VALENCIO
BUENO'S ORIOLE.

Icterus cayanensis valencio-buenoi Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 5, "1901," p. 268, 1902—Piracicaba and Jaboticabal, São Paulo (type, from Piracicaba, in Museu Paulista).

Xanthornus cayanensis valencio-buenoi Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 402, 1907—São Paulo (Piracicaba, Itararé, Bebedouro, Jaboticabal); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, pp. 38, 39, 1908—Goyáz and Fazenda Esperança, Goyáz (crit.; range excl. of Cuyabá, Matto Grosso).

Hyphantes pyrrhopterus (not *Agelaius pyrrhopterus* Vieillot) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 194, 1870—part, São Paulo (Porto do Rio Paraná) and Goyáz (spec. examined).

Icterus pyrrhopterus Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 358—part, Goyáz; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 172, 1899—Piracicaba, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 222, 1900 (nest and eggs).

Xanthornus pyrrhopterus Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 401, 1907—part, São Paulo and Goyáz.

Icterus cayanensis (not *Oriolus cayanensis* Linnaeus) Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 397—Minas Geraes (Uberuba, Paracatú, Sete Lagôas).

Range.—Interior of Brazil, from southern Goyáz (Goyáz; Fazenda Esperança) south to Minas Geraes (Uberuba; Paracatú; Sete Lagôas; Agua Suja, near Bagagem) and São Paulo (Porto do Rio Paraná; Victoria do Botucatú; Jaboticabal; Bebedouro; Piracicaba; Itararé).

¹ *Icterus cayanensis valencio-buenoi* Ihering: Similar to *I. c. periporphyrus*, but humeral area paler and yellower, dull ochraceous-orange instead of tawny; axillars and under wing coverts broadly edged or tipped with yellow, not uniform black. Wing, 94–100, (female) 88–91; tail, 100–107, (female) 95–102; bill, 17½–20.

This interesting form connects the yellow-shouldered group (*cayanensis-tibialis*) and the *pyrrhopterus* section with cinnamon-rufous to chestnut humeral area. In the basally blackish, yellow-edged under wing coverts it resembles *I. c. cayanensis*, having thus less yellow under the wing than *I. c. tibialis*, from which it, furthermore, differs by the black tibial feathers which very rarely show just a few yellow edges or tips. The humeral area varies between "cadmium yellow" and "raw sienna" to "mars yellow," and though certain individuals of *I. c. tibialis* from Bahia run very close, the tone in *valencio-buenoi* as a whole is more ochraceous. Wings and tail are somewhat longer, the bill on average is very slightly longer than in *I. c. tibialis*.

Birds from Goyáz and western Minas Geraes are identical with topotypes from São Paulo. A male (in first annual plumage) from the Rio Paranapanema, São Paulo, in color of shoulder patch very nearly approaches *I. c. periporphyrus*, of Matto Grosso. Two immature specimens from Cuyabá, which I formerly assigned to the present form, prove on reexamination to be referable to *I. c. periporphyrus*.

Material examined.—São Paulo: Porto do Rio Paraná, 2; Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande, Rio Paranapanema, 1; Victoria do Botucatú, 1.—Minas Geraes: Agua Suja, near Bagagem, 8.—Goyáz: Goyáz, 6; Fazenda Esperança, 1.

***Icterus cayanensis periporphyrus (Bonaparte).¹ TAWNY-SHOULDERED ORIOLE.**

Pendulinus periporphyrus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 432, 1850—Bolivia (type, from Chiquitos, eastern Bolivia, in Paris Museum examined).

Icterus pyrrhopterus compsus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, p. 68, 1902—Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, Brazil (type in U. S. National Museum); Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 60, p. 398, 1920—Matto Grosso (Chapada, Cuyabá, Rio das Flechas, Abrilongo, Caceres, Poconé).

Hyphantes pyrrhopterus (not *Agelaius pyrrhopterus* Vieillot) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 63—Chiquitos, Bolivia (monog.); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 194, 1870—part, Cuyabá and Rio das Flechas, Matto Grosso (spec. examined).

Icterus pyrrhopterus Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 358—part, Cuyabá; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 368, 1886—part, spec. g, Brazil; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 3, p. 378, 1891—part, Abrilongo and Chapada, Matto Grosso.

Xanthornus pyrrhopterus Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 401, 1907—part, Matto Grosso.

Icterus cayanensis valencio-buenoi (not of Ihering) Ménégau, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 5, p. 88, 1917—Caceres and Poconé, Matto Grosso.

Icterus pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vogel, p. 295, 1930—part, San José and La Crecencia, Chiquitos, Bolivia (crit.); Stone and Roberts, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 86, p. 394, 1934—Descalvados, Matto Grosso.

Range.—Central Brazil, in State of Matto Grosso (excepting extreme southwestern section), and adjacent parts of eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos).

4: Brazil, Matto Grosso (Piraputanga, 1; Descalvados, 1; Chapada, 2).

***Icterus cayanensis pyrrhopterus (Vieillot). CHESTNUT-SHOULDERED ORIOLE.**

Agelaius pyrrhopterus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 543, 1819—based on "Tordo negro cobijas de canela" Azara, No. 74, Paraguay; Hartlaub, Syst. Index Azara, p. 5, 1847—Paraguay.

¹ *Icterus cayanensis periporphyrus* (Bonaparte): Very similar to *I. c. pyrrhopterus*, but with somewhat smaller, slenderer bill, and with humeral area, sex for sex, of a lighter tone, cinnamon-rufous rather than chestnut. Wing, 90–95, (female) 85–89; tail, 90–98, (female) 87–91; bill, 17–19.

Bonaparte's type from Chiquitos (in eastern Bolivia) and other specimens from the same district agree with a topotypical series of *I. p. compsus* from Cuyabá in having the smaller upper wing coverts of a markedly lighter ferruginous color, when compared to typical *pyrrhopterus*, of Paraguay and the adjacent parts of Argentina. Immature individuals of the present form have the humeral area much duller as well as more ochraceous, and resemble in that respect *I. c. valencio-buenoi* in adult plumage, while the juvenile stage of the latter race has this patch much more yellowish, more like *I. c. tibialis*.

Additional material examined.—Bolivia: Chiquitos, 1; Santa Cruz, 4.—Brazil, Matto Grosso: Chapada, 2; Abrilongo, 1; Cuyabá, 10; Rio das Flechas, 1.

Icterus pyrrhopterus Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 6, 1838—Corrientes (spec. examined); Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 140—Conchitas, Buenos Aires; Durnford, Ibis, 1878, p. 59—Baradero, Buenos Aires; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 605—"Tilotilo," Bolivia; Salvin, Ibis, 1880, p. 356—Salta; Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 133, 1883—Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Ríos (nest); Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 358—part, Paraguay, Argentina (Buenos Aires, Corrientes), and Bolivia ("Tilotilo"); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 368, 1886—part, spec. a-d, Conchitas, Buenos Aires, Salta, and "Tilotilo" (Bolivia); Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 35, p. 11, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 107, 1888—Buenos Aires (habits); Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 3, p. 378, 1891—part, Corumbá, Matto Grosso, and Piedra Blanca, Bolivia; Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 128—lower Pilcomayo; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 8, 1895—Carpeguá, Paraguay, and Corumbá, Matto Grosso; idem, l.c., 12, No. 292, p. 11, 1897—Salta (Campo Santo, Tala), Jujuy (San Lorenzo), and Bolivia (Caiza); Kerr, Ibis, 1901, p. 224—Gran Chaco; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, p. 182, 1902—Tucumán; Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, p. 143, 1902—Sapucay, Paraguay; Lönnberg, Ibis, 1903, p. 471—Tatarenda, Bolivian Chaco; Baer, Ornith., 12, p. 218, 1904—Lules and Tapia, Tucumán; Bruch, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 258, 1904—Orán, Salta; Lillo, Rev. Letr. y Cienc. Soc., 3, No. 13, p. 46, 1905—Tucumán; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 404, 1910 (range in Argentina); Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 644—Sapucay, Paraguay; Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 109—Paraguay (Villa Franca), Formosa (Puerto Maria, Rio Paraguay), and Entre Ríos (Santa Elena); Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 66, 1914—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922-23, p. 664, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires.

Xanthornus periporphyrus (not *Pendulinus periporphyrus* Bonaparte) Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 258, 1860—Tucumán.

Xanthornus pyrrhopterus Burmeister, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 493, 1861—near Paraná and Tucumán, also on the Rio Uruguay; Doering, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p. 255, 1874—Barrancas, Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes; Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, 10, p. 399, 1890—Córdoba (one sight record); Serié, El Hornero, 1, p. 35, 1917—Punta Lara, La Plata (life in captivity); Tremoleras, l.c., 2, p. 24, 1920—Canelones and Paysandú, Uruguay; Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 54, 1923—Island near Santa Elena, Entre Ríos; Giacomelli, l.c., 3, p. 70, 1923—La Rioja; Pereyra, l.c., 3, p. 173, 1923—San Isidro, Buenos Aires.

Xanthornus pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 187, 1909—Ocampo, Santa Fé, and Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires (nest and eggs); Dabbene, El Hornero, 1, p. 248, 1919—Isla Martín García, Buenos Aires.

Icterus pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 382, 1926—Chaco (Resistencia, Las Palmas), Formosa (Riachó Pilaga, Formosa), Paraguay (Puerto Pinasco), and Tucumán (Tapia); Friedmann, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 219, 1927—Concepción, Tucumán; Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 60, p. 397, 1930—Paraguay (Trinidad,

Rio Negro), Matto Grosso (Urucúm, Belvedere de Urucúm), and Bolivia (Piedra Blanca) (nest and eggs); Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vögel, p. 295, 1930—part, Formosa (Lapango, San José, Yuncá Viejo, Tapikiolé, Chaves) and Bolivia (Villa Montes, Tarija).

Icterus pyrrhopterus argoptilus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, p. 66, 1902—Conchitas, Buenos Aires (type in U. S. National Museum).

Range.—Extreme southeastern Bolivia (Villa Montes, Tatarenda, and Caiza, headwaters of the Rio Pilcomayo, Tarija; Piedra Blanca, near Bahia Negra, upper Rio Paraguay); southwestern Matto Grosso (Corumbá, Urucúm, Belvedere de Urucúm); Paraguay; northern Argentina, south to La Rioja, Córdoba (one sight record), Santa Fé, and Buenos Aires (littoral of La Plata River); Uruguay.¹

14: Brazil, Matto Grosso (Urucúm de Corumbá, 5; Descalvados, 1; Corumba, 1; Chapada, 1); Uruguay (Rio Uruguay, Dept. Soriano, 1); Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 5).

****Icterus chryscephalus* (Linnaeus). MORICHE ORIOLE.**

Oriolus chryscephalus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 164, 1766—based on "Le Carouge à teste jaune d'Amérique" Brisson, Orn., 6, Suppl., p. 38, pl. 2, fig. 2; "Amérique"=Cayenne² (type in coll. of D. Mauduyt).

Gracula chrysoptera Merrem, Icon. Av., livr. 1, p. 10, pl. 3, 1786—South America (location of type not stated).

Icterus chryscephalus Daudin, Traité d'Orn., 2, p. 336, 1800—"Amérique"; Spix, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 1, p. 68, pl. 67, fig. 1, 1827—Rio Negro; Cabanis, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, "1848," p. 680, 1849—British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 131, 1862—Cayenne; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 182—Sarayacu, Peru; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 266—Sarayacu; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 359 (monog.); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 416, 1884—Sarayacu, Peru; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 218—Bartica Grove and Roraima, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 369, 1886—British Guiana (Demerara, Bartica Grove, Roraima), Cayenne, Peru (Sarayacu, Ucayali), Ecuador (Sarayacu), Colombia ("Bogotá"), and Venezuela ("Caracas"); Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 300, 1889—Shanusi (Yurimaguas), Peru;

¹Two adults from southwestern Matto Grosso (Corumbá) are "extreme" examples of *pyrrhopterus*, having the humeral area just as deeply chestnut-rufous as any from Paraguay, hence much darker than a series from Cuyabá. Size appears too variable a feature to maintain the supposedly larger *argoptilus*. Adult males from Paraguay measure on the wing from 90 to 95; two from Corrientes, 89, 90; two from Buenos Aires, 89, 92; two from Tucumán, 91, 94.

A single specimen from "Tiltilo, Yungas," identical in coloration with topotypes, is probably wrongly labeled, and is more likely to have originated in southern Bolivia (possibly at Camargo, another of Buckley's collecting stations).

Additional material examined.—Brazil, Matto Grosso: Corumbá, 2.—Paraguay: island near Concepción, 6; Carpeguá, 2; unspecified, 1.—Argentina: Corrientes, 2; Ocampo, Santa Fé, 1; Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires, 3; Tucumán, 3.—Bolivia: "Tiltilo," 1.

²Suggested by Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 31, 1902.

Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 617, 1906—Rio Negro and Cayenne; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 124, 1908—Cayenne; Beebe, Zoologica (N.Y.), 1, p. 109, 1909—La Brea, Orinoco Delta; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 212, 1913—Guinipa River, Orinoco Delta, Venezuela; Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 376, 1910—Surinam; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 423, 1914 (range); Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 205, 1916—Orinoco Valley, Venezuela; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 86, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam; Delacour, Ibis, 1923, p. 150—Apure, Venezuela; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 699, 1926—Rio Suno and below San José, Ecuador.

Pendulinus chrysocephalus Vieillot and Oudart, Gal. Ois., 1, (2), p. 122, pl. 86, circa 1823; Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 432, 1850 (diag.); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 56—Cayenne, Demerara, and Ecuador (monog.); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 194, 1870—Sitio do Hilario Monteiro and Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro, and Forte do Rio Branco, Brazil (spec. examined).

Xanthornus chrysocephalus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 184, 1851—Guiana; Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 271, 1856—Rio Negro, Guiana, and Colombia; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 31, 1902—Perico, Rio Catañapa, and Maipures, Orinoco, and Suapuré, Caura, Venezuela; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 401, 1907 (range).

Melanopsar chrysocephalus Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 578, 1921—Takutu Mountains, Ituribisci River, Supenaam, Bonasika River, Demerara, Roraima, Bartica, and Hoorie Creek.

Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela, in the valley of the Orinoco and its tributaries;¹ extreme northern Brazil (upper stretches of the Rio Branco and Rio Negro); eastern Colombia (not uncommon in native “Bogotá” collections); eastern Ecuador; northeastern Peru (lower Ucayali and lower Huallaga).²

4: Venezuela (“Cumaná,” Sucre, 1); British Guiana (Mazaruni River, 2); Brazil (Bõa Vista, Rio Branco, Amazonas, 1).

**Icterus prothemelas prothemelas* (Strickland).³ LESSON'S ORIOLE.

¹ I cannot help questioning the locality “Caracas” attached to a specimen in the British Museum. The Moriche Oriole, an inhabitant of the tropics of the Guianan-Amazonian subregion, is not likely to find a suitable abode in the coast ranges. The species is not mentioned in Sclater and Salvin’s report on Goering’s collections, and if really contained in his series, the specimen might have been a captive individual of this favorite cage-bird.

² A single Peruvian example does not materially differ from a series of more eastern origin.

Additional material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 2.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove, 2.—Venezuela: Suapuré, Caura, 2; Perico, Orinoco, 2; Maipures, Orinoco, 2.—Brazil: Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 4; upper Rio Negro, 1.—Colombia: “Bogotá,” 4.—Eastern Ecuador: “Rio Napo,” 1.—Peru: Yurimaguas, 1.

³ An earlier name is possibly *Icterus melanocephalus* Hahn (Vögel aus Asien, Afrika, etc., livr. 6, pl. 3, 1820) described from a specimen in the collection of the

Xanthornus prothemelas Strickland, Contrib. Orn., 1850, p. 120, pl. 62, 1850—Guatemala (type in coll. of T. Wilson, now in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; cf. Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 47, 1899).

Pendulinus lessoni Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 432, end of 1850—Mexico (type in Paris Museum); Pucheran, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 6, p. 66, 1854 (crit.).¹

Xanthornus lessoni Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 184, 1851—Jalapa, Mexico.

Icterus prothemelas Slater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1856, p. 301—Córdoba, Vera Cruz; idem, l.c., 1857, p. 7 (crit.); Moore, l.c., 1859, p. 58—Comayagua, Honduras; Slater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 20—Guatemala; idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 279—Bluefields River, Nicaragua; idem, l.c., 1870, p. 837—[San Pedro], Honduras; (?) Lawrence, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 23, 1876—Chihuitan, Oaxaca; Boucard, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, (n.s.), 25, p. 46, 1878—"dans les terres chaudes" of Guatemala; idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 59—Naranjo, Costa Rica; Slater, Ibis, 1883, p. 363—Mexico to Costa Rica (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 373, 1886—British Honduras (Corozal, Belize), Guatemala (Choctum, Rio Pasion), Honduras (San Pedro), and Costa Rica (Peje, Tucuríqui); Zeledón, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 112, 1887—Jiménez and Naranjo de Cartago, Costa Rica; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 466, 1887—Mexico to Costa Rica; Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, pp. 580, 588, 1887—Trujillo and Segovia River, Honduras; Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 495, 1893—Rio Escondido, Nicaragua; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 269, 1902—southeastern Mexico to Panama (monog., full bibliog.); Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 39, p. 153, 1903—Ceiba and Yaruca, Honduras; Cole, l.c., 50, p. 140, 1906—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 111, 1906—Costa Rica (crit.); Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 113, 1907—Los Amates, Guatemala; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 830, 1910—Caribbean Costa Rica (Talamanca, Juan Viñas, San Carlos, Jiménez, Birris, Pacuarito, Cachí, Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, Guácimo, Guápiles, El Hogar); Ferry, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 279, 1910—Guayábo, Costa Rica; Peters, Auk, 30, p. 379, 1913—Xcopen and Camp Mengel, Quintana Roo; Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 30, 1919—Siquirres and Sipurio de Talamanca, Costa Rica; Kennard and Peters, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 38, p. 464, 1928—Almirante, Panama; Austin, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 392, 1929—Mountain Cow, Cayo District, British Honduras; Peters, l.c., 69, p. 477, 1929—

Bavarian Academy of Sciences. The figure shows a remarkably strong and heavy bill, wholly unlike that species. As the type is no longer in the Munich Museum, in which the old collection of the Academy was incorporated, I am afraid Hahn's name will always remain unidentifiable. Unfortunately, it bars further use of the specific name *melanocephalus* for the green-backed Icterus and its northern ally (*auduboni*).

¹ Although Pucheran claims that the specimen described by Lesson (Traité d'Orn., p. 429, 1831) as "Troupiale noir à ventre jaune" formed the basis of *P. lessoni* Bonaparte, there are certain discrepancies between the two descriptions. Mr. Berlioz (in litt.) informs me that Bonaparte's type is somewhat immature, having some yellowish-olive feathers on the hind neck ("cervice flavo-viridi").

Lancetilla and Tela, Honduras; idem, l.c., 71, p. 344, 1931—Changuinola, Almirante, Western River, and Chiriquicito, western Panama; Huber, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 248, 1932—Eden, Neptune Mine, and Prinzapolka, Nicaragua; Stone, l.c., p. 335, 1932—Lancetilla, Honduras; Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 392, 1932—Secanquim, Finca Sepacuite, Finca Chamá, Chimoxan, and Puebla, Guatemala.

Pendulinus prosthelas Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 56—southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Costa Rica (monog.); Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 104, 1869—Costa Rica; Frantzius, Journ. Orn., 17, p. 302, 1869—Costa Rica.

Icterus waglerii (not of Sclater) Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 552, 1869—hot region of Vera Cruz (Córdoba up to 1,000 meters).

Range.—Caribbean lowlands (rain forest) of southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz (Córdoba, Jalapa), (?) Oaxaca (Chihuitan), Chiapas, Yucatan (Chichen Itzá), and Quintana Roo, and southwards through British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to western Panama (Almirante Bay).¹

7: Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabal, 1; Xepac, 1; unspecified, 2); Costa Rica (Limón, 2; Guayábo, 1).

****Icterus prosthelas northropi* Allen.² NORTHROP'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus northropi Allen, Auk, 7, p. 344, 1890—Andros Island, Bahamas (type in coll. of the American Museum of Natural History, New York); Northrop, Auk, 8, p. 71, pl. 1 (adult and young male), 1891—Andros; Cory, Auk, 8, p. 350, 1891—Abaco; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 110, 127, 146, 1892—Andros and Abaco; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 266, 1902 (monog.); G. M. Allen, Auk, 22, p. 128, 1905—Andros (Mangrove Cay) and Little Abaco; Riley, in Shattuck, The Bahama Islands, pp. 355, 367, 1905—Abaco and Andros (crit.); Todd and Worthington, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 7, pp. 439, 463, 1911—Andros (Staniard Creek) and Abaco (crit.).

Range.—Bahamas (islands of Andros, Abaco, and Little Abaco).

7: Bahamas (Abaco, 5; Andros, 2).

****Icterus dominicensis melanopsis* (Wagler).³ CUBAN ORIOLE.**

Icterus virescens (not of Daudin, 1800) Vigors, Zool. Journ., 3, No. 11, p. 441 (in text), Dec., 1827—near Havana, Cuba (type in coll. of N. A. Vigors, present location unknown; descr. of young).

¹ The record from Guanajuato by Dugès (La Naturaleza, 1, p. 139, 1868) probably refers to *I. w. wagleri*.

² *Icterus prosthelas northropi* Allen: Adult plumage similar in coloration to *I. p. prosthelas*, but wings longer, and bill decidedly longer as well as stouter. Wing, 96–100, (female) 92–94; bill, 23–25.

The only difference separating the Bahaman Oriole from the mainland form consists of the larger bill and longer wings. Otherwise, they are so very much alike that I have no hesitation in associating them in the same specific group.

³ The earliest name for the Cuban Oriole is the one given above. Vigors, after describing what was apparently an immature bird, tentatively proposed for

Psarocolius melanopsis Wagler, Isis, 1829, col. 759—new name for *Icterus virescens* Vigors.

Pendulinus hypomelas (Dubus MS.) Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 433, 1850—"Mexico" (errore) and Cuba (type in Brussels Museum; descr. of adult); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 59—Cuba (monog.).

Icterus dominicensis (not *Oriolus dominicensis* Linnaeus) Vigors, Zool. Journ., 3, No. 11, p. 441, 1827—near Havana, Cuba; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 268, 1860—Cuba (crit.); Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 131, 1862—part, spec. b, Cuba.

Xanthornus dominicensis d'Orbigny, in Sagra, Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois., p. 115, pl. 19 bis, 1839—part, Cuba; Gundlach, Journ. Bost. Soc. N. H., 6, p. 318, 1852—Cuba; idem, Journ. Orn., 4, p. 10, 1856—Cuba (nest and eggs).

Icterus hypomelas Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 360—Cuba (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 370, 1886—San Cristóbal, Cuba; Cory, Auk, 3, p. 215, 1886—Cuba (descr.); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 102, 1889—Cuba (descr.); idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 110, 129, 1892—Cuba and Isle of Pines; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 4, p. 305, 1892—near Trinidad, Cuba (plumages, habits); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 271, 1902—Cuba (monog.); Bangs and Zappey, Amer. Natur., 39, p. 211, 1905—Isle of Pines (Jucaro, Hospital, Callebónita, Santa Fé); Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 10, p. 275, 1916—Nueva Gerona, Bibijagua, and Los Indios, Isle of Pines (crit.); Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 123, 1923—Cuba (habits); Wetmore, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 81, art. 2, p. 37, 1932—Gibara and Rio Moa, Cuba.

Range.—Island of Cuba, including the Isle of Pines, Greater Antilles.

12: Cuba (Palacios, Pinar del Rio, 5; San Diego de los Baños, Pinar del Rio, 1; La Vega, Isle of Pines, 2; unspecified, 4).

****Icterus dominicensis dominicensis* (Linnaeus). HISPANIOLAN ORIOLE.**

Oriolus dominicensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 163, 1766—based on "Le Carouge de S. Domingue" Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 121, pl. 12, fig. 3; S. Domingue (type in coll. of M. de Réaumur).

Turdus ater Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 830, 1788—based on "Merle à gorge noire de Saint-Domingue" Buffon and Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 559 (=young in change of plumage); Santo Domingo.

Turdus jugularis Latham, Ind. Orn., 1, p. 351, 1790—based on the same references.

it the term *I. virescens*. This was subsequently changed to *P. melanopsis* by Wagler, who, although he does not state so, was evidently aware that *I. virescens* was previously employed by Daudin for another species of the same genus.

The Cuban and Porto Rican Orioles are clearly representative races of *I. dominicensis*.

Pendulinus flavigaster Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 5, p. 317, 1816—based on "Le Carouge de Saint-Domingue" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 5, fig. 2.

Icterus dominicensis Sallé, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 232—Santo Domingo; Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 131, 1862—part, spec. a, Santo Domingo; Bryant, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 11, p. 94, 1866—Santo Domingo; Cory, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 152, 1881—Pétionville, Haiti; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 361—Santo Domingo (monog.); Tristram, Ibis, 1884, p. 168—Dominican Republic; Cory, Bds. Haiti & San Dom., p. 71, pl. [12], 1884—Le Coup, Puerto Plata, and La Vega; idem, Auk, 3, p. 216, 1886—Hispaniola (descr.); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 371, 1886—Santo Domingo (Puerto Plata) and Haiti; Tristram, Cat. Coll. Tristram, p. 250, 1889—Samaná and Rivas; Cory, Bds. W. Ind., p. 103, 1889—Hispaniola; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 110, 131, 1892—Hispaniola; Cherrie, Field Columb. Mus., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 16, 1896—Santo Domingo; Christy, Ibis, 1897, p. 325—La Vega and Sánchez (song); Verrill and Verrill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 61, p. 362, 1909—Santo Domingo; Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 61, p. 423, 1917—Monte Cristi, Sosúa, and Arroyo Salado; Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 515, 1928—Haiti, Gonave, and Tortuga (song, nest, and eggs); Danforth, Auk, 46, p. 373, 1929—Vázquez; Moltoni, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., 68, p. 325, 1929—Haina, Moca, and San Juan; Wetmore and Swales, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 155, p. 408, 1931—Hispaniola (monog.); Wetmore and Lincoln, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 82, art. 25, p. 61, 1933—Hispaniola.

Pendulinus dominicensis Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 58—Port-au-Prince, Haiti (monog.).

Pendulinus viridis (not *Oriolus viridis* Gmelin) Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 5, p. 321, 1816—Santo Domingo (location of type not stated;=young).

Range.—Island of Haiti, including Gonave and Tortue (Tortuga), Greater Antilles.

76: Haiti (Le Coup, 10; Jacmel, 1); Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo City, 9; Catare, 3; Aguacate, 4; La Vega, 3; Honduras, 14; Maniel, 16; Puerto Plata, 16).

****Icterus dominicensis portoricensis* Bryant. PORTO RICAN ORIOLE.**

Icterus dominicensis var. *portoricensis* Bryant, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 10, p. 254, 1866—Porto Rico (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf. Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 67, p. 207, 1925, and Bangs, l.c., 70, p. 419, 1930); Sundevall, Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förh., 26, p. 597, 1869—Porto Rico (crit.).

Icterus dominicensis (not *Oriolus dominicensis* Linnaeus) Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 167—Porto Rico.

Pendulinus portoricensis Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 58—Porto Rico (monog.).

Icterus portoricensis Selater, Ibis, 1883, p. 361—Porto Rico (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 371, 1886—north side of Porto Rico; Cory, Auk, 3, p. 217, 1886—Porto Rico (descr.); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 104, 1889—Porto Rico (descr.); idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 110, 132, 1892—Porto Rico; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 272, 1902—Porto Rico (monog.); Bowdish, Auk, 20, p. 12, 1903—Aguadilla, Porto Rico, and (?) Vieques; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agric., 326, p. 115, 1916—Porto Rico (ecology); Struthers, Auk, 40, p. 477, 1923—Porto Rico; Danforth, Journ. Dept. Agric. Porto Rico, 10, p. 100, 1926—Porto Rico (habits); Wetmore, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Is., 9, p. 535, 1927—Porto Rico (monog.).

Xanthornus portoricensis Gundlach, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 312, 1874—Porto Rico; idem, l.c., 26, pp. 160, 176, 1878—Porto Rico (habits, nest, eggs); idem, Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat., 7, p. 210, 1878—Porto Rico (habits).

Range.—Island of Porto Rico, Greater Antilles.¹

43: Porto Rico (Mayagüez, 2; unspecified, 41).

****Icterus laudabilis laudabilis* Selater. SANTA LUCIA ORIOLE.**

Icterus laudabilis Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1871, p. 270, pl. 21—Santa Lucia (type in coll. of P. L. Selater, now in British Museum); Semper, l.c., 1872, p. 649—Santa Lucia (habits); Allen, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 5, p. 166, 1880—Santa Lucia; Selater, Ibis, 1883, p. 361 (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 372, 1886—Santa Lucia; Cory, Auk, 3, p. 217, 1886 (descr.); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 104, 1889—Santa Lucia; Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 395—Santa Lucia; Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 12, p. 130, 1890—Santa Lucia; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 110, 133, 1892—Santa Lucia; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 274, 1902 (monog.); Nicoll, Ibis, 1904, p. 561—Santa Lucia; Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 541, 1928—Santa Lucia.

Range.—Island of Santa Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

20: Lesser Antilles (Santa Lucia, 20).

****Icterus laudabilis oberi* Lawrence.² MONTSERRAT ORIOLE.**

Icterus oberi Lawrence, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, p. 351, Nov., 1880—Montserrat (type in U. S. National Museum); Grisdale, Ibis, 1882, p. 487, pl. 13—Montserrat; Selater, Ibis, 1883, p. 362 (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 372, 1886—Montserrat; Cory, Auk, 3, p. 218, 1886 (ex Lawrence); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 105, 1889—Montserrat; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 110, 132, 1892—Montserrat; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 265, 1902—Montserrat (monog.).

Range.—Island of Montserrat, Lesser Antilles.

7: Lesser Antilles (Montserrat, 7).

¹ The record from Vieques by Bowdish appears to be a pen-slip.

² *Icterus laudabilis oberi* Lawrence: Very similar to *I. l. laudabilis*, but with markedly shorter wings, also distinguished by lacking the deep yellow area on the upper wing coverts, and by having the orange yellow color underneath farther extended over the breast.

****Icterus parisorum* Bonaparte. SCOTT'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus parisorum Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., "1837," p. 110, pub. June, 1838—Mexico (type in coll. of Paris brothers, present location unknown);¹ Baird, Rep. Pac. R. R. Surv., 9, p. 544, 1858—New Mexico (Santa Catarina, New Leon) and Texas (Pecos River); idem, Bds. N. Amer., Atlas, pl. 57, fig. 1, 1860; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 54 (monog.); Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 553, 1869—Orizaba, Vera Cruz; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 365 (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 374, 1886—Lower California (Cape San Lucas) and Mexico; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 463, 1887; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 308, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.); Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 32, p. 151, 1928—Lower California; Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 407, 1934—Chilpancingo, Guerrero; van Rossem, l.c., 77, p. 476, 1934—Sonora (Mina Abundancia, Bravo, Nacozari, Oposura, Durazno).

Icterus melanochrysurus Lesson, Rev. Zool., 2, p. 105, 1839—Mexico (location of type not stated).

Icterus scottii Couch, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, p. 66, 1854—western New Leon and Coahuila (location of type unknown); Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 6 (crit.).²

Range.—Upper Austral zone from interior southern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central eastern New Mexico, and central western Texas south to Lower California, Michoacan, Hidalgo, and Vera Cruz, Mexico; probably only a winter visitant in parts of Mexico.

28: California (Hesperia, San Bernardino County, 2); Arizona (Tucson, Pima County, 2; Huachuca Mountains, Cochise County, 17); Texas (unspecified, 1); Mexico (El Sauz, Sierra de las Lagunas, Lower California, 4; Cape San Lucas, 1; San Luis Potosi, 1).

***Icterus maculi-alatus* Cassin.³ BAR-WINGED ORIOLE.**

Icterus maculi-alatus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 3, p. 332, 1847—"Mexico, prope Vera Cruz," misprint for [Coban], Vera Paz, Guatemala (type in coll. of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; cf. Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 34, 1899); idem, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2), 1, p. 137, pl. 16, fig. 1, 1848 (fig. of type); Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1860, p. 398—Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala; Sclater, Cat.

¹ Possibly in the Liverpool Museum.

² Sclater appears to have examined the type, probably at the Smithsonian Institution, since Stone (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 22, 1899) states that none of Couch's types are at Philadelphia.

³ *Icterus maculi-alatus* Cassin seems to be more nearly related to *I. parisorum* than to any other member of the genus, and may prove to be conspecific. The interrelationship of the orioles of northern Central America is, however, rather a complicated problem, and requires more time than I can possibly devote to its investigation. Cf. Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, pp. 391-392, 1932.

Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 132, 1862—Aguna and Escuintla, Guatemala; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 363—Pacific "coast" of Guatemala (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 373, 1886—Pacific Guatemala (Volcan de Fuego, Volcan de Agua, San Pedro Mártir, Escuintla, Aguna); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 467, 1887—Pacific slope of Guatemala; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 265, 1902—Pacific slope of Guatemala (monog.); Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 391, 1932—Chanquejelve, San Lucas, and San Antonio, Guatemala (crit.; descr. of female).

Pendulinus maculi-alatus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 433, 1850—"Mexico" (ex Cassin); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 56—Vera Paz, Guatemala (monog.).

Range.—Pacific slope of Guatemala.¹

***Icterus wagleri castaneopectus* Brewster.² CHESTNUT-BREASTED ORIOLE.**

Icterus wagleri castaneopectus Brewster, Auk, 5, p. 91, 1888—Oposura, Sonora (type in coll. of W. Brewster, now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf. Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 419, 1930); van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 6, p. 288, 1931—San Javier, Chinobampo, Guirocoba, and Agiabampo, Sonora (crit.); idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, p. 475, 1934—Sonora (Alamos, Mina Abundancia, Hacienda de San Rafael, Bravo, Oposura, Carmen, Durazno).

Icterus wagleri (not of Sclater) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 267, 1902—part, Chihuahua (near Batopilas) and Sonora (Oposura, Alamos).

Range.—Northwestern Mexico, in Sonora and Chihuahua.

****Icterus wagleri*³ *wagleri* Sclater. WAGLER'S ORIOLE.**

Psarocolius flavigaster (not of Vieillot, 1816) Wagler, Isis, 1829, col. 756—Mexico (type in Berlin Museum).

Icterus wagleri(i) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 25, p. 7, 1857—Mexico (type in coll. of P. L. Sclater, now in British Museum); idem, l.c., 27, p. 381, 1859—Villa Alta, Oaxaca; Baird, Rep. Pac. R. R. Surv., 9, p. 545, 1858—Coahuila (Saltillo) and Guatemala (crit.); idem, Bds. N. Amer., Atlas, pl. 61, fig. 2, 1860; Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 20—Dueñas, Guatemala;

¹ The record from Guanajuato, Mexico, by Dugès (La Natureza, 1, p. 139, 1868) s. n. *I. maculi-alatus* must refer to some other species.

² *Icterus wagleri castaneopectus* Brewster: Differs from the nominate race in larger size and richer coloration of the under parts, the breast being more strongly suffused with chestnut. Wing, (male) 105–112, (female) 99–102.

This race, which we have not seen, is recognized by both van Rossem and Griscom (Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 393, 1932).

³ *Icterus wagleri*, although closely allied to *I. prothemelas*, may provisionally be regarded as a distinct species. In opposition to its relative, it prefers higher altitudes, and while it may prove to be an altitudinal representative, available data are not complete enough to permit of final conclusions.

Finsch, Abhandl. Naturw. Ver. Bremen, 2, p. 338, 1870—Guadalajara,¹ Jalisco; Lawrence, Mem. Boston Soc. N. H., 2, p. 279, 1874—Tepic and Guadalajara¹ (habits); Salvin, Cat. Strickl. Coll., p. 263, 1882—Guatemala; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 362—Mexico and Guatemala (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 372, 1886—Mexico (Oaxaca; "Presidio") and Guatemala (Dueñas; Calderas, Volcan de Fuego); Ferrari-Perez, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, p. 150, 1886—Tecali and Huehuetlan, Puebla; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 466, 1887—Mexico (Saltillo, Coahuila; "Presidio;" Guadalajara; Tepic; Temascaltepec; Huehuetlan; Villa Alta, Oaxaca) and Guatemala (Dueñas, Calderas, San Gerónimo); Jouy, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 781, 1893—Barránca Ibarra, Jalisco; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 267, 1902—part, Coahuila, Nuevo León, etc., to Guatemala (monog.); Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 113, 1907—Lake Amatitlan, Lake Atitlan, and Tecpam, Guatemala; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 335, 1932—San Juancito, Honduras.

Icterus dominicensis (not *Oriolus dominicensis* Linnaeus) Swainson, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, p. 436, 1827—Temascaltepec, Mexico.

Pendulinus dominicensis Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 432, 1850 (diag.).

Pendulinus wagleri Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 55—Mexico (Coahuila; "Mazatlan") and Guatemala (San Gerónimo) (monog.).

Icterus wagleri wagleri Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 392, 1932—Finca La Primavera, Sacapulas, Nebaj, Chichicastenango, Huehuetenango, Chanquejelve, San Antonio, Panajachel, San Lucas, and Lake Amatitlan, Guatemala (crit.); idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 407, 1934—Chilpancingo, Guerrero.

Range.—Highlands of Mexico, from Nuevo León, Coahuila, and Tepic south through Guatemala to northern Nicaragua.²

12: Mexico (Tuxpan, Jalisco, 3); Guatemala (Tecpam, Chimaltenango, 2; Lake Amatitlan, Amatitlan, 2; Lake Atitlan, Solola, 2; Salama, Baja Vera Paz, 1; unspecified, 2).

****Icterus mesomelas mesomelas* (Wagler). YELLOW-TAILED ORIOLE.**

Psarocolius mesomelas Wagler, Isis, 1829, col. 755—Mexico (type in Berlin Museum).

Icterus atrogularis Lesson, Cent. Zool., p. 73, pl. 22, Jan., 1831—Mexico (type in coll. of M. de Longuemare).

Oriolus musicus Cabot, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 155, 1843; idem, Bost. Journ. N. H., 4, p. 465, 1844—Ticul and Macoba, Yucatan (cotypes now

¹ Not "Mazatlan," as quoted by authors (Salvin and Godman, Ridgway, Cassin). Grayson expressly states that he never met with this oriole in the western coast region.

² Birds from Tepic, Jalisco, and Colima are stated by Griscom to approach *I. w. castaneopectus* in size.

in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf. Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 420, 1930).

Xanthornus mesomelas Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 434, 1850—"Tobasco"=Tabasco, Mexico.

Icterus mesomelas Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1856, p. 301—Córdoba, Mexico; Moore, l.c., 1859, p. 58—Omoa, Honduras; Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1860, p. 34—part, Coban, Guatemala;¹ Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 133, 1862—part, spec. a, Orizaba, Mexico; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 51—Mexico (Córdoba, Orizaba), Yucatan, and Guatemala (monog.); Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 553, 1869—hot region of Vera Cruz, Mexico; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 837—[San Pedro], Honduras; Lawrence, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 23, 1876—Guichicovi, Chiapas; Boucard, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, (n.s.), 25, p. 46, 1878—Guatemala; idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 445—Calotmul, Yucatan; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 367—part, Mexico and Guatemala; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 378, 1886—part, spec. a-k, Mexico (Orizaba, Yucatan), Guatemala (Choctum, Vera Paz), British Honduras (Corozal), and Honduras (San Pedro); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 470, 1887—part, Mexico to Honduras.

Icterus mesomelas mesomelas Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 305, 1902—Mexico to Honduras (monog.); Cole, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50, p. 140, 1905—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan; Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 115, 1907—Los Amates, Guatemala; Peters, Auk, 30, p. 379, 1913—Camp Mengel and Xcopen, Quintana Roo; Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 67, p. 487, 1927—Presidio, Vera Cruz; Austin, l.c., 69, p. 393, 1929—Cayo District, British Honduras; Peters, l.c., p. 477, 1929—Lancetilla and Tela, Honduras; Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 393, 1932—Secanquim and Finca Concepción, Guatemala; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 336, 1932—Laguna Toloa, Honduras.

Range.—Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tabasco, Yucatan, and Quintana Roo, and south through eastern Guatemala and British Honduras to Honduras.²

4: Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabal, 3; unspecified, 1).

****Icterus mesomelas salvinii* Cassin.³ SALVIN'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus salvinii Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 51—part, Costa Rica (Turrialba, San Carlos) and Greytown, Nicaragua (type, from Costa

¹ The young bird from Dueñas is *I. w. wagleri*. Cf. Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 471 (note), 1887.

² Twelve additional specimens from Mexico (Vera Cruz), Guatemala, and Honduras (San Pedro) examined.

³ *Icterus mesomelas salvinii* Cassin: Similar to *I. m. mesomelas*, but larger and without trace of yellowish white edges to inner secondaries. Wing (adult males), 95–100; tail, 106–112; bill, 24–26.

Birds from eastern Costa Rica (Puerto Limón; Siquirres; Jiménez) and Nicaragua are identical. A single unsexed specimen from the Panama Railroad is slightly smaller (wing, 94; tail, 102), but has the extensive black gular area of *salvinii*.

Rica, in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; cf. Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 34, 1899).

Icterus mesomelas (not *Psarocolius mesomelas* Wagler) Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 297, 1861—Lion Hill, Panama; idem, l.c., 8, p. 181, 1865—Greytown, Nicaragua; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1864, p. 354—Panama; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 279—Bluefields River, Nicaragua; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 367—part, Costa Rica; Nutting, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, p. 402, 1884—Los Sábalos, Nicaragua; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 378, 1886—part, spec. 1-p, Costa Rica ("Valza" = Balsa) and Panama (Chepo, Lion Hill); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 470, 1887—part, Nicaragua (Bluefields River, Greytown), Costa Rica ("Valza," San Carlos, Turrialba), and Panama (Lion Hill, Chepo); Zeledón, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 112, 1887—Sipurio de Talamanca, Costa Rica; Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 495, 1893—Rio Escondido, Nicaragua (habits).

Icterus salvini Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 104, 1868—Turrialba and San Carlos, Costa Rica; Frantz, Journ. Orn., 17, p. 302, 1869—Costa Rica.

Icterus mesomelas salvini Bangs, Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 34, 1900—Loma del León, Panama; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 827, 1910—Caribbean lowlands of Costa Rica (Jiménez, Limón, Banana River, Zeut, Guápiles, Guácimo, Cuábre, Rio Sicsola, El Hogar).

Icterus mesomelas salvini Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 307, 1902—part, Nicaragua to Panama (monog.); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, p. 280, 1918—Gatún and Toro Point, Panama; Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 30, 1919—Costa Rica (Siquirres, Sipurio de Talamanca) and Nicaragua (San Juan del Norte); Kennard and Peters, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 38, p. 465, 1928—Almirante and Chiriquicito, Panama; (?) Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 190, 1929—Cana, Darien; Peters, l.c., 71, p. 344, 1931—Changuinola, Almirante, Western River, and Guabo, Panama.

Range.—Tropical zone of Caribbean Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama east to the Canal Zone.¹

6: Costa Rica (Matina, Limón, 1; Limón, Limón, 3; Boca Rio Matina, Limón, 2).

****Icterus mesomelas carrikeri* Todd.² CARRIKER'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus mesomelas carrikeri Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 30, p. 4, Jan., 1917—Fundación, Magdalena, Colombia (type in Carnegie Museum); Todd

¹ Griscom's reference of specimens from Cana, eastern Darien, to *I. m. salvini* requires reinvestigation in view of the fact that examples from the Rio Atrato unquestionably pertain to *I. m. carrikeri*.

² *Icterus mesomelas carrikeri* Todd: Very close to *I. m. salvini*, but black gular area more restricted (just as in *I. m. taczanowskii*) and not extending onto the middle of the foreneck; general coloration slightly more orange; bill decidedly smaller. Wing (adult males), 93–99; tail, 102–108; bill, 20–22.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Rio Atrato, 1; Quibdó, 1; Condoto, 1; Guineo, Rio Colima, 1; Aracataca, 1; "Bogotá," 6.

and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 470, 1922—Fundación, Magdalena, and Jaraquiel, Bolivar, Colombia (crit.); Darlington, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 415, 1931—Rio Frio and Aracataca, Magdalena, Colombia (nest descr.).

Icterus mesomelas (not *Psarocolius mesomelas* Wagler) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1855, p. 154—"Bogotá"; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 140—Rio Atrato; Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 133, 1862—part, spec. b, "Bogotá"; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 509—Nèche, Antioquia, Colombia; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 367—part, Colombia (Antioquia); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 378, 1886—part, spec. q-s, "Bogotá"; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 13, p. 162, 1900—Cacagualito.

Icterus salvinii Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 51—part, "Bogotá" and Rio Atrato, Colombia.

Icterus mesomelas salvinii Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 307, 1902—part, Colombia (Rio Atrato, "Bogotá," Antioquia) and "Venezuela."

Icterus mesomelas salvinii Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 633, 1917—Atrato River, Quibdó, Remolino (lower Magdalena), Puerto Berrio, and Guaduas, Colombia.

Xanthornus mesomelas salvinii Hellmayr, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1911, p. 1122—Condoto (Rio Condoto) and Guineo (Rio Calima), Pacific Colombia.

Range.—Tropical zone of extreme northwestern Venezuela (Zulia) and Colombia (Magdalena Valley; Caribbean coast west to the Atrato and south along the Pacific to the Rio San Juan).

5: Colombia (Rio Atrato, Antioquia, 2; "Bogotá," 1); Venezuela (Encontrados, Zulia, 2).

***Icterus mesomelas taczanowskii* Ridgway.¹ TACZANOWSKI'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus mesomelas taczanowskii Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, p. 153, 1901—Guayaquil, Ecuador (type in U. S. National Museum); Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 459, 1918—Perico and Bellavista, Maraón River, Peru; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 699, 1926—Esmeraldas,

¹*Icterus mesomelas taczanowskii* Ridgway: Differs from *I. m. carrikeri* by lesser extent of black at the base of the lateral rectrices, this being especially noticeable on the outermost pair, where the black area is replaced by a much smaller, ill-defined dusky spot, and by having the inner secondaries very conspicuously edged with yellowish white. In the last-named character it resembles *I. m. mesomelas*, but is smaller and has much less black at the base of the lateral rectrices, while the black gular area is decidedly more restricted.

I do not see how *I. m. maranonicus* can be separated. The alleged difference in size is non-existent. Adult males from western Ecuador vary in the length of the wing from 86 to 94, while two from the Maraón Valley measure 86 and 91, respectively. The markings of the lateral rectrices are the same, and the yellowish basis of the dorsal feathers is likewise variable, it being present in one of the Maraón birds as well as in several from the Pacific coast.

Material examined.—Ecuador: San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas, 4; Vines, 2; Babahoyo, 1; Chimbo, 1; Zaruma, 3.—Peru: Tumbes, 2; Callacate, 1; Viña, Huamachuco, 1.

Chone, Chongoncito, Duran, Bucay, Rio Jubones, Santa Rosa, Portovelo, Punta Santa Ana, Casanga, Rio Pindo, Lunamá, Guainche, Alamor, and Cebolall, western Ecuador; Berlioz, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, (2), 4, p. 235, 1932—Rio San Antonio, Ecuador.

Icterus mesomelas maranonicus Carriker, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 85, p. 31, 1933—Chaquál, Rio Marañón, Dept. Libertad, Peru (type in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia).

Icterus mesomelas (not *Psarocolius mesomelas* Wagler) Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1860, pp. 277, 293—Babahoyo and Esmeraldas, Ecuador; Taczanowski, l.c., 1877, p. 323—Túmbes, Peru; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 200—Callacate, Peru; Salvin, l.c., 1883, p. 422—Payta, Peru; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, l.c., 1883, p. 552—Chimbo, Ecuador; Selater, Ibis, 1883, p. 367—part, western Ecuador and Peru; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 417, 1884—Peru (Túmbes, Lechugal, Callacate, La Huanca, Rio la Chira, Sechura); Selater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 378, 1886—part, spec. t-w, Ecuador (Santa Rita, Chiquinda) and Peru (Payta); Salvin, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 10, 1895—Viña (Huamachuco), Dept. Libertad, Peru; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 357, p. 29, 1899—Babahoyo and Vines, Ecuador.

Range.—Tropical zone of western Ecuador and western Peru south to Piura, extending east to the upper Marañón Valley.

****Icterus auricapillus* Cassin.¹ ORANGE-CROWNED ORIOLE.**

Icterus auricapillus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 3, No. 12, Nov.-Dec., 1847, p. 332, pub. 1848—"Mexico" (errore) and "South America"² (type in coll. of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; cf. Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 34, 1899); idem, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2), 1, p. 137, pl. 16, fig. 2 (fig. of type), 1848; Selater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 132, 1862—"Trinidad"; Selater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 167—Caripé [Sucré], Venezuela; Finsch, l.c., 1870, p. 553—"Trinidad" (ex Selater); Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1880, p. 123—Santa Marta, Colombia; Salvin, Ibis, 1883, p. 363—coast region of Venezuela (Caripé) and Colombia (Santa Marta, "Bogotá") (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 377, 1886—Venezuela (Caripé, Maturin) and Colombia (Santa Marta, Bogotá); Phelps, Auk, 14, p. 364, 1897—San Antonio [Sucré], Venezuela; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 139, 1898—Santa Marta; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 13, p. 162, 1900—Bonda and Cacagualito, Colombia; Robinson and Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, p. 175, 1901—vicinity of La Guaira, Venezuela; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 211, 1913—Cariaquito, south shore of Paria Peninsula, Venezuela; Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 205, 1916—Caicara, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 633, 1917—Honda and west of Honda, Magdalena

¹ A species of doubtful affinity. Though it resembles the Central American *I. cucullatus* in certain respects, I can hardly believe that there is any genetic relationship between the two species.

² Santa Marta, Colombia, suggested as type locality by Berlepsch and Hartert (Nov. Zool., 9, p. 31, 1902).

Valley, Colombia; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 473, 1922—Bonda, Cacagualito, Mamatoco, Fundación, Dibulla, Don Diego, and Santa Marta (nest and eggs descr.); Darlington, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 415, 1931—Rio Frio, Magdalena, Colombia.

Pendulinus auricapillus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 433, 1850—"Mexico" (diag.); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 60—New Grenada, Venezuela, "Trinidad," and "Mexico" (monog.).

Xanthornus auricapillus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 184, 1851—Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 31, 1902—Caicara, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela.

Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Colombia (Santa Marta region and Magdalena Valley up to Honda) and northern Venezuela east to the Paria Peninsula and south to the Orinoco Valley.¹

9: Colombia (Puerto Zapote, Bolivar, 1; "Bogotá," 3; Fundación, Santa Marta, 1); Venezuela (Macuto, Caracas, 2; Cocollar, Sucre, 1; Mount Turumiquire, Sucre, 1).

****Icterus grace-annae* Cassin.² GRACE'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus grace-annae Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 52—Ecuador or Peru (type in coll. of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; cf. Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 34, 1899); Salvin, Ibis, 1874, p. 323—Machala, "near Guayaquil," Ecuador (crit.); Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 323—Túmbez, Peru; Sclater and Salvin, I.c., 1878, p. 137—Pacasmayo and Túmbez, Peru; Salvin, I.c., 1883, p. 422—Payta, Peru; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 368, pl. 11—littoral of Ecuador and Peru (monog.); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 419, 1884—Peru (Túmbez, Santa Lucia, Guadalupe, Pacasmayo, Payta); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 378, 1886—Ecuador (Machali) and Peru (Túmbez, Payta); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 698, 1926—Ecuador (Manta, Santa Elena, Puná Island, Casanga) and Peru (Chilaco, Lamor).

Range.—Tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador, from Manta, southern Manaví, southwards, and western Peru south to Pacasmayo, Dept. Libertad.

1: Peru (Hacienda Llagueda, Libertad, 1).

***Icterus xantholemus* Gil Lletget.³ YELLOW-THROATED ORIOLE.**

Icterus xantholemus Gil Lletget, Bol. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat., 18, p. 340, 1918—Ecuador (type in Madrid Museum).

¹ Although trade skins are sometimes labeled "Trinidad," there is no authentic record of the occurrence of this oriole on that island. Native "Bogotá" skins agree with a Venezuelan series.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Bonda, 2; "Bogotá," 5.—Venezuela: Puerto Cabello, Carabobo, 5; hinterland of Cumaná (Cumanacoa, San Antonio, etc.), 8; Maturin, Monagas, 1.

² A very distinct species of rather limited distribution. Three additional specimens from Ecuador and two from Peru (Túmbez) examined.

³ *Icterus xantholemus* Gil Lletget: Throat and head light cadmium yellow, brighter on the pileum; the remainder of the under parts, the edge of the wing,

Icterus xantholaema Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 698, 1926—Ecuador (ex Letget).

Range.—Ecuador (no precise locality recorded).

****Icterus chrysater chrysater* (Lesson).¹ LESSON'S ORIOLE.**

Xanthornus chrysater Lesson, Echo du Monde Sav., 11, année, 2d sém., No. 9, p. 204, Aug. 1, 1844—Mexico (type in coll. of Dr. Abeillé, Bordeaux); idem, Oeuvr. Buffon, éd. Lévêque, 20 (Descr. Mamm. Ois.), p. 332, April, 1847 (reprint); Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 434, 1850—Mexico.

Icterus gualanensis Underwood, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7, p. lix, June 30, 1898—Gualan, Guatemala (type in British Museum); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 295, 1902 (ex Underwood); Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 167, 1905 (crit.).

Icterus giraudii (not of Cassin, 1848) Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 133, 1862—part, spec. a, Guatemala; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 52—part, Mexico and Guatemala; Boucard, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, (n.s.), 25, p. 46, 1878—Guatemala; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 293, 1902—part, southern Mexico to Honduras (monog.); Cole, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50, p. 140, 1906—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan; Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 114, 1907—Lake Atitlan and Tecpam, Guatemala; Austin, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 393, 1929—Augustine, Cayo District, British Honduras.

Icterus giraudi Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 228—Santecomapam, Vera Cruz; Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 20—Guatemala;

upper and under wing coverts, as well as the rump wax yellow, uropygial feathers tipped with black; nape, lores, "neck" (cuello), back, scapulars, flanks, remiges, and rectrices black; under tail coverts black edged with white. All the feathers of the body plumage are basally white, this being particularly noticeable on the lower neck and on the interscapular region. Wing, 104; tail, 70; bill (approximately) 20–22 (free translation from the Spanish original).

The type was collected by Manuel Villavicencio during his travels in Ecuador between 1862 and 1865. Although the description is none too clear in various respects, the yellow throat seems to distinguish this oriole from all other Ecuadorian species.

¹ *Icterus chrysater chrysater* (Lesson) differs from *I. c. giraudii* in rather larger size, and by the females having the pileum and back decidedly greenish, while the males are uniform bright cadmium yellow above. Wing, 102–109, (female) 95–100; tail, 105–113, (female) 98–106; bill, 22–24.

The variation named *I. gualanensis* by Underwood, in which the black of the forehead more or less invades the anterior pileum, is of a mutational nature, and although it has not yet been found in Mexico, material from the latter country in collections is so scarce that no definite conclusion is permissible. The possibility of splitting the northern form into two races seems altogether very slight, since various Guatemalan individuals are indistinguishable from others taken in Mexico and Nicaragua. There is no record of this oriole from either Costa Rica or Chiriquí.

Lesson's *Xanthornus chrysater* is by no means a nomen nudum, but is accompanied by an excellent description which leaves no doubt whatever as to its being applicable to the present species. The note on its identity—recognized by the writer as long ago as 1920—remained unpublished, and in the meantime Mr. Griscom has independently reached the same conclusion.

Twenty-five additional specimens examined.

Salvin, Ibis, 1873, p. 373—Chontales, Nicaragua; idem, Cat. Strickland Coll., p. 263, 1882—Guatemala; Boucard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 445—Yucatan; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 366—part, Mexico, Yucatan, and Guatemala; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 379, 1886—part, spec. a-e, Yucatan, Guatemala (Tactic, Vera Paz; Volcan de Fuego), and Nicaragua (Chontales); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 469, 1887—part, Mexico (Santecomapam; Yucatan), Guatemala (Volcan de Fuego, Dueñas, Motagua Valley, Tactic, Coban), Honduras (Omoa, Ruatan Island), and Nicaragua (Chontales); Salvin, Ibis, 1888, p. 264—Meco and Ruatan Islands, Bay of Honduras; Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 588, 1888—Segovia River, Honduras; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 8, p. 280, 1896—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 336, 1932—San Juancito, Honduras.

Icterus melanopterus (not of Hartlaub) Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1859, p. 58—Omoa, Honduras.

Icterus chrysater chrysater Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 393, 1932—Finca La Primavera, Finca Sepacuite, El Soché, Finca Concepción, Barrillos, Nebaj, La Montañita, Chichicastenango, Momostenango, Zanzón, and Tecpam, Guatemala (crit.).

Range.—Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz (Santecomapam), Chiapas (San Cristóbal), and Yucatan, and southwards through Guatemala, British Honduras, and Honduras to northern Nicaragua, in the Tropical and Subtropical zones.

13: Guatemala (Samac, Alta Vera Paz, 1; Lake Atitlan, Solola, 1; Tecpam, Chimaltenango, 4; unspecified, 3); Honduras (unspecified, 1); Nicaragua (Matagalpa, 1; San Rafael del Norte, Matagalpa, 2).

****Icterus chrysater giraudii* Cassin.¹ GIRAUD'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus giraudii Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 3, No. 12, Nov.-Dec., 1847, p. 333, pub. 1848—"prope Bogotá, in Nova Grenada" (type in coll. of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; cf. Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 34, 1899); idem, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2), 1, p. 138, pl. 17, 1848—Bogotá; idem, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 140—Rio Truando and Nercua, Colombia; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 297, 1861—Lion Hill, Panama; Sclater, Cat. Coll.

¹ *Icterus chrysater giraudii* Cassin: Similar to *I. c. chrysater*, but rather smaller; males identical in coloration; females very nearly as bright cadmium yellow as the males, the pileum and upper back being by no means washed with greenish, as is invariably the case in the females of *I. c. chrysater*. Wing, 95-103, (female) 91-97; tail, 99-110, (female) 92-100; bill, 22-25.

Specimens from the coast ranges of Venezuela (*melanopterus*), as shown by an excellent series, are nowise different. Both sexes from the Caracas region, in opposition to Bonaparte's statement, have the bright yellow shoulder spot just as well-marked as those from Colombia; the dimensions are absolutely the same; and the bill, though slightly stouter in some individuals, does not furnish any useful point of distinction either.

Additional material examined.—Panama: Lion Hill, 2.—Colombia: Cali, 2; Rio Cauquetá, Cauca, 1; "Bogotá," 17.—Venezuela: El Valle, Mérida, 5; Galipán, Cerro del Avila, Dept. Federal, 13; Loma Redonda, near Caracas, 2.

Amer. Bds., p. 133, 1862—part, spec. b, Bogotá; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 52—part, Rio Atrato, Panama, and Bogotá (monog.); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 293, 1902—part, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela.

Icterus melanopterus Hartlaub, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 1, p. 275, 1849—Caracas, Venezuela (type in Bremen Museum); Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 185, 1851—Colombia and Venezuela.

Xanthornus melanopterus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 434, 1850—Colombia; idem, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, p. 835, 1853—Venezuela (crit.); idem, Not. Orn. Coll. Delattre, p. 13, 1854 (reprint).

Icterus gairaudi Scater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1855, p. 154—Bogotá (crit.); Scater and Salvin, l.c., 1864, p. 353—Panama Railroad; Salvin, l.c., 1867, p. 142—Santa Fe, Veraguas; Scater and Salvin, l.c., 1868, p. 167—Caracas, Venezuela; Salvin, l.c., 1870, p. 190—Chitrá and Castillo, Veraguas; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 330—Andes of Santander, Colombia (up to 7,000 ft.); Scater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 509—Envigado, Concordia, and Medellin, Colombia (eggs descr.); Scater, Ibis, 1883, p. 366—part, Colombia and Venezuela; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 379, 1886—part, spec. f-t, Veragua (Chitrá, Santa Fe), Panama (Chepo, Lion Hill, Paraiso Station, Colón), Colombia (Medellin, Bogotá), and Venezuela; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 469, 1887—part, Panama and Colombia; Zeledón, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 112, 1887—Veraguas; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 307—Ibagué, Colombia; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 339, p. 5, 1899—Punta de Sabana, Darien; Piguët, Mém. Soc. Neuchât. Sci. Nat., 5, p. 809, 1914—Cafetal La Camelia, near Angelopolis, Colombia; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 633, 1917—San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, La Sierra, Miraflores, Salento, Barro Blanco, La Frijolera, Chicoral, San Agustín, Andalucía, Fusugasugá, El Carmen, El Alto de la Paz, Panama (above Pacho), San Antonio (south of Bogotá), Quetame, Buena Vista, and Villavicencio, Colombia (crit.); Hallinan, Auk, 41, p. 320, 1924—Farfan and Balboa, Panama.

Icterus gairaudii gairaudii Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72, p. 369, 1932—Permé and Obaldia, eastern Panama.

Range.—Panama (from Veraguas eastwards), Colombia (excepting the Santa Marta region), and western Venezuela east to the Caracas region, chiefly in the Subtropical zone.

10: Colombia (San Antonio, Cundinamarca, 1; Rio Cauca, 1; Cali, Cauca, 1; San Antonio, Cauca, 1; "Bogotá," 2); Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua, 2; Colón, Tachira, 1; Rio Chamá, Mérida, 1).

***Icterus hondae* Chapman.¹ HONDA ORIOLE.**

¹ *Icterus hondae* Chapman: Male similar to *I. chrysater gairaudii*, but considerably smaller and with the orange areas much darker, just as deeply colored as in *I. auratus*. Wing, 90; tail, 92; bill, 24.

This species is known only from two males in first nuptial plumage taken in the Tropical zone of the Magdalena Valley near Honda at an elevation of 3,000

Icterus hondae Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 33, p. 191, March, 1914—Honda, Magdalena River, Colombia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, l.c., 36, p. 634, 1917—Honda.

Range.—Tropical zone of the Magdalena Valley, Colombia.

****Icterus nigrogularis nigrogularis* (Hahn). YELLOW ORIOLE.**

Xanthornus nigrogularis Hahn, Vögel aus Asien, Africa, etc., livr. 5, pl. 1, 1819—"Jamaica, Mexico, and Cayenne" (type from "Brazil," in Munich Museum examined).

Psarocolius xanthornis Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 22, sp. 15, 1827—Cayenne, "Mexico," and "Antilles" (good descr.; synonym. in part).

Xanthornus linnaei Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 434, 1850—part, Brazil and Cayenne.¹

Icterus xanthornus (not *Coracias xanthornus* Linnaeus)² Cabanis, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, "1848," p. 680, 1849—coast of British Guiana (nest descr.); Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 269, 1856—north of the Amazon; Selater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 133, 1862—part, spec. b, c, Cayenne and "New Granada"; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 50—part, Cayenne and Venezuela (monog.); Selater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 167—Carúpano [Sucre], Venezuela; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 195, 1870—Forte do São Joaquim do Rio Branco and Rio Mahú, Brazil; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 329—Santa Marta, Colombia; Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1880, p. 123—Santa Marta; Selater, Ibis, 1883, p. 368—part, coast region of Colombia and Venezuela, Guiana, and Rio Branco; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 380, 1886—part, spec. a-i, k, Cayenne, British Guiana (Georgetown, Demerara), Venezuela (Carúpano), and Colombia (Santa Marta); Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 4, p. 53, 1892—Carúpano, Venezuela; Robinson, Flying Trip to Tropics, p. 160, 1895—Barranquilla, Colombia; Phelps and Chapman, Auk, 14, pp. 364, 368, 1897—Cumaná and Cumanacoa, Venezuela (plumages); Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 138, 1898—Santa Marta; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 13, p. 162, 1900—Bonda and Santa Marta; idem, l.c., 21, p. 290, 1905—Bonda (nest and eggs);

feet. The occurrence of a second species of this group in the heart of the range of *I. c. gairaudii* is very puzzling, and more information regarding its status seems badly needed. We have no material.

¹ Bonaparte's account refers in part to *Icterus leucopteryx* Wagler—for instance pl. 243 of Edwards' Glean. Nat. Hist., 5, p. 68, where the Jamaican Oriole is well figured—and his description is somewhat ambiguous.

² *Coracias xanthornus* Linnaeus (Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 108, 1758), principally based on "The Black-headed Indian Oriole" of Edwards (Nat. Hist. Bds., 2, p. 77, pl. 77), refers to *Oriolus melanocephalus* Linnaeus, an Indian species, as we have pointed out in another connection (Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 14, pp. 131-132, 1919). The latter bird becoming now *Oriolus xanthornus* (Linnaeus), the use of *Oriolus xanthornus* Gmelin (Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 391, 1788) for the Yellow Oriole is barred under present rules. *Oriolus xanthornus* Linnaeus (Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 2, unpagged "Errata" sheet at the end of the volume, 1767) is a new name for *Oriolus mexicanus* Linnaeus (Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 162, No. 13 [not No. 8], 1766), a composite species of obscure identity, and this brings us up to *X. nigrogularis* as the earliest name of unquestionable applicability.

Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 124, 1908—Cayenne; Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 377, 1910—Surinam; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 212, 1913—Cariacito, Buelta Triste, and Caño de Corosal, Venezuela; Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 576, 1921—upper Takutu Mountains, Ituribisci, Supenaam, Abary River, Quonga, Georgetown, and Bartica Grove.

Icterus xanthornus var. *β. marginalis* Dubois, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg., (2), 40, No. 12 (séance du 4 décembre 1875), p. 800, 1876—"Isthme de Panama" (type in Brussels Museum).¹

Xanthornus xanthornus Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 31, 1902—Altigracia and Caicara, Orinoco, Venezuela (nest and eggs); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 402, 1907 (range).

Icterus xanthornus xanthornus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 300, 1902—part, coast of northern South America from Cayenne to Colombia; Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 206, 1916—Orinoco region (habits, nest, and eggs); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 634, 1917—Turbaco, La Playa, Calamar, Boca de Chimi, Puerto Berrio, and Barrigon, Colombia.

Icterus nigrogularis nigrogularis Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 471, 1922—Santa Marta, Bonda, Mamatoco, Punto Caiman, Fundación, and La Tigrera, Colombia (crit., habits); Darlington, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 415, 1931—Rio Frio, Magdalena, Colombia.

Icterus xanthornus helioeides (not of Clark) Lowe, Ibis, 1909, p. 323—Cariaco Peninsula, Venezuela.

Range.—Extreme northern Brazil on the confines of British Guiana (Rio Branco and Rio Mahú); French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela south to the Orinoco Valley and west to the eastern foot of the east Colombian Andes (Barrigon, Rio Meta); and Caribbean coast region of northern Colombia south to the lower Magdalena.²

¹ I cannot make out *Icterus xanthornus* var. *α. dubusii* Dubois, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg., (2), 40, No. 12, p. 799, 1875 [=1876]. Judging from the description, it seems to be similar to *I. n. nigrogularis* in good plumage, viz., in having conspicuous white edges to secondaries and greater upper wing coverts, but is stated to have drop-like spots of black on the back, thereby approaching *I. pustulatus*. The type—supplied by J. Verreaux—is said to be from the Isthmus of Panama, where no representative of this group of orioles has ever been taken. Sclater (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 381, 1886) describes as *I. dubusi* a somewhat similarly marked specimen bought from a dealer in 1846. Its origin is unknown.

² Birds from the Orinoco Valley, Venezuela, and extreme northern Brazil (upper Rio Branco) agree in size and proportions of bill with the type of *X. nigrogularis* and Guianan specimens. Those from northeastern Venezuela (Cumaná; San Felix; Yacua, Gulf of Paria), however, form the passage to *I. n. trinitatis*. While certain individuals are fully as small-billed as others from the Orinoco, the majority have decidedly longer and heavier bills, and a couple from Yacua cannot be distinguished on this score from the Trinidad race. The few specimens from northern Colombia that we have seen differ from all the numerous Venezuelan individuals (and also from the insular races) by larger white alar speculum, which extends as a very conspicuous area from the second to the eighth primaries inclusive. They correspond to the description of *I. xanthornus* var. *marginalis*, and I should have been inclined to separate them under Dubois's

62: Colombia (Fundación, Santa Marta, 1; Lorica, Bolivar, 1); Venezuela (Rio Aurare, Zulia, 4; Rio Catatumbo, Zulia, 8; Encontrados, Zulia, 7; Lake Valencia, Carabobo, 1; Puerto Cabello, Carabobo, 3; Macuto, Caracas, 3; Caracas, Caracas, 4; Maracay, Aragua, 9; Cocollar, Sucre, 5; Cumaná, Sucre, 7); British Guiana (Georgetown, 2; unspecified, 2); Brazil (Bõa Vista, Rio Branco, Amazonas, 4; Serra do Lua, Rio Branco, 1).

****Icterus nigrogularis trinitatis* Hartert.¹ TRINIDAD ORIOLE.**

Icterus xanthornus trinitatis Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **33**, p. 76, 1913—Savannah Grande, Trinidad (type in Tring Collection, now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York).

Icterus xanthornus (not *Coracias xanthornus* Linnaeus) Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 133, 1862—part, spec. a, Trinidad; Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 84—Trinidad; Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 275, 1866—Trinidad; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 50—part, Trinidad; Finsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 578—Trinidad; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 368—part, Trinidad; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 380, 1886—part, spec. j, Trinidad; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., **6**, p. 36, 1894—Princes-town and Monos Island.

Xanthornus xanthornus xanthornus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 20, 1906—Chaguaramas, Seelet, Caparo, Pointe Gourde, and Laventille.

Icterus xanthornus xanthornus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 2, p. 300, 1902—part, Trinidad; Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., **1**, p. 360, 1908—Pointe Gourde, Trinidad.

Icterus xanthornis [sic] Williams, Bull. Dept. Agric. Trin. Tob., **20**, p. 136, 1922—Trinidad (nest descr.).

Icterus nigrogularis nigrogularis (not *Xanthornus nigrogularis* Hahn) Roberts, Trop. Agric., **11**, p. 99, 1934—Trinidad.

Range.—Island of Trinidad, including Monos Island.

1: Trinidad.

name had not Mr. Todd, who has a good series from Santa Marta at his disposal, denied the constancy of this divergency.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Rio Mahú, 2; Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 5.—British Guiana: Quonga, 1.—Dutch Guiana: Leonsberg, near Paramaribo, 1; east of Paramaribo, 1.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 3.—Venezuela: Altagracia, Orinoco, 9; Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco, 3; Quiribana de Caicara, Orinoco, 1; Guiria, Yacua, Gulf of Paria, 2; plains of Cumaná, 5; San Felix, near Cumaná, 5; Rio Maméra, near Caracas, 1.—Colombia: Santa Marta, 1; Cartagena, 2.

¹ *Icterus nigrogularis trinitatis* Hartert: Similar to *I. n. nigrogularis*, but with decidedly heavier as well as longer bill, and slightly longer wings; the whitish edges to the distal halves of the primaries either absent or but faintly suggested. Similar in size of bill to *I. n. helioeides*, but wings and tail shorter, and whitish external edges to primaries much less developed or even lacking. The racial characters are much less pronounced in females and immatures, which are, however, generally distinguishable by their different proportions. Wing (adult males), 94–97; tail, 89–94; bill, 21–23.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Savannah Grande, 1 (the type); Caparo, 9; Caroni, 1; Icacos, 2; Santa Cruz, 1; Port-of-Spain, 1; Seelet, 1; Pointe Gourde, 1; Laventille, 1; Chaguaramas, 1.

****Icterus nigrogularis helioeides* Clark.¹ MARGARITA ORIOLE.**

Icterus xanthornus helioeides Clark, Auk, 19, p. 265, 1902—El Valle, Margarita Island (type in coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs, now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf. Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 420, 1930); Lowe, Ibis, 1907, p. 569—Margarita Island (crit.); Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 248, 1909—Margarita Island.

Icterus xanthornus (not *Coracias xanthornus* Linnaeus) Robinson and Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 18, p. 675, 1896—Margarita Island (crit.).

Icterus xanthornus xanthornus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 300, 1902—part, Margarita Island.

Range.—Island of Margarita, off Venezuela.

37: Venezuela (Margarita Island, 37).

****Icterus nigrogularis curasoënsis* Ridgway.² CURACAO ORIOLE.**

Icterus curasoënsis Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 7, p. 174, July 29, 1884—Curaçao Island (type in U. S. National Museum); Selater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 381, 1886 (ex Ridgway).

Icterus xanthornus curasoënsis Robinson, Flying Trip to Tropics, pp. 142, 165, with col. pl., 1895—Curaçao.

Icterus xanthornus curasoënsis Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 40, p. 82, 1892—Curaçao (crit.); Hartert, Ibis, 1893, pp. 295, 317, 328—Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire (crit., nest, and eggs).

Icterus curacoënsis Peters, Journ. Orn., 40, p. 114, 1892—Savonet, Curaçao.

Icterus xanthornus curasoënsis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 303, 1902—Curaçao, Bonaire, and Aruba (monog.); Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, pp. 201, 207, 212, 254, 1909—Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire.

Xanthornus xanthornus curacaoensis Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 299, 1902—Curaçao, Aruba, and Bonaire.

Range.—Islands of Curaçao, Bonaire, and Aruba, southern Caribbean Sea.

15: Dutch West Indies (Curaçao, 7; Bonaire, 2; Aruba, 6).

****Icterus leucopteryx leucopteryx* (Wagler).³ JAMAICAN ORIOLE.**

Oriolus mexicanus (not of Linnaeus, 1766) Leach, Zool. Misc., 1, p. 8, pl. 2, 1814—St. Andrews, Jamaica (location of type unknown).

¹ *Icterus nigrogularis helioeides* Clark: Similar in size of bill to *I. n. trinitatis*, but with longer wings and tail, and the white wing-markings more strongly pronounced, especially the outer webs of the primaries conspicuously edged with white. Wing (adult males), 98–105; tail, 93–100; bill, 21–23.

Four additional specimens examined.

² *Icterus nigrogularis curasoënsis* Ridgway: Nearest to *I. n. helioeides* and about the same size, but bill slenderer and longer, and the white wing-edgings still broader. Wing (adult male), 95–103; tail, 90–98; bill, 23–25.

Additional material examined.—Aruba, 1; Curaçao, 8.

³ *Oriolus nidipendulus* Gmelin (Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 390, 1788), sometimes quoted as a doubtful synonym, appears to me unidentifiable. It is exclusively based on "The Watchy Picket or Spanish Nightingale" of Sloane (Voy. Jamaica,

Psarocolius leucopteryx Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 22, Genus *Psarocolius*, sp. 16, 1827—new name for *Oriolus mexicanus* Leach, preoccupied.

Icterus personatus Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 81, text to pl. 482, Oct., 1829—Jamaica (type in Leiden Museum).

Icterus leucopteryx Gosse, Bds. Jamaica, p. 226, 1847—Jamaica (habits); Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1861, p. 74—Jamaica; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 134, 1862—Jamaica; March, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1863, p. 299—Jamaica (habits, nest, and eggs); Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 374—Jamaica (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 387, 1886—Mon-eague, Jamaica; Cory, Auk, 3, p. 218, 1886—Jamaica (descr.); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 105, 1889—Jamaica (descr.); idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., p. 110, 1892—Jamaica; Scott, Auk, 10, p. 178, 1893—Stony Hill and Priestman's River, Jamaica (sexes); Field, Auk, 11, p. 126, 1894—Port Henderson, Jamaica (nest); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 303, 1902—Jamaica (monog.); Danforth, Auk, 45, p. 489, 1928—Jamaica (Kingston, Lumsden, Williamsfield, Black River).

Pendulinus leucopteryx Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 59—Jamaica (monog.).

Range.—Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

15: Jamaica (Kingston, 5; Port Antonio, 3; Priestman's River, 3; unspecified, 4).

****Icterus leucopteryx bairdi* Cory.¹ BAIRD'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus leucopteryx bairdi Cory, Auk, 3, p. 500, 1886—Grand Cayman (type in coll. of C. B. Cory, now in Field Museum); idem, Auk, 5, p. 158, 1888—Grand Cayman; idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 291, 1889—Grand Cayman; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 110, 129, 146, 1892—Grand Cayman; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 304, 1902—Grand Cayman; Lowe, Ibis, 1909, p. 340; idem, 1911, pp. 143, 161—Grand Cayman; English, Ibis, 1916, p. 18—common in the northern part of Grand Cayman; Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 60, p. 317, 1916—Grand Cayman (crit.).

Range.—Island of Grand Cayman (south of Cuba), Caribbean Sea.

6: Grand Cayman.

2, p. 299), described as being above "light brown or gray inclining to red," and below "dirty yellow or feuille morte color" with a black line in the middle of the foreneck, while the "beginning of the bill" is said to have "a little ring of black." Although the "other sort of Watchy Picket" of Sloane (l.c., 2, p. 300, pl. 258, fig. 3), considered by him as possibly identical with the above-described bird, seems to be the Jamaican Oriole, Gmelin's diagnosis is obviously based on "The Watchy Picket or Spanish Nightingale," which I am unable to make out, and his name should, consequently, be discarded as indeterminable.

¹ *Icterus leucopteryx bairdi* Cory: Similar to *I. l. leucopteryx*, but slightly smaller with slenderer bill; coloration much brighter, the under parts lemon chrome without any olivaceous tinge on chest and sides; black loreal area not extending to forehead, etc. Wing, 103, (female) 95–97; tail, 85, (female) 80–82.

This well-marked race is restricted to Grand Cayman and, according to English, not uncommon locally in the northern parts of the island.

****Icterus leucopteryx lawrencii* Cory.¹ ST. ANDREWS ORIOLE.**

Icterus lawrencii Cory, Auk, 4, pp. 178, 181, 1887—St. Andrews Island, Caribbean Sea (type in coll. of C. B. Cory, now in Field Museum); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 305, 1902—St. Andrews (monog.); Fisher and Wetmore, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 79, art. 10, p. 21, 1931—St. Andrews (crit.).

Range.—St. Andrews Island, Caribbean Sea.

5: St. Andrews Island.

****Icterus auratus* Bonaparte.² ORANGE ORIOLE.**

Icterus auratus (DuBus MS.) Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 435, 1850—Yucatan (type in Brussels Museum); Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 271, 1869—Mérida, Yucatan (crit.); Boucard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 445—Yucatan; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 369—Yucatan (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 382, 1886—northern Yucatan; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 473, pl. 33, fig. 2, 1887—Yucatan; Salvin, Ibis, 1888, p. 264—Meco Island, off Yucatan (crit.); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1890, p. 208—near Tekanto, Yucatan; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 8, p. 281, 1896—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 299, 1902—Yucatan and Meco Island (monog.); Cole, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50, p. 140, 1906—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan.

Range.—Yucatan (Mérida, Tekanto, Chichen Itzá, Temax, El Campo, etc.) and the island of Meco.

11: Yucatan (San Felipe, 5; Rio Lagartos, 1; unspecified, 5).

****Icterus icterus icterus* (Linnaeus). TROUPIAL.**

Oriolus icterus Linnaeus,³ Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 161, 1766—based primarily on "Le Troupiale" Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 86, pl. 8, fig. 1; "in America calidiore" = "Cayenne" (ex Brisson).

Icterus vulgaris Daudin,⁴ Traité d'Orn., 2, p. 340, 1800—new name for *Oriolus icterus* Linnaeus; Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 434, 1850 (diag.); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 46—part, Venezuela, Guiana, and "Rio Negro" (monog.); Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 167—Carúpano [Sucre], Venezuela; Finsch, l.c., 1870, p. 578—

¹ *Icterus leucopteryx lawrencii* Cory: Very similar to *I. l. bairdi* and agreeing in bright lemon chrome coloration of under parts, but wings and tail longer; bill stronger; white wing area (in adult plumage) more "solid" without any, or with very few small dusky spots. Wing, 108, (female) 100; tail, 92, (female) 85–87.

² I am not acquainted with this species.

³ Although the majority of the references quoted by Linnaeus do not belong to the Troupial, his diagnosis is clearly based on Brisson's account of a bird sent by Mr. Artur from "Cayenne" to the Réaumur Collection.

⁴ Several of the synonyms again do not refer to the Troupial. However, the author's long description is unmistakable, and, furthermore, the new name *vulgaris* was evidently given in the intention of avoiding the combination *Icterus icterus*.

"Trinidad"; Sclater, *Ibis*, 1883, p. 369—part, Venezuela (Carúpano) and "Trinidad"; idem, *Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.*, 11, p. 382, 1886—part, spec. c, Carúpano, Venezuela, and "Trinidad"; Phelps, *Auk*, 14, p. 364, 1897—Guanaguana [Sucre], Venezuela.

Pendulinus longirostris Vieillot, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.*, nouv. éd., 5, p. 319, 1816—based on "Le Troupiale" Daubenton, *Pl. Enl.*, pl. 532.

Icterus icterus Ridgway, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 8, p. 355, 1885 (nomencl.); Robinson, *l.c.*, 18, p. 674, 1896—Margarita Island; Ridgway, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 50, Part 2, p. 263, 1902—part, Venezuela (La Guayra, Carúpano, Guanaguana, Margarita Island), "Guiana," and "Trinidad"; Clark, *Auk*, 19, p. 264, 1902—El Valle, Margarita; Lowe, *Ibis*, 1907, p. 569—Margarita Island; idem, *Ibis*, 1909, p. 323—Cariaco Peninsula, Venezuela; Beebe, *Zoologica (N.Y.)*, 1, p. 107, 1909—Guanoco, Orinoco Delta; Cory, *Field Mus. Nat. Hist.*, Orn. Ser., 1, p. 248, 1909—Margarita Island; Cherrie, *Sci. Bull.*, Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 207, 1916—Orinoco Valley (nest and eggs); Delacour, *Ibis*, 1923, p. 150—Apure and Portuguesa rivers, Venezuela.

Xanthornus icterus Hartert and Berlepsch, *Nov. Zool.*, 9, p. 32, 1909—Altigracia and Caicara, Orinoco, Venezuela.

Range.—Northern Venezuela, from Carabobo east to the Paria peninsula and Margarita Island, south to the Orinoco Valley, extending up to the mouth of the Rio Meta.¹

30: Venezuela (Margarita Island, Nueva Esparta, 23; Cocollar, Sucre, 2; Maracay, Aragua, 5).

****Icterus icterus ridgwayi* (Hartert).² RIDGWAY'S TROUPIAL.**

Xanthornus icterus ridgwayi Hartert, *Nov. Zool.*, 9, p. 299, 1902—Aruba Island, Caribbean Sea (type in Tring Collection, now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York).

¹ Birds from Margarita, the Orinoco Valley, and the Cumaná region agree well together. Although described from "Cayenne," this bird has not since been found anywhere in the Guianas, and it is more than probable that the specimens mentioned by the early French authors were cage-birds. There is no authentic record of the occurrence of the Troupial on the island of Trinidad either. The indications "Rio Negro" and "Brazil" are unquestionably erroneous, while the observations at Charleston, South Carolina, and Santa Barbara, California (Bowles, *Condor*, 13, p. 109, 1911), refer almost certainly to escaped cage-birds.

Fifty specimens examined.

² *Icterus icterus ridgwayi* (Hartert): Similar to *I. i. icterus*, but on average larger and paler, and with decidedly longer, slenderer bill. Bill, $31\frac{1}{2}$ – $34\frac{1}{2}$.

Two skins from Santa Marta seem to agree with topotypical specimens. This is confirmed by Mr. Todd, who refers series from Colombia and northwestern Venezuela (Tocuyo) to *I. i. ridgwayi*. Birds from St. Thomas and Jamaica, where this species is said to have been introduced, have the long, slender bill of *ridgwayi*, but are paler yellow throughout, thus resembling the variety of the Troupial frequently met with among cage-birds. Although a name has been proposed by the late C. Cory, it seems altogether unlikely that they represent a valid race which, at all events, requires corroboration by adequate material before it can be admitted. One of the races of the Troupial is said to have been introduced also on the island of Dominica (cf. Bond, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 80, p. 541, 1928).

Icterus longirostris (not *Pendulinus longirostris* Vieillot)¹ Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 46—Cartagena, Colombia (monog.).

Icterus vulgaris (not of Daudin) Gundlach, Journ. Orn., 26, pp. 160, 176, 1878—near Quebradillas, Porto Rico (habits); idem, Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat., 7, p. 209, 1878—Porto Rico; Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1879, p. 200—Valle Dupar, Colombia; Selater, Ibis, 1883, p. 369—part, Valle Dupar; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 382, 1886—part, spec. a, b, "Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta" and Valle Dupar, Colombia; Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 7, p. 172, 1884—St. Thomas; Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 1, p. xii, 1892—Curaçao and Aruba.

Icterus icterus Cory, Auk, 3, p. 219, 1886—Porto Rico, Jamaica, and St. Thomas (introduced; descr.); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 106, 1889—same localities; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 110, 146, 1892—same localities (crit.); Scott, Auk, 10, p. 178, 1893 (not now in Jamaica); Hartert, Ibis, 1893, pp. 297, 298, 317—Aruba, St. Thomas, and Curaçao (crit.); Robinson, Flying Trip to Tropics, pp. 160, 165, 1895—Magdalena River, Colombia, and Curaçao; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 263, 1902—part, Colombia (Valle Dupar), St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Curaçao; Bowditch, Auk, 20, p. 12, 1903—Porto Rico (introduced); Lowe, Ibis, 1909, p. 340 (in text)—St. Thomas.

Icterus icterus ridgwayi Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, pp. 200, 207, 1909—Aruba and Curaçao; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 474, 1922—Rio Hacha and Fonseca, Colombia (crit.); Wetmore, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Is., 9, p. 538, 1927—Porto Rico and St. Thomas (crit.).

Icterus icterus harterti Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 201 (in text), 1909—St. Thomas (type in Field Museum).

Range.—Northern Colombia (Cartagena; lower Magdalena Valley; Santa Marta region; La Goajira) and northwestern Venezuela (east to Tocuyo, Lara); the islands of Aruba and Curaçao, Dutch West Indies; introduced on St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Jamaica (here probably extinct).

8: Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, 3); Dutch West Indies (Aruba, 2); Venezuela (Maracaibo, Zulia, 2; Rio Aurare, Zulia, 1).

****Icterus jamacaii*² *jamacaii* (Gmelin). JAMACAI ORIOLE.**

Oriolus jamacaii Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 391, 1788—based on "*Jamacaii*" (Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 120, ex) Maregrave, Hist. Nat. Bras., p. 198; north-eastern Brazil=Ceará (as suggested by Hellmayr, 1929).

Xanthornus aurantius Hahn, Vögel aus Asien, etc., livr. 6, pl. 1, 1820—"America, von Carolina an bis Brasilien und auf allen Caraibischen Inseln . . .," errore (type in coll. of J. Wagler).

¹ It is not impossible that Vieillot, when describing his *Agelaius longirostris* in Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 547, 1819, had a specimen of the present form in mind. However, the name being preoccupied in the genus, we need not worry about its exact application.

² *Icterus jamacaii* is probably conspecific with *I. icterus*.

Icterus jamacaii Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 1199, 1831—Tamburil, Rio Pardo, southern Bahia; Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 435, 1850—Brazil; Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 185, 1851—Brazil; Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 268, 1856—Lagõa Santa, Minas Geraes; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 195, 1870—Bahia and "Cayenne" (errore); Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 399—Rio São Francisco (mouth of the Rio Abaeté and Porto das Barreiras), Minas Geraes; Slater, Ibis, 1883, p. 370—Ceará, Minas, and Bahia (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 383, 1886—Ceará and Pernambuco; Reiser, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 80, 1910—Bahia (Joazeiro, Barrinha, Barra do Rio Grande, Fazenda da Serra, Lagõa do Boqueirão) and Piauhý (Parnaguá); Sneath, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 42, 1926—Ceará; Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 276, 1929—Maranhão (Codó, Cocos; Barra do Corda), Piauhý (Ibiapaba), and Ceará (Juá, near Iguatú; Serra do Baturité; Quixada).

Icterus aurantius Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 47—Bahia and Ceará (monog.).

Xanthornus jamacai Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 402, 1907—Bahia (range excl. of Amazonas and Cayenne).

Range.—Eastern Brazil, from Maranhão, Piauhý, and Ceará south to Bahia and Minas Geraes.¹

18: Maranhão (Codó, Cocos, 2; Barra do Corda, 1); Piauhý (Ibiapaba, 2); Ceará (Juá, near Iguatú, 2; Serra do Baturité, 2; Quixada, 3); Bahia (Santo Amaro, 1; Macaco Secco, near Andarahy, 2; Rio do Peixe, near Queimadas, 3).

****Icterus jamacaii croconotus* (Wagler).² ORANGE-BACKED ORIOLE.**

Psarocolius croconotus Wagler, Isis, 22, Heft 7, col. 757, 1829—"patria speciei precedentis," sc. "in Mexico," errore (the cotypes in the Berlin Museum

¹ *Additional specimens examined*.—Ceará: unspecified, 1.—Piauhý: Parnaguá, 1.—Bahia: Joazeiro, 2; Barra, 1; Fazenda da Serra, Rio Grande, 2; Lagõa do Boqueirão, Rio Grande, 2; unspecified, 8.

² *Icterus jamacaii croconotus* (Wagler) differs readily from *I. j. jamacaii* by having the pileum (excepting a narrow frontal band) orange like the back, while the black band across the back is much narrower, frequently interrupted in the middle. Size about the same.

The black transverse band on the back is such a decided step in the direction of *I. jamacaii* that it seems logical to associate *I. croconotus* with it in the same specific group. The character is most strongly marked in specimens from British Guiana and the adjoining districts of Brazil (Rio Branco, Rio Mahú), while those from the Amazon Valley have this band much reduced in extent or only suggested by some black spots. A single male from Loreto, Rio Marañón, Peru, compares well with the average from the lower Amazon, and one from the upper Rio Napo is not different either. *I. hauxwelli* was evidently based upon an immature individual of the present form.

The birds recorded from the falls of the Rio Madeira, Bolivia, and the Rio Araguayá, Goyáz, should be reexamined.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 5; Rio Mahú, 1; Monte Alegre, 2; Bom Lugar, Rio Purús, 1.—British Guiana: Takutu Mountains, 1.—Peru: Loreto, 1.—Ecuador: Suno, upper Rio Napo, 1.

are from "Pará" and Guiana; cf. Lichtenstein, Nomencl. Av. Mus. Zool. Berol., p. 51, 1854).¹

Icterus croconotus Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 133, 1862—upper Amazon; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 47—part, Rio Huallaga, Peru; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 195, 1870—São Joaquim do Rio Branco and Rio Mahú, Brazil; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 266—Nauta, Peru; Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 381—"Pará" (sight record); Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, p. 79, 1876—lower Amazon; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 370—part, Rio Branco, Guiana, and Ecuador (Sarayacu); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 420, 1884—Nauta and Carabaya, Peru; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 383, 1886—part, spec. a-f, Guiana, Sarayacu (Ecuador), and upper Amazon; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 2, pp. 72, 85, 1889—Rio Napo, Ecuador, and (?) falls of the Rio Madeira, Bolivia; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 7, p. 269, 1890—Santarém; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 478—Suno, upper Rio Napo, Ecuador; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 299, 1907—Monte Alegre, lower Amazon; idem, l.c., 56, p. 11, 1908—Bom Lugar, Rio Purús; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 424, 1914—Rio Purús (Bom Lugar), Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú (Igarapé de Paituna), and Rio Jamundá (Faro); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 699, 1926—Rio Suno and below San José, eastern Ecuador.

Xanthornus croconotus Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 402, 1907—part, Amazonia, "Pará," Rio Branco, and Guyana; (?) Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 39, 1908—Rio Araguaya, Goyáz.

Icterus jamacaii (not *Oriolus jamacaii* Gmelin) Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 12, 1848—near Pirara; Cabanis, l.c., 3, p. 679, "1848" [=1849]—banks of the savanna rivers (Takutu, Mahú, Pirara).

Euopsar croconotus Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 1, p. 582, 1921—Takutu Mountains and "Georgetown."

Icterus haurwelli Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, p. 671, pub. early in 1886—Chamicuros, Peru (type in British Museum; descr. of immature); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 377, pl. 18, 1886—Chamicuros.

Range.—Southern British Guiana (Pirara, Takutu, and Mahú rivers) and northern Brazil throughout the Amazon Valley (from the Rio Tapajóz and Monte Alegre upwards) and its tributaries to eastern Peru and (?) northeastern Bolivia, north to eastern Ecuador.

3: Peru (Moyobamba, San Martín, 3).

****Icterus jamacaii strictifrons* Todd.² SOUTHERN ORANGE-BACKED ORIOLE.**

¹ "Pará" means doubtless the province and not the city of that name. We suggest, therefore, Rio Tapajóz as type locality, since it appears that Wagler, when describing the species, had only the Brazilian specimen before him, while the Guianan ones reached the Berlin Museum much later.

² *Icterus jamacaii strictifrons* Todd: Very similar to *I. j. croconotus*, but white alar patch generally more extensive, and median back without trace of a black transverse band or at best with a few faint fringes.

Birds from Matto Grosso are absolutely identical with others from Bolivia. The frontal band is extremely variable in width and appears to be useless as

Icterus croconotus strictifrons Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 37, p. 122, 1924—Palmarito, Chiquitos, Bolivia (type in Carnegie Museum); Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 60, p. 398, 1930—Agua Blanca de Corumbá and Descalvados, Matto Grosso; Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vögel, p. 294, 1930—San José and La Crecencia, Santa Cruz, Bolivia; Stone and Roberts, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 86, p. 394, 1934—Descalvados, Matto Grosso.

Icterus croconotus (not *Psarocolius croconotus* Wagler) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 47—part, Bolivia and Rio Paraná [=Paraguay], Brazil; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 195, 1870—part, Cuyabá and Rio das Flechas, Matto Grosso; Selater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 608—Santa Cruz, Bolivia (ex d'Orbigny); Selater, Ibis, 1883, p. 370—part, Bolivia and Cuyabá; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 383, 1886—part, spec. g, h, Cuyabá and Bolivia; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 3, p. 378, 1891—Uacuryzal, Rio Paraguay, and Cachoeira, Matto Grosso; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 8, 1895—Corumbá, Matto Grosso.

Xanthornus croconotus Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 402, 1907—part, Matto Grosso.

Icterus jamaicensi (not *Oriolus jamacaii* Gmelin) Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 6, 1838—Santa Cruz, Bolivia (spec. examined).

Range.—Southwestern Brazil, in State of Matto Grosso, and the adjacent parts of eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos and Santa Cruz).

3: Brazil (Descalvados, Rio Paraguay, Matto Grosso, 3).

****Icterus graduacauda graduacauda* Lesson. BLACK-HEADED ORIOLE.**

Icterus graduacauda Lesson, Rev. Zool., 2, p. 105, April, 1839—Mexico (location of type not stated).

Psarocolius melanocephalus (not *Icterus melanocephalus* Hahn, 1820) Wagler, Isis, 1829, col. 756—Mexico (type in Berlin Museum).

Icterus melanocephalus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 4, p. 90, 1848—Jalapa, Vera Cruz; Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 185, 1851—Jalapa; Cassin, Ill. Bds. Calif., Texas, etc., p. 137, pl. 21, 1854—part, Jalapa, Vera Cruz; Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1856, p. 301—[Córdova], Mexico; idem, l.c., 1858, p. 97—part, tierra caliente of Vera Cruz (crit.); idem, l.c., 1859, p. 365—Jalapa, Mexico; Baird, Rep. Pacif. R. R. Surv., 9, p. 543, 1858—Mexico (crit.); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 53—Jalapa, Mirador, and Orizaba, Mexico (monog.); Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 553, 1869—temperate region of Vera Cruz; Lawrence, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 23, 1876—Guichicovi, Chiapas;

a criterion for distinguishing the two races. In juvenile plumage, this race has a broad brownish black band across the middle of the back, which is hardly narrower than in the corresponding stage of *I. j. jamacaii*—another evidence of their close genetic affinity.

Additional material examined.—Bolivia: Mojos, 1; Chiquitos, 1; Santa Cruz, 3.—Brazil, Matto Grosso: Cuyabá, 9; Rio das Flechas, 1.

Slater, *Ibis*, 1883, p. 365 (monog.); idem, *Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.*, 11, p. 375, 1886—part, subsp. *typica*, Mexico (Jalapa, Orizaba, Oaxaca); Salvin and Godman, *Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves*, 1, p. 468, 1887—part, southern Mexico (Orizaba, Jalapa, Mirador, Juquila, Guichicovi); Chapman, *Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H.*, 10, p. 30, 1898—Jalapa (song); Lantz, *Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci.*, 16, p. 222, 1899—Santo Tomás, Guatemala.

Icterus auduboni(i) (not of Giraud) Slater, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1859, p. 381—Juquila, Oaxaca; idem, *Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds.*, p. 132, 1862—Jalapa and Orizaba, Mexico; Sumichrast, *Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H.*, 1, p. 553, 1869—temperate region of Vera Cruz; Ferrari-Perez, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 9, p. 150, 1886—Jalapa.

Icterus melanocephalus melanocephalus Ridgway, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 50, Part 2, p. 280, 1902—southern Mexico (monog.); Bangs and Peters, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 68, p. 404, 1928—Chivelá, Oaxaca.

Icterus virens (not of Vigors, 1828) Dubois, *Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belg.*, (2), 40, No. 12, Dec., 1875, p. 798, pub. 1876—Mexico (type in Brussels Museum).

Range.—Southern portion of the Mexican plateau, from southern San Luis Potosi (Valles), Jalisco (San Sebastian), and Vera Cruz south to Oaxaca (Pluma, Mount Zempoaltepec, Chivelá) and Chiapas (Guichicovi), and extreme northwestern Guatemala (one record from Santo Tomás).

3: Mexico (Pueblo Viejo, Vera Cruz, 3).

****Icterus graduacauda audubonii* Giraud. AUDUBON'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus audubonii(i) Giraud, *Descr. Sixt. N. Amer. Bds.*, p. [3], 1841—Texas (type now in U. S. National Museum); Baird, *Rep. Pacif. R. R. Surv.*, 9, p. 542, 1858—Tamaulipas (Charco Escondido, Matamoros) and Texas (Ringgold Barracks) (crit.); Slater, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1864, p. 175—"vicinity of Mexico City;" Cassin, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1867, p. 53—Tamaulipas, Nuevo León, and Texas (monog.); Sennett, *Bull. U. S. Geol. Geog. Surv. Terr.*, 4, p. 26, 1878—Brownsville and Hidalgo, Texas (habits); idem, *l.c.*, 5, p. 399, 1879—Lomita, Texas (habits, nest, and eggs); Merrill, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 1, p. 134, 1879—Fort Brown, Texas (song); Slater, *Ibis*, 1883, p. 366—Rio Grande to "Orizaba and Oaxaca"; Attwater, *Auk*, 9, p. 238, 1892—San Antonio, Texas; Jouy, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 16, p. 781, 1893—Hacienda Angostura, San Luis Potosi.

Icterus melanocephalus (not of Hahn) Cassin, *Ill. Bds. Calif., Texas, etc.*, p. 137, 1854—part, lower Rio Grande, Texas; Salvin and Godman, *Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves*, 1, p. 468, 1887—part, lower Rio Grande, Tamaulipas, Nuevo León, and "valley of Mexico."

Icterus melanocephalus subsp. *auduboni* Slater, *Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.*, 11, p. 375, 1886—Matamoros, Tamaulipas.

Icterus melanocephalus audubonii(i) Ridgway, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 50, Part 2, p. 282, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.); Phillips, *Auk*, 28, p. 87, 1911—Tamaulipas (Galindo, San Fernando, Altamira, Rio Martinez, Santa

Leonor, Rio Cruz, Realito); Griscom and Crosby, Auk, 43, p. 23, 1926—Brownsville, Texas.

Range.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas (casually to San Antonio), and south in Mexico to Tamaulipas and Nuevo León, and, at least in winter, to San Luis Potosi and (?)the Valley of Mexico.

9: Texas (Brownsville, Cameron County, 3; Harlingen, Cameron County, 2; Cameron County, unspecified, 1); Mexico (Tampico, Tamaulipas, 3).

***Icterus pectoralis pectoralis* (Wagler). SPOTTED-BREASTED ORIOLE.**

Psarocolius pectoralis Wagler, Isis, 1829, col. 755—Mexico (location of type not stated).

Icterus guttulatus Lafresnaye, Mag. Zool., (2), 6, pl. 52, 1844—Mexico (type in coll. of F. de Lafresnaye, now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf. Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 420, 1930).

Icterus pectoralis Des Murs, Icon. Orn., livr. 2, pl. 10, Feb., 1846—"Santa Fé de Bogotá," errore; Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 435, 1850 (diag.); Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 205—southern Mexico; Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 20—Vera Paz, Guatemala; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 48—part, Guatemala (Coban, Vera Paz) and Nicaragua (San Juan); Salvin, Ibis, 1873, p. 373—Chontales, Nicaragua; Lawrence, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 23, 1876—Juchitan and Santa Efigenia, Oaxaca; Salvin, Cat. Strickl. Coll., p. 264, 1882—Guatemala; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 373—part, southern Mexico ("Tehuantepec," Chiapas), Guatemala (Vera Paz), and Nicaragua (Chontales); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 385, 1886—part, spec. a-d, f, g, i, j, Mexico (Putla; Tonalá, Chiapas), Guatemala (San Gerónimo, Vera Paz), and Nicaragua (Chontales); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 474, 1887—part, Mexico (Putla, Juchitan, Santa Efigenia, Tonalá), Guatemala (Vera Paz, San Gerónimo), and Nicaragua (Chontales, San Juan).

Icterus pectoralis pectoralis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 283, 1902—part, southern Mexico and Guatemala (part, San Gerónimo); Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 404, 1928—Tapanatepec, Oaxaca; Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 438, p. 18, 1930—Mexico (Oaxaca), Guatemala (east of the Pacific Cordilleras), Honduras (Copan), and northern Nicaragua (Matagalpa, San Rafael del Norte); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 398, 1932—Guatemala (Finca Chamá, Sacupulas, Lake Amatitlan, San Lucas, Gualan, Finca Carolina); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 336, 1932—Cantarranas, Honduras.

Icterus pectoralis espinachi (not of Ridgway, 1882) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 284, 1902—part, Nicaragua.

Range.—Arid Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico, in states of Oaxaca (Putla, Juchitan, Santa Efigenia, Tapanatepec) and Chiapas (Tonalá), Guatemala (east of the Pacific Cordilleras),

Honduras (Copan, Cantarranas), and eastern Nicaragua (Matagalpa, San Rafael del Norte, Chontales, San Juan).

****Icterus pectoralis anthonyi* Griscom.¹ ANTHONY'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus pectoralis anthonyi Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 438, p. 18, Dec. 15, 1930—Finca El Cipres, near Ocos, Pacific coast of Guatemala (type in coll. of J. Dwight, Jr., now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 398, 1932—Pacific Guatemala (Ocos, Finca El Espino, Finca El Cipres, Hacienda California, San Felipe, Pantaleon).

Icterus pectoralis (not *Psarocolius pectoralis* Wagler) Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 385, 1886—part, spec. e, h, Savanna Grande and Retalhuleu, Guatemala; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 474, 1887—part, Pacific Guatemala (Retalhuleu, Escuintla, Savanna Grande) and Salvador (Acajutla); Lantz, Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci., 16, p. 222, 1899—Palin, Guatemala.

Icterus pectoralis pectoralis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 283, 1902—part, Guatemala (Retalhuleu, Escuintla, Savanna Grande) and Salvador (Acajutla); Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 114, 1907—Patulul, Guatemala.

(?) *Icterus mentalis* (not of Lesson, 1831) Lesson, Rev. Zool., 5, p. 136, 1842—San Carlos, El Salvador (crit.).

Range.—Pacific lowlands of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua (Leon, Chinandega, Volcan Viejo, Managua).

8: Guatemala (Patulul, Solola, 4; San José, Escuintla, 1; unspecified, 3).

***Icterus pectoralis espinachi* Ridgway. ESPINACH'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus pectoralis espinachi Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, p. 392, Sept., 1882—La Palma de Nicoya, Costa Rica (type in U. S. National Museum); Zeledón, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 112, 1887—Liberia, Costa Rica; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 284, 1902—part, Costa Rica (La Palma, Liberia); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 829, 1910—Costa Rica (Bolsón, Tenorio, Bebedéro).

Icterus pectoralis (not *Psarocolius pectoralis* Wagler) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 48—part, Costa Rica; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 104, 1868—Costa Rica (ex Cabanis); Frantzius, Journ. Orn., 17, p. 302, 1869—"San Carlos and Turrialba," errore; Sclater, Ibis,

¹ *Icterus pectoralis anthonyi* Griscom: Similar to *I. p. pectoralis* in amount of black pectoral spotting, but decidedly smaller; nearer to *I. p. espinachi*, but chest more heavily spotted with black, and dimensions somewhat larger. Wing (adult males), 102–106.

The color of the head is too variable a feature to be of diagnostic value, the most intense coloration (approaching "orange") being found in two adults of *I. p. espinachi* from Bebedéro, Costa Rica.

A single bird from Acajutla, El Salvador, agrees with others from Guatemala and Nicaragua (Managua).

1883, p. 372—part, Costa Rica; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 385, 1886—part, Costa Rica; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 474, 1887—part, Costa Rica (La Palma); Underwood, Ibis, 1896, p. 437—near Bagáces and Bebedéro.

Icterus guttulatus (not of Lafresnaye) Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 9, p. 9, 1861—Costa Rica (crit.).

Range.—Pacific coast region of northwestern Costa Rica from Guanacaste to Nicoya.¹

****Icterus gularis*² *tamaulipensis* Ridgway. ALTA MIRA ORIOLE.**

(?) *Icterus mentalis* Lesson,³ Cent. Zool., p. 111, pl. 41, Jan., 1831—Mexico (type in Paris Museum).

Icterus gularis tamaulipensis Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, p. 152, 1901—Alta Mira, Tamaulipas (type in U. S. National Museum); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 286, 1902—eastern Mexico from Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí to Puebla and Vera Cruz (monog.); Phillips, Auk, 28, p. 87, 1911—Alta Mira, Santa Leonor, and Guiaves, Tamaulipas.

Icterus gularis (not *Psarocolius gularis* Wagler) Des Murs, Icon. Orn., livr. 2, pl. 9, 1846—Mexico; Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 435, 1850—Mexico (diag.); Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 185, 1851—Jalapa; Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 228—San Andres Tuxtla, Vera Cruz (crit.); idem, l.c., 1859, p. 365—Jalapa, Vera Cruz; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 133, 1862—Jalapa; idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1864, p. 175—vicinity of Mexico City; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 49—part, Mirador, Vera Cruz, and Mexico City; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 371—Mexico (in part); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 384, 1886—part, spec. c, d, Jalapa (Vera Cruz), Mexico; Ferrari-Perez, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, p. 150, 1886—Actopam, Vera Cruz; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 475, 1887—part, Temascaltepec and Vera Cruz (Actopam, San Andres Tuxtla, Jalapa); Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 630, 1896—Alta Mira, Tamaulipas.

"Icterus gularis flammeus" Lantz, Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., 16, p. 222, 1899—Rinconada, Vera Cruz (nomen nudum).

Icterus mexicanus (not *Oriolus mexicanus* Leach) Swainson, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, p. 436, 1827—Temascaltepec, Mexico.

¹ A series from Guanacaste (Bebedéro) examined.

² The presence of a palatal knob in the bill of this species used by some authors (Wetmore, Auk, 36, p. 196, 1919) for generic separation appears to me a strong specific character.

³ *Icterus mentalis* Lesson, while possibly an earlier name for the present race, cannot be identified with absolute certainty. Mr. J. Berlioz, to whom I am greatly indebted for assistance in the matter, courteously compared the type with specimens of the various Mexican forms and writes that, in coloration and dimensions, it comes nearest to an example from Orizaba (*tamaulipensis*). Its exact locality, however, is unrecorded, the label bearing merely "Mexico" as patria, and as the length of the wing, 117 mm., of the unsexed specimen is not conclusive either as to its subspecific pertinence, the adoption of the name *mentalis* in lieu of Ridgway's subsequent term (*tamaulipensis*) of unquestionable applicability does not seem to be advisable.

Range.—Eastern Mexico, from southern Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi south to Puebla and Vera Cruz.

16: Mexico (Tampico, Tamaulipas, 16).

****Icterus gularis yucatanensis* Berlepsch.¹ YUCATAN ORIOLE.**

Icterus gularis yucatanensis Berlepsch, Auk, 5, p. 454, 1888—Yucatan (type in coll. of H. von Berlepsch, now in Frankfurt Museum); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 287, 1902—Yucatan (monog.); Cole, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50, p. 140, 1906—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan; Peters, Auk, 30, p. 379, 1913—Camp Mengel, Quintana Roo; Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 235, p. 18, 1926—eastern Quintana Roo.

Icterus gularis (not *Psarocolius gularis* Wagler) Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 371—part, Yucatan; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 384, 1886—part, spec. k, l, s-y, Yucatan, Corozal (British Honduras), and Cozumel Island; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 475, 1887—part, Corozal, British Honduras; Salvin, Ibis, 1888, p. 264—Cozumel Island; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1890, p. 208—interior of Yucatan; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 8, p. 281, 1896—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan.

Range.—Extreme northern British Honduras (Corozal) and Yucatan Peninsula, including Cozumel Island.

9: Mexico (San Felipe, Yucatan, 2; Cozumel Island, 2; Yucatan, unspecified, 5).

***Icterus gularis gularis* (Wagler). LICHTENSTEIN'S ORIOLE.**

Psarocolius gularis Wagler, Isis, 1829, col. 757—Mexico (type, from Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, in Berlin Museum; cf. Cabanis, in Berlepsch, Auk, 5, p. 454, in text, 1888).

Icterus gularis Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 49—part, "Barcio" [=Barrio], Oaxaca; Lawrence, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 23, 1876—Barrio, Chihuitan, Juchitan, and Santa Efigenia, Oaxaca; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 371—southern Mexico (in part); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 384, 1886—part, spec. e-g, i, j, Tonalá (Chiapas), Putla and Tehuantepec, Oaxaca; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 475, 1887—part, Chiapas (Tonalá) and Oaxaca (Barrio, Chihuitan, Juchitan, Santa Efigenia).

Icterus gularis gularis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 284, 1902—part, Oaxaca and Chiapas (Tonalá, Huehuetan); Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 404, 1928—Chivelá and Tapanatepec, Oaxaca; Griscom, l.c., 75, p. 408, 1934—Coyuca, Guerrero.

Range.—Arid Tropical zone of southwestern Mexico, from Guerrero (Coyuca) through Oaxaca to extreme western Chiapas (Tonalá, Huehuetan).

¹ This form comes pretty close to certain individuals of *I. g. tamaulipensis*, but is generally recognizable by richer coloration and narrower bill.

****Icterus gularis troglodytes* Griscom.¹ PACIFIC ORIOLE.**

Icterus gularis troglodytes Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 438, p. 13, 1930—San Felipe, Retalhuleu, Pacific slope of Guatemala (type in coll. of J. Dwight, Jr., now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 396, 1932—Ocos, Finca El Cipres, Hacienda California, Pantaleon, San Felipe, San José, Antigua, and San Lucas, Pacific Guatemala.

Icterus gularis (not *Psarocolius gularis* Wagler) (?)Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 49—part, San Salvador and Nicaragua (San Juan); Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 371—Guatemala (in part); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 384, 1886—part, spec. m, n, q, Savanna Grande and San Pedro Mártir, Guatemala; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 475, 1887—part, Retalhuleu, Savanna Grande, and San Pedro Mártir, Guatemala, and (?)Salvador (Acajutla); Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 114, 1907—part, Mazatenango, Guatemala.

Icterus gularis gularis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 284, 1902—part, Pacific Guatemala (Retalhuleu, Savanna Grande, and San Pedro Mártir), (?)Salvador (Acajutla), and (?)Nicaragua (San Juan).

Range.—Pacific slope of Guatemala (and possibly south to El Salvador and Nicaragua).

2: Guatemala (Mazatenango, Solola, 1; Tiquisate, Escuintla, 1).

****Icterus gularis gigas* Griscom.² GUATEMALAN ORIOLE.**

Icterus gularis gigas Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 438, p. 13, 1930—Sacapulas, Rio Negro Valley, Guatemala (type in coll. of J. Dwight, Jr., now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 396, 1932—Sacapulas, Guatemala.

Icterus gularis xerophilus Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 438, p. 14, 1930—Progreso, Motagua Valley, Guatemala (type in coll. of J. Dwight, Jr., now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 396, 1932—Progreso, Guatemala.

Icterus gularis (not *Psarocolius gularis* Wagler) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1858, p. 358—Comayagua, Honduras; Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859,

¹ *Icterus gularis troglodytes* Griscom: Similar to *I. g. gularis* in coloration, but markedly smaller; even closer to *I. g. tamaulipensis*, but somewhat larger with proportionately slenderer bill and coloration not quite so intense. Wing (adult male), 112–118.

Five specimens from Pacific Guatemala examined.

² *Icterus gularis gigas* Griscom: Similar to *I. g. gularis*, but decidedly larger. This, the largest form of the group, is exceedingly variable in coloration, some specimens being nearly of the same shade of yellow as the nominate race, others rich cadmium-orange as *I. g. yucatanensis*. While there is a certain tendency to the predominance of one color-type or the other in different parts of the range, further splitting seems impracticable, as no definite range could be assigned to the various color varieties.

A single Honduran specimen resembles the average from Guatemala, but additional material should be studied.

p. 19—Vera Paz (Guatemala) and Comayagua (Honduras); Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 468—Yzabal Road, Guatemala; Taylor, Ibis, 1860, p. 111—Honduras; Owen, Ibis, 1861, p. 62—San Gerónimo, Guatemala (eggs descr.); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 49—part, Guatemala (San Gerónimo); Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 371—Guatemala (in part); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 384, 1886—part, spec. o, p, San Gerónimo, Guatemala; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 475, 1887—part, Guatemala (Vera Paz, San Gerónimo, Zacapa) and Honduras (Comayagua); Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 114, 1907—part, El Rancho, Zacapa.

Icterus gularis gularis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 284, 1902—part, Guatemala (Vera Paz, San Gerónimo, Zacapa) and Honduras (Comayagua); Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 395, 1932—Gualan, Motagua Valley, Guatemala; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 336, 1932—Comayagua, Honduras.

Range.—Arid Tropical zone of Guatemala, north of the Pacific Cordillera, and Honduras.

8: Guatemala (El Rancho, Zacapa, 6; Salama, Baja Vera Paz, 2).

****Icterus cucullatus sennetti* Ridgway. SENNETT'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus cucullatus sennetti Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, p. 152, April 15, 1901—Brownsville, Texas (type in U. S. National Museum); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 289, 1902—lower Rio Grande Valley, in winter to Morelos (monog., full bibliog.); Phillips, Auk, 28, p. 87, 1911—Matamoros, Tamaulipas; Griscom and Crosby, Auk, 43, p. 23, 1926—Brownsville, Texas; Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 407, 1934—Taxco, Guerrero (Nov. 1).

Icterus cucullatus (not of Lawrence) Cassin, Ill. Bds. Calif., Texas, etc., p. 42, pl. 8, 1854—Texas; Baird, Rep. Pacif. R. R. Surv., 9, p. 546, 1858—Charco Escondido, Tamaulipas; Sennett, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geog. Surv. Terr., 4, p. 25, 1878—Brownsville and Hidalgo, Texas (habits); idem, l.c., 5, p. 398, 1879—Lomita, Texas (habits, nest, and eggs); Merrill, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 134, 1879—Fort Brown, Texas; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 364—part, Texas, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo León; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 376, 1886—part, Texas; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 471, 1887—part, Texas and Mexico (Charco Escondido, Tamaulipas).

Pendulinus cucullatus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 60—part, Texas (Brownsville, Ringgold Barracks), Tamaulipas, and Coahuila (monog.).

Range.—Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas and adjoining parts of Mexico (in states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo León, and Coahuila), in winter south to Morelos and Guerrero (Taxco).

5: Texas (Brownsville, Cameron County, 2); Mexico (Iguala, Guerrero, 3).

****Icterus cucullatus californicus* (Lesson). CALIFORNIAN HOODED ORIOLE.**

Pendulinus californicus Lesson,¹ Rev. Zool., 7, p. 436, 1844—California (type in coll. of Dr. Abeillé, Bordeaux).

Icterus cucullatus nelsoni Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, p. 19, 1885—Tucson, Arizona (type in U. S. National Museum); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 290, 1902—part, excl. of Cape San Lucas records (monog., full bibliog.); Miller, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 21, p. 362, 1905—Escuinapa, southern Sinaloa (crit.); Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 32, p. 152, 1928—northern Lower California; van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 6, p. 289, 1931—San Javier, Saric, Tésia, Chinobampo, Guirocoba, Guaymas, San José de Guaymas, Tóbari Bay, and Agiabampo, Sonora.

Icterus nelsoni Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 472, 1887—part, Arizona, Lower California (in part), and western Mexico (Mazatlan).

Icterus cucullatus (not of Swainson) Lawrence, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 2, p. 279, 1874—part, Mazatlan.

Icterus cucullatus subsp. *nelsoni* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 376, 1886—part, spec. a, c-e, Arizona, California, and Mazatlan, Mexico.

Icterus cucullatus californicus Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, pp. 408, 409, 1934—Chilpancingo, Guerrero (nomencl.); van Rossem, l.c., 77, p. 475, 1934—Sonora (Alamos, Nacozari, Oposura).

Range.—Southwestern California, southern Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico south to northern Lower California (north from about lat. 28°) and through western Mexico to Nayarit (Santiago) and Guerrero (Chilpancingo); wintering in the southern part of the range.

41: California (Arch Beach, Orange County, 1; Laguna Beach, Orange County, 1; Claremont, Los Angeles County, 1; Riverside, Riverside County, 3); Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, Cochise County, 15; Calabasas, Cochise County, 12; Fort Grant, Graham County, 1; Catalina Mill, 1; Pinal County, 3; Tucson, Pima County, 3).

****Icterus cucullatus trochiloides* Grinnell.² SAN LUCAS HOODED ORIOLE.**

Icterus cucullatus trochiloides Grinnell, Auk, 44, p. 70, 1927—Triunfo, about lat. 23° 45', Lower California (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.); idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 32, p. 152, 1928—southern Lower California.

¹ It is incomprehensible that Lesson's name ever should have been referred to *I. pustulatus*, since the description, notably that of the tail-markings, clearly indicates Nelson's Oriole, as has been pointed out by Griscom (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 408, 1934).

² *Icterus cucullatus trochiloides* Grinnell: Similar in both sexes to *I. c. californicus*, but bill longer, more attenuated and more decurved towards the tip; coloration of males in summer on average duller, more yellow and less orange. Wing (adult males), 89; tail, 88; bill, 21-22.

Pendulinus cucullatus (not *Icterus cucullatus* Swainson) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 60—part, Lower California [=Cape San Lucas region].

Icterus cucullatus Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 364—part, Cape San Lucas.

Icterus cucullatus subsp. *nelsoni* (not *I. c. nelsoni* Ridgway) Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 376, 1886—part, spec. b, La Paz, Lower California.

Icterus nelsoni Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 472, 1887—part, La Paz, Lower California.

Icterus cucullatus nelsoni Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 290, 1902—part, Lower California (La Paz); Brewster, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 41, p. 131, 1902—Triunfo, San José del Rancho, La Paz, and San José del Cabo, Lower California; Townsend, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 48, p. 18, 1923—Cape San Lucas, Agua Verde Bay, and Carmen Island, Lower California.

Range.—Southern Lower California, from Cape San Lucas north to about lat. 27°.

3: Mexico (Lower California, La Paz, 1; Lower California, Cape San Lucas, 1; unspecified, 1).

****Icterus cucullatus cucullatus* Swainson. HOODED ORIOLE.**

Icterus cucullatus Swainson, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, No. 6, p. 436, June, 1827—Temascaltepec, State of Mexico, Mexico (type in coll. of W. Bullock); Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1856, p. 301—Córdoba; idem, l.c., 1864, p. 175—valley of Mexico; Dugès, La Naturelle, 1, p. 139, 1869—Guanajuato; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 553, 1869—hot region of Vera Cruz; Lawrence, l.c., 2, p. 279, 1874—part, plains of Colima; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 364—Mexico (in part); Ferrari-Perez, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, p. 150, 1886—Chietla and Atlixco, Puebla; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 471, 1887—part, Temascaltepec, Valley of Mexico, Guanajuato, Chietla, Atlixco, and Vera Cruz; Jouy, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 781, 1893—Barranca Ibarra, Jalisco.

Pendulinus cucullatus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 60—part, Mexico.

Icterus cucullatus subsp. *typica* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 376, 1886—Mexico.

Icterus cucullatus cucullatus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 287, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.); Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 123, 1923—Cuba (occurrence questioned); Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 407, 1934—Taxco and Chilpancingo, Guerrero (Oct.–March).

Range.—Eastern and southern Mexico, from Nuevo León (Monterey and vicinity) and southern Tamaulipas (La Cima, Alta Mira) south through San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, and Mexico to Vera Cruz, Guerrero, and Colima.¹

9: Mexico (Valles, San Luis Potosi, 1; Tampico, Tamaulipas, 2; "Tamaulipas," 1; Iguala, Guerrero, 5).

¹ Gundlach's Cuban record probably refers to an escaped cage-bird.

****Icterus cucullatus igneus* Ridgway. FIERY ORIOLE.**

Icterus cucullatus igneus Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, p. 19 (in text), 1885—Yucatan (type in U. S. National Museum); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1890, p. 209—Progreso, Yucatan; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 291, 1902—part, Yucatan and Campeche; Cole, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50, p. 140, 1906—Chichen Itzá, Yucatan.

Icterus cucullatus (not of Swainson) Boucard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 445—Yucatan; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 471, 1887—part, Yucatan (Mérida, Silam).

Icterus cucullatus subsp. *igneus* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 377, 1886—part, spec. c-e, Mérida and Silam, Yucatan.

Range.—Northern parts of Peninsula of Yucatan.

6: Mexico, Yucatan (Temax, 1; Buenavista, 1; San Felipe, 2; unspecified, 2).

***Icterus cucullatus masoni* Griscom.¹ MASON'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus cucullatus masoni Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 235, p. 18, 1926—Manatee, British Honduras (type, though its location is not stated, probably in the American Museum of Natural History, New York).

Icterus cucullatus (not of Swainson) Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 20—Belize, British Honduras; Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 466—Belize; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 364—part, Belize; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 471, 1887—part, British Honduras (Belize).

Icterus cucullatus subsp. *igneus* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 377, 1886—part, spec. a, b, Belize, British Honduras.

Icterus cucullatus igneus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 291, 1902—part, British Honduras (Belize).

Range.—Southeastern parts of Quintana Roo (Palmul, Chun-yaxche, Vigia Chica) and British Honduras (Belize, Manatee).

****Icterus cucullatus duplexus* Nelson. MUGERES ORIOLE.**

Icterus cucullatus duplexus Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, p. 173, 1901—Mugeres Island, Yucatan (type in U. S. National Museum); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 292, 1902—Mugeres.

Icterus cucullatus (not of Swainson) Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 471, 1887—part, Holbox and Mugeres Islands; Salvin, Ibis, 1888, p. 264—part, Meco, Holbox, and Mugeres Islands.

¹ *Icterus cucullatus masoni* Griscom: "Adult male similar to *I. c. cucullatus*, but slightly less orange, intermediate in this respect between *cucullatus* and *sennetti*; differing from *I. c. igneus* in being even paler proportionately, smaller, and with more extensive white edgings on the wings, especially the primaries; female very similar to *igneus*, but smaller and slightly deeper yellow both above and below with more extensive lighter edgings on the primaries." (Griscom, l.c.)

This form, which we have not seen, should be compared with *I. c. duplexus*, to which no reference is made by the describer.

Range.—Islands of Mugerres, Holbox, and Meco, off Yucatan.¹
1: Mexico (Holbox Island, 1).

***Icterus cucullatus cozumelae* Nelson. COZUMEL ORIOLE.**

Icterus cucullatus cozumelae Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, p. 173, 1901—Cozumel Island, Yucatan (type in U. S. National Museum); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 292, 1902—Cozumel (monog.); Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 236, p. 13, 1926—Cozumel.

Icterus cucullatus (not of Swainson) Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, p. 570, 1885—Yucatan; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 471, 1887—part, Cozumel; Salvin, Ibis, 1888, p. 264—part, Cozumel (crit.).

Icterus cucullatus subsp. *ignea* (not of Ridgway) Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 377, 1886—part, spec. f-k, Cozumel.

Range.—Cozumel Island, off Yucatan, Mexico.

****Icterus pustulatus pustulatus* (Wagler). SCARLET-HEADED ORIOLE.**

Psarocolius pustulatus Wagler, Isis, 1829, col. 757—Mexico (cotypes from Cuernavaca and San Mateo, Mexico, in Berlin Museum; cf. Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 408 [in text], 1934).

Icterus pustulatus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 435, 1850—Mexico; (?) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1858, p. 303—La Parada, Oaxaca; Sclater and Salvin, Exot. Orn., p. 47, pl. 24, 1867—part, Atlisco, Mexico; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 48—Mexico (in part); Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 552, 1869—hot region of Vera Cruz; Lawrence, l.c., 2, p. 280, 1874—Manzanilla Bay, Colima; Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 422—Acapulco, Guerrero; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 373—part, Vera Cruz, (?) Oaxaca, and Guerrero (Acapulco) (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 386, 1886—part, spec. f-o, Acapulco, Puebla, (?) Tonalá (Chiapas), and Atlisco, Mexico; Ferrari-Perez, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, p. 150, 1886—Chietla, Puebla, and (?) Janhuiatlan, Oaxaca; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 477, 1887—part, Colima (Manzanilla Bay), Guerrero (Acapulco), Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico (Atlisco), (?) Oaxaca, and (?) Chiapas (Tonalá); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 295, 1902—part, Colima, Guerrero, (?) Oaxaca, (?) Chiapas, Morelos, Puebla, and Vera Cruz (monog.).

Range.—Tropical zone of southern Mexico, in Colima, Guerrero, Mexico, Morelos, Puebla, Vera Cruz, (?) Oaxaca, and (?) Chiapas.²

20: Mexico (Iguala, Guerrero, 17; Colima, Guerrero, 1; unspecified, 2).

¹ Birds from Holbox and Meco need comparison with typical Mugerres examples. The three Yucatan races (*I. c. igneus*, *I. c. masoni*, *I. c. duplexus*) are evidently very closely related one to another, and their interrelationship and status cannot be considered as established until adequate series have been studied.

² It is extremely doubtful if this form really extends into Oaxaca and Chiapas, where its place appears to be taken by *I. sclateri formosus*. From Tonalá, Chiapas, as well as from Janhuiatlan, Oaxaca, immature males only were secured, which might easily have been misidentified, and the same may have occurred in the case

****Icterus pustulatus microstictus* Griscom.¹ WESTERN SCARLET-HEADED ORIOLE.**

Icterus pustulatus microstictus Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 408, 1934—Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.); van Rossem, l.c., 77, p. 476, 1934—Sonora (Alamos, Oposura, Durazno).

Icterus pustulatus (not *Psarocolius pustulatus* Wagler) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 228—Mazatlan; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 48—part, Mazatlan, Sinaloa; Sclater and Salvin, Exot. Orn., p. 47, 1867—part, "Cape San Lucas, Lower California"; Lawrence, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 2, p. 280, 1874—part, Tepic and Mazatlan (habits); Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 373—part, Sinaloa (Mazatlan, Presidio) and "Cape San Lucas"; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 386, 1886—part, spec. a-e, "Cape San Lucas," Mazatlan, and Presidio; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 477, 1887—part, Mazatlan, Presidio, Tepic, and "Lower California"; Jouy, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 781, 1893—Barranca Ibarra, Jalisco; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 296, 1902—part, Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Jalisco, and Tepic (monog.); Miller, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 21, p. 361, 1905—Escuinapa, Arroyo de Limones, and Juana Gomez River, southern Sinaloa; Bailey, Auk, 23, p. 390, 1906—San Blas, Nayarit; McLellan, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4), 16, p. 49, 1927—Labrados, Sinaloa, and San Blas, Nayarit; Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 32, p. 243, 1928—"Cape San Lucas, Lower California" (record questioned); van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 6, p. 289, 1931—Tecoripa, San Javier, Tésia, Chinobampo, San José de Guaymas, Guirocoba, and Guaymas, Sonora.

Icterus graysoni (not of Cassin) Finsch, Abhandl. Naturw. Ver. Bremen, 2, p. 336, 1870—Mazatlan, Sinaloa (descr.).

Icterus sclateri (not of Cassin) Lantz, Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci., 16, p. 222, 1899—Altata and Culiacan, Sinaloa.

Range.—Tropical zone of western Mexico, from Chihuahua and Sonora south to Nayarit (Tepic) and Jalisco.

3: Mexico (Escuinapa, Sinaloa, 3).

***Icterus pustulatus graysonii* Cassin.² GRAYSON'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus graysonii(i) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 48—Tres Marias Islands, off Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum); Grayson,

of the La Parada specimen recorded by Sclater s. n. *I. pustulatus*, long before *I. sclateri* was described. In recent times *I. s. formosus* only has been collected in the disputed region.

¹ *Icterus pustulatus microstictus* Griscom: Similar to *I. p. pustulatus*, but dorsal spots reduced to small lanceolate markings, these spots becoming frequently evanescent in the female sex.

By the lesser amount of spotting above, this race forms the passage to *I. p. graysonii* of the Tres Marias Islands. A specimen (in the British Museum) labelled by the dealer F. Gruber (of San Francisco) "Cape San Lucas, May, 1861" seems to be of the present form. However, the locality is extremely doubtful (cf. Grinnell, l.c., p. 243).

² A very well-marked insular race. Three specimens examined.

Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 14, p. 280, 1871—Tres Marias (habits); Lawrence, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 2, p. 280, 1874—Tres Marias; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 374—Tres Marias (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 387, 1886—Tres Marias; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 478, 1887—Tres Marias; Nelson, N. Amer. Faun., 14, p. 50, 1899—Tres Marias (crit.); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 298, 1902—Maria Madre and Maria Cleofa, Tres Marias (monog.); Bailey, Auk, 23, p. 390, 1906—Cleofa Island; McLellan, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4), 15, p. 306, 1926—Maria Madre (Arroyo Hondo) and Maria Magdalena Islands; idem, l.c., (4), 16, p. 49, 1927—Maria Madre.

Range.—Tres Marias Islands (islands of Maria Madre, Maria Magdalena, and Maria Cleofa), western Mexico.

***Icterus sclateri*¹ *formosus* Lawrence.² OAXACA ORIOLE.**

Icterus formosus Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 10, p. 184, 1872—"Tuchitan" [=Juchitan], Oaxaca, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 23, 1876—Santa Efigenia and Juchitan, Oaxaca; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 372—Tehuantepec (crit.).

Icterus sclateri (not of Cassin) Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 385, 1886—part, spec. g, h, Tonalá, Chiapas, and San Juan, Oaxaca; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 476, 1887—part, Mexico (San Juan del Rio, Santa Efigenia, Juchitan, Tonalá); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 297, 1902—part, southern Mexico, in states of Oaxaca and Chiapas.

Icterus sclateri sclateri Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 404, 1928—Chivelá and Tapanatepec, Oaxaca.

Icterus sclateri formosus Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 438, p. 16, 1930—Oaxaca, Chiapas, and extreme northern Guatemala (crit.); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 397, 1932—Chanquejelve, Guatemala.

Range.—Arid Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico, in states of Oaxaca (Tehuantepec, Cuicatlan, Santa Efigenia, Juchitan, Chivelá, Tapanatepec) and Chiapas (Tonalá), and extreme northwestern Guatemala (Chanquejelve).

****Icterus sclateri alticola* Miller and Griscom.³ GUATEMALAN ORIOLE.**

¹ I fully agree with van Rossem's contention (Condor, 29, p. 76, 1927) that *I. sclateri* is conspecific with *I. pustulatus*, and if I do not employ trinomials here it is mainly on account of the conflicting records from certain localities in southeastern Mexico (cf. footnote 2, p. 153).

² *Icterus sclateri formosus* Lawrence differs in the male sex from the more southern races by having the upper back marked with distinctly guttate or tear-shaped spots of black. Size about the same as in *I. s. sclateri*. Wing (adult males), 102–106. Three specimens from Oaxaca examined.

³ *Icterus sclateri alticola* Miller and Griscom: Similar to *I. s. formosus*, but somewhat larger, and interscapular region in adult males mostly black relieved by yellow margins. The general coloration, irrespective of locality, varies from yellow to orange as in typical *sclateri*. Wing (adult males), 112–118.

Subdivision of this form is impracticable. Twenty-two specimens examined.

Icterus sclateri alticola Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 184, p. 4, 1925—Progreso, Guatemala (type in coll. of J. Dwight, Jr., now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); Griscom, l.c., 438, p. 17, 1930—Progreso (crit.); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 397, 1932—Progreso, Motagua Valley.

Icterus mentalis (not of Lesson) Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1860, p. 275—San Gerónimo, Guatemala; Owen, Ibis, 1861, p. 62, pl. 2, fig. 5 (egg)—San Gerónimo (nest and eggs descr.); Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 134, 1862—San Gerónimo, Guatemala.

Icterus sclateri Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 49—part, San Gerónimo, Guatemala; Sclater, Ibis, 1883, p. 371—San Gerónimo (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 385, 1886—part, spec. a-f, San Gerónimo, Guatemala; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 476, pl. 33, fig. 1, 1887—part, Guatemala (San Gerónimo); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 297, 1902—part, Guatemala (San Gerónimo); Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 114, 1907—El Rancho, Guatemala (crit.).

Icterus sclateri maximus Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 438, pp. 15, 17, 1930—Sacapulas, Rio Negro Valley, Guatemala (type in coll. of J. Dwight, Jr., now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 397, 1932—Sacapulas.

Icterus sclateri subsp. Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 438, p. 18, 1930—Iguana and Gualan, Motagua Valley, Guatemala; idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 397, 1932—Gualan.

Range.—Arid Tropical zone of Guatemala (except extreme north-western section).

9: Guatemala (El Rancho, Zacapa, 6; Salama, Baja Vera Paz, 3).

***Icterus sclateri flammulatus* Griscom.¹ FLAMMULATED ORIOLE.**

Icterus sclateri flammulatus Griscom, Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Cl., 13, p. 62, 1932—Monte Redondo, Honduras (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge).

Range.—Arid Tropical zone of Honduras (Monte Redondo).

****Icterus sclateri sclateri* Cassin. SCLATER'S ORIOLE.**

Icterus sclateri Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 49—part, "San Juan" [del Sur] and near Granada, Nicaragua (type in coll. of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; cf. Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 34, 1899); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 476, 1887—part, San Juan, Nicaragua; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 297, 1902—part, Nicaragua (Managua, San Juan, Granada) and Costa Rica (Liberia); Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 111, 1906—Miravalles, Costa Rica (crit.); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 828,

¹ *Icterus sclateri flammulatus* Griscom, based on a single adult male, is described as being similar in size to *I. s. alticola*, but having the interscapular region more profusely flammulated with yellow. The merits of this recently segregated race cannot be appreciated until adequate material comes to hand.

1910—Miravalles, Bagáces, Mojica, Liberia, Bebedéro, and Ciruélas, Costa Rica.

Icterus sclateri sclateri Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 438, p. 16, 1930—Nicaragua and Costa Rica (crit.).

Icterus pustulatus (not *Psarocolius pustulatus* Wagler) Zeledón, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 112, 1887—Liberia, Costa Rica; Underwood, Ibis, 1896, p. 437 (in text)—near Bagáces, Costa Rica.

Icterus sclateri pustuloides van Rossem, Condor, 29, p. 76, 1927—Volcan San Miguel, El Salvador (type in coll. of Donald R. Dickey, Pasadena); Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 438, p. 17, 1930—San Salvador (crit.).

Icterus sclateri connectens Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 438, pp. 15, 17, 1930—San Salvador, El Salvador (type in coll. of Donald R. Dickey, Pasadena).

Range.—Pacific lowlands of El Salvador, Nicaragua, and north-western Costa Rica (Guanacaste and Nicoya Peninsula).¹

2: Costa Rica (Las Cañas, Guanacaste, 2).

Genus GYMNOMYSTAX Reichenbach

Gymnomystax Reichenbach, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 73, June, 1850—type, by subs. desig. (Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 189, 1851), *Agelaius melanicterus* Vieillot=*Oriolus mexicanus* Linnaeus.

**Gymnomystax mexicanus* (Linnaeus). BLACK-AND-YELLOW ORIOLE.

Oriolus mexicanus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 162, 1766—based on "Le Troupiale brun de la Nouvelle Espagne" Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 105; "Nouvelle Espagne"=Mexico, errore² (type in coll. de Réaumur;=descr. of young).

Agelaius melanicterus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 556, 1819—based on "Troupiale jaune à calotte noire, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 533 (=young).

Icterus citrinus Spix, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 1, p. 69, pl. 66, 1824—"ad ripam flum. Solimoëns," Brazil (descr. of adult; type in Munich Museum; cf. Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 617, 1906).

Psarocolius gymnops Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 22, sp. 14, 1827—new name for *Icterus citrinus* Spix, *Oriolus mexicanus* Linnaeus, and *Agelaius melanicterus* Vieillot.

Gymnomystax mexicanus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 431, 1850—Brazil and Cayenne; Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1854, p. 114—Quijos, eastern Ecuador; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 32,

¹ The usual amount of individual variation in intensity of coloration has given rise to the separation of *pustuloides*. Two Salvador birds I am quite unable to distinguish from various individuals in a series from Nicaragua and Costa Rica (Bebedéro). Intergrades to *I. s. alticola* have been named *I. s. connectens*.

² Cayenne substituted as type locality by Berlepsch and Hartert (Nov. Zool., 9, p. 32, 1902).

1902—Venezuela (Altigracia, Caicara, Quiribana de Caicara, and Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco River); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 401, 1907 (range); Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 524, 1908—Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins, Brazil; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 124, 1908—Cayenne; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Math.-phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, pp. 119, 128, 1912—Mexiana and Marajó (Cachoeira); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 211, 1913—Corozal, Venezuela; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 522, 1913—Lower Amazonia (ecology); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 422, 1914—Rio Tocantins (Alcobaça), Rio Tapajóz (Pihel), Marajó (Pindobal, Pacoval, Arary, São Natal), Mexiana, and Monte Alegre, Brazil; Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 208, 1916—Ciudad Bolivar and Caicara, Rio Orinoco, and Maripa, Rio Caura, Venezuela (nest and eggs descr.); Chubb, Birds British Guiana, 2, p. 575, 1921—Demerara; Delacour, Ibis, 1923, p. 150—llanos of Venezuela; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 698, 1926—eastern Ecuador.

Gymnomystax melanicterus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 189, 1851—Brazil (synon.); Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 266, 1856 (descr. of adult and young); Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 137, 1862—Cayenne; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 182—upper and lower Ucayali, Peru; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 197, 1870—Rio Amazonas and "Pará," Brazil; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 267—upper and lower Ucayali and Santa Cruz, Peru; Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, p. 79, 1876—Rhomes (sixty miles from Santarém) and Marajó, Brazil; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 426, 1884—Peru (Ucayali, Santa Cruz, Sarayacu, Pebas, Iquitos); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 19—Cayenne and Amazonia (Pará, Iquitos); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 362, 1886—Cayenne, Demerara, and Peru (Iquitos); Riker and Chapman, Auk, 7, p. 269, 1890—Santarém, Brazil; Goeldi, Ibis, 1897, p. 164—Amapá, Brazil; idem, Ibis, 1897, p. 365—Marajó and Mazagão, estuary of the Amazon (nesting habits and eggs); Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 479—Coca, upper Napo, Ecuador; Hagmann, Zool. Jahrb. (Syst.), 26, p. 28, 1907—Mexiana; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 299, 1907—Mexiana and Marajó; Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 375, 1910—Surinam.

Leistes melanicterus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 14—Cayenne and Brazil.

Pseudoleistes melanicterus Finsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 575—"Trinidad," errore.

Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern Venezuela and valley of the Orinoco and its tributaries; northern Brazil, south to the Amazon Valley and its southerly affluents, east to Pará; northeastern Peru, south to the Ucayali and Huallaga (Santa Cruz); eastern Ecuador (Coca, upper Napo; Quijos).¹

6: Venezuela (Cocollar, Sucre, 6).

¹ Amazonian specimens agree well with two from Cayenne.

Additional material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 2.—Venezuela: Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco River, 4; Maturin, 1.—Brazil: Cachoeira, Marajó Island, 1; Rio Amazonas, 4.—Peru: Nauta, 2; Iquitos, 1.

Genus AGELAIUS Vieillot

Agelaius Vieillot, Anal. Nouv. Orn. Elém., p. 33, 1816—type, by subs. desig. (Gray, List Gen. Bds., p. 42, 1840), "Troupiale commandeur" Buffon = *Oriolus phoeniceus* Linnaeus.

Agelaus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 188, Oct., 1851—emendation.

Agelasticus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 188, Oct., 1851—type, by virtual monotypy, *Turdus thilius* Molina.

Thilius Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 36, p. 833, 1853—new name for *Agelasticus* Cabanis.

Chrysomus (not *Chrysoma* Risso, 1826) Swainson, Nat. Hist. & Classif. Bds., 2, p. 274, July, 1837—type, by monotypy,¹ *Oriolus icterocephalus* Linnaeus.

Xanthosomus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 189, 1851—new name for *Chrysomus* Swainson.

Erythropsar Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 17—type, by virtual monotypy, *Agelaius ruficapillus* Vieillot.

Melanophantes Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 63—type, by monotypy, *Icterus xanthomus* Slater.

**Agelaius tricolor* (Audubon). TRICOLORED RED-WING.

Icterus tricolor Audubon, Birds Amer. (folio), pl. 388, fig. 1, 1837; idem, Orn. Biog., 5, p. 1, 1839—Santa Barbara, California (type in U. S. National Museum; cf. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 38, p. 302, 1932).

Agelaus tricolor Slater, Ibis, 1884, p. 11—California (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 342, 1886—"coast" of California and Oregon.

Agelaius tricolor Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 324, 1902—northern Lower California to Oregon (monog., full bibliog.); Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 32, p. 150, 1928—northwestern Lower California.

Range.—Valleys of northwestern Oregon (west of the Cascade Range) south through California (west of the Sierra Nevada) to northwestern Lower California.

2: California (Nicasio, Marin County, 1; Point Reyes, Marin County, 1).

**Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus* Oberholser.² GIANT RED-WING.

¹ The second species mentioned by Swainson, *C. zanthopygius*, is a nomen nudum here, and was not characterized until six months later (Anim. Menag., p. 345, Dec. 31, 1837).

² *Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus* Oberholser: Similar to *A. p. fortis*, but female decidedly darker below, the streaks more blackish and more extensive, about as broad as the white interspaces; above more blackish; male with wing and tail on average shorter, bill larger, and buff of wing coverts somewhat paler.

This form is much like *A. p. phoeniceus* in coloration, the male being practically indistinguishable, and the female barely less blackish above and below, but differs by its markedly greater dimensions. From *A. p. neutralis* it may be separated by larger size, more blackish upper parts, broader and darker streaks on the lower surface of the female, and paler buff on the shoulder of the male.

Wing, 122-130, (female) 97-107; tail, 91-100, (female) 72-79; bill, 22-26, (female) 17-20.

Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus Oberholser, Auk, 24, p. 332, 1907—Fort Simpson, Mackenzie (type in U. S. National Museum); idem, Auk, 35, p. 64, 1918 (range).

Agelaius phoeniceus fortis (not of Ridgway, 1901) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 338, 1902—part, Mackenzie, Athabasca, and other districts of British America.

Range.—Breeds from Mackenzie and Keewatin (rarely to Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska) south to Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and northern Michigan; in winter to Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, and Illinois; accidental in Connecticut.

11: Canada (Quill Lake, Saskatchewan, 1; Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, 4); North Dakota (Grafton, Walsh County, 3); Illinois (Beach, Lake County, 1; Chicago, 1); Missouri (Alton, Oregon County, 1).

****Agelaius phoeniceus fortis* Ridgway. THICK-BILLED RED-WING.**

Agelaius phoeniceus fortis Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, p. 153, 1901—Omaha, Nebraska (type in U. S. National Museum); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 338, 1902 (monog., full bibliog., in part); Oberholser, Auk, 35, p. 64, 1918 (range).

Range.—Breeds from Idaho, Wyoming, and South Dakota to Colorado and northern Texas; winters principally in the southern part of its breeding range, wandering to Louisiana and Arkansas.

9: Colorado (Windsor, Weld County, 2; Fort Lyon, Bent County, 7).

****Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis* Grinnell.¹ NEVADA RED-WING.**

Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis Grinnell, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 27, p. 107, 1914—Quinn River Crossing, Humboldt County, Nevada (type in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley); idem, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4), 13, p. 78, 1923—Death Valley; van Rossem, Condor, 28, p. 228, 1926 (crit., range); Swarth, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4), 18, p. 317, 1929—Sonoita Valley, Arizona (crit.); Grinnell, Dixon, and Linsdale, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 35, p. 382, 1930—Lassen Peak Region, California (crit., habits).

Agelaius phoeniceus neutralis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 339, 1902—part, Great Basin.

Range.—Breeds in the Great Basin region, from southeastern British Columbia and northern Idaho, south through California

¹ *Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis* Grinnell: In shape of bill and general characters closely similar to *A. p. sonoriensis*; male scarcely distinguishable, but female conspicuously darker on account of the relative width of black streaking both above and below; female in this respect similar to *A. p. caurinus*, but bright rusty edgings on back and wings replaced by ashy and pale ochraceous; bill more like *A. p. sonoriensis*.

(chiefly east of the Sierra Nevada) to San Bernardino County and through Nevada to eastern Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas; winters in the southern part of its breeding range south at least to Chihuahua, Mexico.

19: California (Los Baños, Merced County, 2); Arizona (Prescott, Yavapai County, 3); New Mexico (Mimbres, Grant County, 9; Rincon, Donna Ana County, 3); Mexico (El Paso del Norte, 2).

***Agelaius phoeniceus caurinus** Ridgway. NORTHWESTERN RED-WING.

Agelaius phoeniceus caurinus Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, p. 153, 1901—Cedar Hill, Vancouver Island, British Columbia (type in U. S. National Museum); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 341, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.); van Rossem, Condor, 28, p. 230, 1926—Oregon to Humboldt Bay (crit.).

Range.—Breeds on the northwest coast of North America, from southwestern British Columbia to Mendocino County, California; winters in the southern parts of California (from San Francisco Bay south to Buena Vista Lake).¹

3: Canada (Okanagan, British Columbia, 2); Oregon (Multnomah County, 1).

***Agelaius phoeniceus mailliardorum** van Rossem.² SAN FRANCISCO RED-WING.

Agelaius phoeniceus mailliardorum van Rossem, Condor, 27, p. 223, Sept., 1926—Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California (type in coll. of Donald R. Dickey, Pasadena).

Agelaius gubernator californicus (not of Nelson) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 327, 1902—part, central coast region of California (monog.).

Range.—Central coast region of California, from Sherwood, Mendocino County, south to central Monterey County, and eastwards including Suisun Bay and the valleys between the inner Coast ranges.

21: California (Sebastopol, Sonoma County, 2; Suisun, Solano County, 1; Nicasio, Marin County, 2; Point Reyes, Marin County, 1;

¹ According to van Rossem, Californian individuals in the main are more or less intermediate to *A. p. mailliardorum*.

² *Agelaius phoeniceus mailliardorum* van Rossem: Similar to *A. p. californicus*, but bill smaller and less swollen at the base; females with wing averaging slightly longer, coloration darker and posterior under parts rarely streaked; males with exposed portion of median upper wing coverts usually entirely black. Wing, 120–131, (female) 104–108; tail, 82–92, (female) 70½–76½; bill, 20–23½, (female) 18–20.

Alameda, 1; Los Gatos, Santa Clara County, 1; Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, 2; Monterey, Monterey County, 10; Chino, San Bernardino County, 1).

Agelaius phoeniceus californicus Nelson.¹ BICOLORED
RED-WING.

Agelaius gubernator californicus Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 59, Jan., 1897—Stockton, California (type in U. S. National Museum); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 327, 1902—part (monog., full bibliog.); Mailliard, Condor, 12, p. 63, 1910 (crit., variation).

Agelaius phoeniceus californicus van Rossem, Condor, 28, p. 221, 1926 (crit., range).

Range.—Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California from Tehama County south to Kern County and extreme northern Los Angeles County.

Agelaius phoeniceus aciculatus Mailliard.² KERN RED-WING.

Agelaius phoeniceus aciculatus Mailliard, Condor, 17, p. 13, 1915—Isabella, Kern County, California (type in coll. of J. and J. W. Mailliard, now on deposit in the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences); van Rossem, Condor, 28, p. 225, 1926 (crit., range).

Range.—South Fork of Kern River and tributary streams in Kern County, California, from Walker Basin north and east to Weldon.

***Agelaius phoeniceus neutralis** Ridgway.³ SAN DIEGO
RED-WING.

Agelaius phoeniceus neutralis Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, p. 153, April, 1901—Jacumba, San Diego County, California (type in U. S.

¹*Agelaius phoeniceus californicus* Nelson: Bill similar in shape and size to *A. p. neutralis*, but males with exposed portion of median upper wing coverts more extensively black, rarely clear buff, sometimes entirely black, though usually with a small amount of buff visible, particularly on distal median coverts; females on average much darker throughout and less streaked (more blackish) below. Differs from *A. p. mailliardorum* by much heavier bill in both sexes; males with longer tails, and with median wing coverts less frequently entirely black; females with slightly shorter wings, under parts usually more streaked, and coloration paler throughout. Wing, 121–131, (female) 102–106; tail, $87\frac{1}{2}$ – $97\frac{1}{2}$, (female) 73–77; bill, 21–25, (female) 19–20; depth at base, $11\frac{1}{2}$ –13, (female) 10– $11\frac{1}{2}$ (van Rossem, l.c.).

²*Agelaius phoeniceus aciculatus* Mailliard: Size larger and bill longer than in any other Californian race; males very similar to *A. p. californicus* both in individual and average amount of black present on exposed portion of median wing coverts; females paralleling *A. p. californicus* in variability, but coloration richer; feather edgings, where present, deeper in tone, with rich browns and buff at a maximum, and grays at a minimum. Wing, 123–131, (female) 102–107; tail, 89–103, (female) $73\frac{1}{2}$ –81; bill, 25–30, (female) 22– $24\frac{1}{2}$; depth at base, $11\frac{1}{2}$ –13, (female) $10\frac{1}{2}$ –11 (van Rossem, l.c.).

³*Agelaius phoeniceus neutralis* Ridgway: Similar to *A. p. californicus* in size and shape of bill; males with exposed portions of median upper wing coverts

National Museum); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 2, p. 339, 1902—part, southern California and northern Lower California (monog., full bibliog.); van Rossem, Condor, **28**, p. 218, 1926—Pacific drainage from Sierra Juárez, Lower California, to southern California (crit., range); Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **32**, p. 150, 1928—northwestern Lower California.

Range.—Pacific slope of southern California and Lower California, from San Luis Obispo County south to El Rosario, lat. 30°.

3: California (Corona, Riverside County, 1; San Diego, San Diego County, 2).

****Agelaius phoeniceus sonoriensis* Ridgway.¹ SONORA RED-WING.**

Agelaius phoeniceus sonoriensis Ridgway, Man. N. Amer. Bds., p. 370, 1887—"northwestern Mexico and lower Colorado Valley, in southern California, and Arizona, south to Mazatlan" (type, from Camp Grant, Arizona,² in U. S. National Museum); Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., **5**, p. 37, 1893—Nacory, Arizona, San Diego and Pacheco, Chihuahua; Nelson, Auk, **17**, p. 125, 1900—part, Arizona and Culiacan, Sinaloa (crit.); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 2, p. 337, 1902—part, lower Colorado Valley, southern Arizona, and Lower California; Miller, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., **21**, p. 360, 1905—Escuinapa, Sinaloa; Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **12**, p. 161, 1914—lower Colorado Valley; van Rossem, Condor, **28**, p. 226, 1926—lower Colorado Valley, Arizona, and Sinaloa (crit.); Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **32**, p. 150, 1928—Lower California; van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., **6**, p. 288, 1931—Sonora (Tecoripa, Obregón, Tésia).

Agelaius phoeniceus longirostris (not of Salvadori,³ 1874, nor of Vieillot, 1819) Ridgway, Man. N. Amer. Bds., 2nd ed., p. 370, 1896—northwestern Mexico and lower Colorado Valley.

more extensively buffy, often without any black; females more streaked (less blackish) below and paler throughout. Differs from *A. p. nevadensis* in heavier bill, sex for sex, and in broader streaking on under parts of the females. Wing, 120–130½, (female) 100½–105½; tail, 86½–98½, (female) 72½–77; bill, 22–24, (female) 19–20½; depth of bill, 11½–13, (female) 10½–11 (van Rossem, l.c.).

¹*Agelaius phoeniceus sonoriensis* Ridgway: Slender-billed like *A. p. nevadensis* and *A. p. caurinus*, but bill even longer and slenderer than in the former and of different shape than in the latter; males with median upper wing coverts more often and more extensively marked with black than in *nevadensis*; pale tipping of feathers in fall plumage more extensive and paler than in the other Californian races, and very frequently even persisting on the interscapular region until the bird is worn; females paler and with narrower central streaking than in *nevadensis*, paler and less buffy than in *caurinus*, with markings more diffused. Wing, 120–130½, (female) 101½–112; tail, 86–97½, (female) 72½–80½; bill, 22½–27, (female) 19–21½; depth of bill, 10½–12½, (female) 9½–10½ (van Rossem, l.c.).

² Cf. van Rossem, Condor, **28**, p. 227 (in text), 1926, and Swarth, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4), **18**, p. 318, 1929. Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 2, p. 338 (in text), 1902) erroneously gives "Mazatlan, Sinaloa" as type locality.

³ What *Agelaius longirostris* Salvadori (Atti Accad. Sci. Torino, **9**, p. 632, 1874), described from a single male from "western Mexico" in the Turati Collection, now in the Milan Museum, may be, is hard to determine, although judging

Range.—Southern California (lower Colorado Valley), northeastern Lower California, and southern Arizona, south to Sonora, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa, and in winter to Cape San Lucas.

3: Arizona (Mesa City, Maricopa County, 2); Mexico (Cerro Blanco, Sonora, 1).

***Agelaius phoeniceus nyaritensis* Dickey and van Rossem.¹**
NAYARIT RED-WING.

Agelaius phoeniceus nyaritensis Dickey and van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, p. 131, Nov., 1925—Santiago, Nayarit, western Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum).

Agelaius phoeniceus sonoriensis (not of Ridgway) Nelson, Auk, 17, p. 125, 1900—part, Tepic (crit.); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 337, 1902—part, Tepic.

Range.—Coastal plains of western Mexico, in State of Nayarit (Santiago, San Blas, Tepic).

***Agelaius phoeniceus grinnelli* Howell.² GRINNELL'S RED-WING.**

Agelaius phoeniceus grinnelli Howell, Auk, 34, p. 196, 1917—San Sebastian, El Salvador (type in coll. of D. R. Dickey, Pasadena); Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 388, 1932—Antigua and San Antonio, Guatemala.

Agelaius phoeniceus (not *Oriolus phoeniceus* Linnaeus) Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 19—Dueñas, Guatemala; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 10 (monog., in part); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 340, 1886—part, spec. q'-t', Dueñas; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 453, 1887—descr. and hab. in part, Dueñas, Guatemala.

Agelaius phoeniceus sonoriensis (not of Ridgway) Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 29, 1919—Rio Menco, western Nicaragua.

from the measurements, it is not likely to be referable to *A. p. sonoriensis*, as has been pointed out by Nelson. Fortunately, we need not trouble about its exact meaning, since Salvadori's name is preoccupied by *Agelaius longirostris* Vieillot (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 547, 1819).

¹ *Agelaius phoeniceus nyaritensis* Dickey and van Rossem, which belongs to the red-and-buff-shouldered section of races, approaches *A. p. fortis* in stoutness of bill, but has a longer bill than that form. Compared to *A. p. neutralis*, the outline of the culmen is straighter and the bill is larger in all measurements; compared to *A. p. sonoriensis*, the bill is slightly longer and very much heavier. Female unknown. Wing, 126–129; tail, 93–100½; bill, 24½–26½; its depth at base, 12½–13½ (Dickey and van Rossem, l.c.). Its relationship to *A. p. grinnelli* remains to be determined when a series of the female is available for study.

² *Agelaius phoeniceus grinnelli* Howell: Differs from *A. p. richmondi* in larger size, especially longer wings and much heavier, thicker as well as deeper, bill; female without the pinkish tinge of the throat, with broader dark streaking of the under parts, and with the auriculars grayish rather than buffy. Resembles *A. p. sonoriensis*, but wings and tail are shorter, the bill is longer and heavier, and there are certain differences of coloration in the female sex. Wing, 120–126, (female) 94–99; tail, 90–96½, (female) 68–78½; bill, 24–27½, (female) 19½–22; depth at base, 11½–12½, (female) 10–11 (after Howell and van Rossem, l.c.).

Range.—Pacific slope of Guatemala (Dueñas, Antigua, San Antonio) and El Salvador (San Sebastian), and probably also in western Nicaragua (Rio Menco).¹

***Agelaius phoeniceus costaricensis* van Rossem.² COSTA RICAN RED-WING.**

Agelaius phoeniceus costaricensis van Rossem, Condor, **32**, p. 162, May, 1930—Bebedéro, Guanacaste, Costa Rica (type in collection of D. R. Dickey, Pasadena).

Agelaius phoeniceus (not *Oriolus phoeniceus* Linnaeus) Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **9**, p. 104, 1868—Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica.

Agelaius phoeniceus Frantz, Journ. Orn., **17**, p. 303, 1869—Costa Rica; Nutting, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **5**, p. 392, 1882—La Palma, Gulf of Nicoya; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 10—part, Nicoya; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 340, 1886—part, spec. v', w', Bebedéro, Costa Rica; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **1**, p. 453, 1887—part, Costa Rica (La Palma, Bebedéro).

Agelaius phoeniceus sonoriensis (not of Ridgway) Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 826, 1910—Costa Rica (Guanacaste and Bebedéro).

Range.—Fresh- and tidewater marshes about Bebedéro and La Palma, Gulf of Nicoya, northwestern Costa Rica.

****Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus* (Linnaeus). EASTERN RED-WING.**

Oriolus phoeniceus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., **1**, p. 161, 1766—based primarily on "*Sturnus niger, alis superne rubentibus*" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 13, pl. 13; "*America septentrionalis*"=Charleston, South Carolina (as designated by Howell and van Rossem, Auk, **45**, p. 157, 1928).

Sturnus predatorius Wilson, Amer. Orn., **4**, p. 30, pl. 30, fig. 1, 1811—new name for *Oriolus phoeniceus* Linnaeus.

Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 2, p. 330, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.); Howell and van Rossem, Auk, **45**, p. 156, 1928 (crit., range).

Agelaius phoeniceus predatorius Mearns, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **24**, p. 227, 1911—North Carolina and Virginia north to Nova Scotia (crit.).³

¹ From the measurements of two adult males from the Rio Menco given by Rendahl (wing, 122, 125; tail, 97, 102(?); bill, 23), Nicaraguan birds would seem to be nearer to *A. p. grinnelli* than to *A. p. costaricensis*, though study of an adequate series is imperative to establish their status.

² *Agelaius phoeniceus costaricensis* van Rossem: Much like *A. p. grinnelli*, but wings and tail shorter; females darker brown above, and more sooty (less grayish) on lower abdominal region and under tail coverts. Wing, 114–122½, (female) 90–92½; tail, 85–94½, (female) 62–70; bill, 23–26, (female) 20–21; depth at base, 11½–12½, (female) 10–10½ (van Rossem, l.c.).

³ As has been pointed out by Howell and van Rossem, it is evident that the late E. A. Mearns was misled by inadequate material in his interpretation of the nomenclature of the Red-wings breeding on the Gulf coast.

Range.—Breeds from Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Quebec south to the northern parts of the Gulf states; winters mainly south of the Ohio and Delaware valleys, locally north to Massachusetts.

102: Massachusetts (Dedham, 3; Chatham, 1; Great Island, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 21); New York (Shelter Island, 8; Cayuga, 1; Rochester, 1); Ohio (Garrettsville, 1); Indiana (Liverpool, 2; Davis Station, 1; Miller, 1; Roby, 1); Illinois (Chicago, 14; Lewiston, 2; Henry, 1; Grand Tower, 1; Grand Crossing, 3; Grand Chain, 1; Roby, 2; Auburn, 2; Beach, 2; Worth, 3; Sparland, 1; Woodlawn, 1; Fox Lake, 4; Joliet, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 19; Neenah, 1; Woodruff, 1); Missouri (Appleton City, 1).

****Agelaius phoeniceus mearnsi* Howell and van Rossem.¹**
FLORIDA RED-WING.

Agelaius phoeniceus mearnsi Howell and van Rossem, Auk, 45, p. 159, 1928
—Alligator Bluff, Kissimmee River, Florida (type in U. S. National Museum).

Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus (not of Maynard) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 333, 1902—part, Florida.

Range.—Greater part of the Florida peninsula, south to the lower Kissimmee Valley and the Caloosahatchee River, north at least to Putnam County (San Mateo) and Anastasia Island; west on the Gulf coast to the mouth of the Chattahoochee River (Apalachicola).

38: Florida (Nassau County, 5; Banana Creek, 1; Banana River, Brevard County, 9; Palm Beach, Beach County, 4; Wilson, Brevard County, 6; Pine Island, Lee County, 11; Puntarasa, Lee County, 1; Jupiter, Beach County, 1).

****Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus* Maynard.² MAYNARD'S**
RED-WING.

Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus Maynard, Birds East. North Amer., 2nd ed., Part 40, p. 698, 1895—Key West, Florida (cotypes in Museum of Com-

¹*Agelaius phoeniceus mearnsi* Howell and van Rossem: Nearest to *A. p. phoeniceus*, but smaller, with longer and more slender bill; coloration of upper parts in females more brownish (less blackish); under parts more buffy (less whitish), the dark streaks more brownish. Wing, 109–118, (female) 89–96; tail, 81–93, (female) 66½–74½; bill, 24–27, (female) 19½–22; depth of bill, 10½–12, (female) 9–10.

Specimens from the Gulf coast of Florida have somewhat thicker bills than those from central and eastern Florida, thus inclining to *A. p. littoralis*, while others from the Caloosahatchee Valley (Alva and Fort Myers), in paler coloration, approach *A. p. floridanus*.

²*Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus* Maynard: Similar in size and proportions to *A. p. mearnsi*, but upper parts of females paler, less brownish, and more exten-

parative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.); Howell and van Rossem, Auk, **45**, p. 160, 1928—Florida keys and southern end of Florida peninsula (crit.).

Agelaius phoeniceus bryanti (not of Ridgway, 1887) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 2, p. 334, 1902—part, Key West, Lake Worth, and Miami, Florida; Holt and Sutton, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **16**, p. 433, 1926—Tamiami Trail, west of Miami, Florida.

Range.—Florida keys and the southern end of the Florida peninsula, north at least to Lake Worth on the east coast, and to Everglade, Collier County, on the west coast.

9: Florida (Lake Worth, Beach County, 3; Key West, Monroe County, 2; West Jupiter, Dade County, 1; Cutler, Dade County, 3).

****Agelaius phoeniceus littoralis* Howell and van Rossem.¹ GULF COAST RED-WING.**

Agelaius phoeniceus littoralis Howell and van Rossem, Auk, **45**, p. 157, 1928—Santa Rosa Island, opposite Mary Esther, Florida (type in U. S. National Museum).

Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus (not of Maynard) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 2, p. 333, 1902—part, Gulf coast west to Galveston, Texas.

Range.—Gulf coast region, from extreme western Florida (from Choctawatchee Bay westwards) at least to Galveston, Texas.

27: Florida (Town Point, Santa Rosa County, 1; Santa Rosa Island, Santa Rosa County, 1; Mary Esther, Okaloosa County, 2); Mississippi (Vicksburg, Warren County, 1); Louisiana (Chef Menteur, 15; New Orleans, Orleans Parish, 2; Buras, Plaquemines Parish, 5).

sively marked with whitish; superciliaries on average broader and more whitish (less buffy); under parts less tinged with buffy; similar also to *A. p. bryanti*, but bill on average shorter; females decidedly more brownish below and less extensively flecked with whitish above. Wing, 107½–119, (female) 89–96; tail, 77–92, (female) 65½–75½; bill, 23–27, (female) 19–21; depth of bill, 10½–12, (female) 9–10 (Howell and van Rossem, l.c.).

¹ *Agelaius phoeniceus littoralis* Howell and van Rossem: Nearest to *A. p. phoeniceus*, but females darker, both above and below, particularly on the rump; general tone of upper parts fuscous-black, with median crown-stripe and buffy edgings on nape and interscapular region nearly obsolete; ground color of under parts less buffy, the dark streaks broader and on average more blackish; wing and tail slightly shorter; bill slightly more slender. In comparison to *A. p. mearnsi*, coloration of females throughout very much more blackish, the brown and buffy edgings to the feathers of the head, nape, interscapular region, and wings very much reduced; streaks on under parts decidedly more blackish, the ground-color less buffy; bill shorter and thicker at base; wings slightly longer. Wing, 110–118, (female) 90–98; tail, 85–93, (female) 68–73; bill, 23–27, (female) 19½–23; depth of bill, 11½–13, (female) 10–11½.

Birds from the Louisiana coast (Gueydan) and Whitfield, Florida, are stated by the describers to be not quite typical, though nearer to this than any other race.

****Agelaius phoeniceus bryanti* Ridgway. BAHAMAN RED-WING.**

Agelaius phoeniceus bryanti Ridgway, Man. N. Amer. Bds., p. 370, 1887—part, Bahamas¹ (no type nor type locality specified; type from Bahamas [=Abaco] in the U. S. National Museum); Northrop, Auk, 8, p. 71, 1891—Andros (habits); Ridgway, Auk, 8, p. 334, 1891—Abaco; Cory, Auk, 8, pp. 297, 298, 350, 352, 1891—Berry, Biminis, Great Bahama, Abaco, and Cay Sal, Bahamas; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., p. 110, 1892—part, Bahamas (Great Bahama, Abaco, Biminis, Berry, New Providence, Andros, Cay Sal); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 334, 1902—part, Bahama Islands; Allen, Auk, 22, pp. 128, 133, 1905—Bahamas; Riley, Auk, 22, p. 359, 1905—Lake Killarney, New Providence (nest and eggs descr.); Riley, in Shattuck, The Bahama Islands, p. 367, 1905—Great Bahama, Abaco, Little Abaco, Biminis, Berry, New Providence, Andros, and Cay Sal; Todd and Worthington, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 7, pp. 439, 463, 1911—New Providence (Blue Hills), Andros (Staniard Creek), and Abaco (Sand Bank, Spencer's Point).

Agelaius bryanti Bangs, Auk, 17, p. 293, 1900—Fresh Creek, Andros.

Agelaius phoeniceus bryanti Bonhote, Ibis, 1903, p. 290—New Providence (Nassau), Andros (Spanish Wells, Grassy Creek), Great Abaco, and Little Abaco.

Agelaius phoeniceus (not *Oriolus phoeniceus* Linnaeus) Cory, Bds. Bahama Is., p. 98, 1880—Hawk's Nest, Andros.

Range.—Bahamas (Great Bahama, Abaco, Little Abaco, Biminis, Berry, New Providence, Andros, and Cay Sal).

86: Bahamas (Great Bahama, 75; Berry, 3; Andros, 2; Nassau, 2; Abaco, 2; Bimini, 1; Cay Sal, 1).

****Agelaius phoeniceus assimilis* Lembeye.² CUBAN RED-WING.**

*Agelaius assimilis*³ (Gundlach MS.) Lembeye, Aves Isla Cuba, p. 64, pl. 9, fig. 3, 1850—Cuba (type in coll. of J. Gundlach, now in Havana Museum); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 10—Cuba (crit.); Gundlach, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 131, 1874—Cárdenas and Cienaga de Zapata, Cuba (nest and eggs); Cory, Auk, 3, p. 221, 1886—Cuba (descr.); idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 110, 129, 146, 1892—part, Cuba; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 342, 1902—part, Cuba.

Agelaius assimilis Gundlach, Journ. Orn., 4, p. 12, 1856—Cuba (crit.); idem, l.c., 9, p. 413, 1861—Cuba (crit.); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 10—Cuba (crit.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 340, 1886—Cuba.

Agelaius assimilis assimilis Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 125, 1923—Cárdenas and Cienaga de Zapata, Cuba.

¹ The specimens from Key West and Miami, Florida, do not belong here, being referable to *A. p. floridanus*. The type is stated by Riley (Auk, 22, p. 359, 1905) to be from Abaco Island.

² *Agelaius phoeniceus assimilis* Lembeye to my mind is nothing but a small race of the American Red-wing with a very dark female.

³ The specific name is misprinted "*assimiles*" in the text.

Range.—Island of Cuba, Greater Antilles.¹

2: Cuba (Cienaga de Zapata, Santo Tomas, 2).

****Agelaius phoeniceus subniger* Bangs.² ISLE OF PINES
RED-WING.**

Agelaius subniger Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 4, p. 92, 1913—Cienaga, Isle of Pines (type in coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs, now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf. Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 419, 1930).

Agelaius assimilis (not of Lembeye) Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 110, 127, 1892—part, Isle of Pines; Gundlach, Orn. Cub., p. 120, 1895—part, Isle of Pines; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 342, 1902—part, Isle of Pines; Bangs and Zappey, Amer. Natur., 39, p. 212, 1905—Cienaga, Isle of Pines; Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 10, p. 273, 1916—Siguanea and Pasadita, Isle of Pines (crit., plumages, habits).

[*Agelaius assimilis*] *subniger* Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 125 (in text), 1923—Isle of Pines (crit.).

Range.—Isle of Pines, near Cuba, Greater Antilles.

7: Isle of Pines.

****Agelaius phoeniceus megapotamus* Oberholser.³ RIO GRANDE
RED-WING.**

Agelaius phoeniceus megapotamus Oberholser, Wilson Bull., 31, No. 1, p. 20, March, 1919—Brownsville, Texas (type in U. S. National Museum); van Tyne, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 255, p. 4, 1933—Brownsville (descr. of young).

Agelaius phoeniceus richmondi (not of Nelson) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 335, 1902—part, southern Texas, Tamaulipas (Matamoros, Alta Mira), and Nuevo León (Monterey); Phillips, Auk, 28, p. 87, 1911—Matamoros and San Fernando, Tamaulipas; Griscom and Crosby, Auk, 43, p. 23, 1926—Brownsville, Texas.

Range.—Southern coast of Texas and lower Rio Grande Valley south through eastern Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas to northern Vera Cruz, Mexico.

¹ The alleged occurrence of *Agelaius phoeniceus* in Cuba, as recorded by Cabanis (Journ. Orn., 4, p. 11, 1856) and repeated by various subsequent writers, is a mistake, as has been clearly pointed out by Gundlach (Journ. Orn., 9, p. 413, 1861).

² *Agelaius phoeniceus subniger* Bangs, though rejected by Todd, seems to be distinguishable from the Cuban form by decidedly rounded, instead of flattened culmen.

³ *Agelaius phoeniceus megapotamus* Oberholser: Nearest to *A. p. richmondi*, but larger; female more grayish above and less ochraceous below. Wing, 113–120, (female) 84–98; tail, 83–92, (female) 63–72½; bill, 22–24, (female) 18½–22 (Oberholser, l.c.).

This form is described as differing from *A. p. littoralis* by shorter bill and much lighter coloration of the female, while the decidedly smaller size serves to separate it from *A. p. sonoriensis* and *A. p. fortis*.

9: Texas (Corpus Christi, Nueces County, 1; Harlingen, Cameron County, 3; Brownsville, Cameron County, 1); Mexico (Tampico, Tamaulipas, 4).

****Agelaius phoeniceus richmondi* Nelson. RICHMOND'S
RED-WING.**

Agelaius phoeniceus richmondi Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 58, 1897—Tlalcotalpam, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 335, 1902—part, Vera Cruz (Tlalcotalpam, Guiterrez, Zamara) to Yucatan, British Honduras (Belize), and eastern Guatemala (Lake Petén and ?Coban); Peters, Auk, 30, p. 379, 1913—Camp Mengel, Quintana Roo; Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 235, p. 19, 1926—Vigia Chica and Chunyaxche, Yucatan; idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 388, 1932—Guatemala (Petén and ?Coban) and southeastern Nicaragua (crit.); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 335, 1932—Laguna Toloa, Honduras (breeding).

Agelaeus phoeniceus (not *Oriolus phoeniceus* Linnaeus) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 205—Tlalcotalpam, Vera Cruz; Moore, l.c., 1859, p. 58—British Honduras (Belize) and Guatemala (Petén); Boucard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 446—coast of Yucatan; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 10 (monog., in part); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 340, 1886—part, f'-p', Yucatan, Cozumel Island, British Honduras (Belize), and Guatemala (Petén); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 453, 1887—part, Yucatan, Cozumel, British Honduras (Belize), and Guatemala (Petén and ?Coban); Salvin, Ibis, 1888, p. 263—Cozumel Island; Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 496, 1893—San Carlos, Nicaragua, and Rio Frio, Costa Rica.

Agelaius phoeniceus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 10—part, Yucatan (crit.); Stone, l.c., 1890, p. 208—Progreso, Yucatan.

Range.—Caribbean slope of southeastern Mexico (Vera Cruz) south through Tabasco (Montecristo), Yucatan (including Cozumel Island), Quintana Roo, British Honduras (Belize), Guatemala (Petén),¹ and Honduras to southeastern Nicaragua (San Carlos) and the adjacent parts of Costa Rica (Rio Frio).²

17: Mexico, Yucatan (San Felipe, 2; Rio Lagartos, 9; Cozumel Island, 2); Nicaragua (San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua, Rivas, 4).

***Agelaius phoeniceus gubernator* (Wagler). BICOLORED
RED-WING.**

Psarocolius gubernator Wagler, Isis, 1832, Heft 3, col. 281, 1832—Mexico (location of type not stated).³

¹ It is quite probable that birds from Coban, whence no material exists in collections, may also be referable to the present form.

² Nicaraguan specimens are stated by Griscom to have shorter tails and more slender feet.

³ Not in the Munich Museum (Laubmann, in litt.).

Agelaius gubernator Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 341, 1886—part, Mexico; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 454, 1887—part, Mexico (Valley of Mexico; Orizaba, Jalapa, Laguna del Rosario, Nativitas).

Agelaius phoeniceus grandis Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 57, 1897—Atlixco, Puebla, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum).

Agelaius gubernator gubernator Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 326, 1902—southwestern Mexico (monog., full bibliog.).

Agelaius gubernator grandis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 329, 1902—southeastern Mexico (monog., full bibliog.).

Range.—Highlands of Mexico, from Durango and Zacatecas south to Oaxaca.¹

****Agelaius humeralis humeralis* (Vigors). TAWNY-SHOULDERED BLACKBIRD.**

Leistes humeralis Vigors, Zool. Journ., 3, No. 11, p. 442, Nov., 1827—near Havana, Cuba (type in coll. of N. A. Vigors, present location unknown).

Icterus humeralis d'Orbigny, in Sagra, Hist. Ile de Cuba, Orn., p. 114, pl. 20, 1839—Cuba (habits).

Agelaius humeralis Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 11—Cuba (crit.); Gundlach, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 130, 1874—Cuba (descr., habits, nest, and eggs); Cory, Auk, 3, p. 220, 1886—Cuba (descr.); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 107, 1889—Cuba (descr.); idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 110, 129, 1892—Cuba; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 4, p. 303, 1892—near Trinidad, Cuba (habits); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 343, 1902—Cuba (monog.); Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 124, 1923—Cuba; Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 514, 1928—Port-de-Paix and lower Artibonite, Haiti; Wetmore and Swales, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 155, p. 406, 1931—Port-de-Paix and near the mouth of the Artibonite River, Haiti (crit.); Wetmore and Lincoln, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 82, art. 25, p. 60, 1933—Pont de l'Estère, Haiti.

Agelaius humeralis Gundlach, Journ. Orn., 4, p. 13, 1856—Cuba (nest and eggs); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 11—Cuba (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 342, 1886—San Cristóbal, Cuba.

Agelaius quisqueyensis Danforth and Emlen, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 40, p. 147, Dec., 1927—Artibonite Sloughs, near St. Marc, Haiti (type in coll. of S. T. Danforth, now in U. S. National Museum); Danforth, Auk, 46, p. 373, 1929—Artibonite.

Range.—Islands of Cuba and Haiti (Port-au-Prince and Artibonite River), Greater Antilles.²

¹ It appears to me that the distinction between *gubernator* and *grandis* cannot be maintained. The supposed color-characters in the males as well as in the females are exceedingly variable individually, and as to size I have not been able to correlate dimensions with geographic areas in the series of twenty-four specimens from various parts of Mexico.

² According to Wetmore and Swales, birds from Haiti (*A. quisqueyensis*) are inseparable from those of Cuba.

15: Cuba (Trinidad, Santa Clara, 3; Palacios, Pinar del Rio, 8; San Diego de los Baños, Pinar del Rio, 1; unspecified, 3).

***Agelaius humeralis xanthomus** (Sclater).¹ YELLOW-SHOULDERED BLACKBIRD.

Icterus xanthomus Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 131, 1862—"Mexico," errore (type in coll. of P. L. Sclater, now in British Museum); Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 168—Porto Rico; Bryant, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 10, p. 254, 1866—Porto Rico; Sundevall, Oefvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., 26, p. 598, 1869—Porto Rico (crit.).

Agelaius chrysopterus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 539, 1819—part, "l'île Saint-Thomas," errore;² Gundlach, Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat., 7, p. 211, 1878—Porto Rico (habits); idem, Journ. Orn., 26, p. 177, 1878—Porto Rico (nest and eggs); Bowditch, Auk, 20, p. 12, 1903—Porto Rico (Mayagüez) and Mona.

Agelaeus chrysopterus Sundevall, Oefvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., 26, p. 597, 1869—Porto Rico (crit.).

Hyphantes xanthomus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 63—Porto Rico (monog.).

Agelaeus xanthomus Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 12—Porto Rico (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 343, 1886—Porto Rico.

Agelaius xanthomus Cory, Auk, 3, p. 221, 1886—Porto Rico (descr.); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 108, 1889—Porto Rico; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 110, 132, 1892—Porto Rico and Mona Island; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 344, 1902—Porto Rico (monog.); Struthers, Auk, 40, p. 477, 1923—Porto Rico; Wetmore, U. S. Dept. Agric., Bull., 326, p. 113, 1926—Mona and Porto Rico (habits); Danforth, Journ. Dept. Agric. Porto Rico, 10, p. 99, 1926—Cartagena Lagoon and Mayagüez, Porto Rico; Schmidt, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 151, 1926—Mona; Wetmore, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico and Virgin Is., 9, p. 532, 1927—Porto Rico and Mona Islands (habits); Struthers, Auk, 44, p. 543, 1927—Mona.

Range.—Islands of Porto Rico and Mona, Greater Antilles.

14: Porto Rico (Mayagüez, 1; unspecified, 11); Mona Island, 2.

***Agelaius thilius alticola** Todd.³ ANDEAN YELLOW-SHOULDERED MARSH BIRD.

Agelaius thilius alticola Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 45, p. 219, 1932—Desaguadero, Bolivia (type in Carnegie Museum).

¹ Though well marked, this is clearly a representative form.

² Vieillot's name, though comprising *Icterus cayanensis* (Linnaeus), *Agelaius thilius petersi* Laubmann, and a species said to be from "St. Thomas," probably *A. humeralis xanthomus* with an erroneous locality, appears to refer primarily to the last-named, as may be gathered from the passage, "couvertures supérieures et inférieures des ailes . . . d'un beau jaune."

³ *Agelaius thilius alticola* Todd: Similar to *A. t. thilius*, but decidedly larger; male without any pale superciliaries, of which there are at least traces even in

Icterus chrysopterus (not *Agelaius chrysopterus* Vieillot) Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 5, 1838—part, Bolivia (spec. from Cochabamba in Paris Museum examined).

Agelasticus thilius (not *Turdus thilius* Molina) Selater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1869, p. 153—Tungasuca, near Cuzco, Peru.

Agelaius thilius Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 424, 1884—Carabaya, Peru; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 398, 1907—part, Bolivia; Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 124, 1921—Calca, Peru.

Agelaius thilius Selater, Ibis, 1884, p. 12—part, southern Peru; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornith., 13, p. 103, 1906—Suriti and Cuzco, Peru (crit.).

Agelaius thilius a. subsp. *typica* Selater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 344, 1886—part, spec. a, Tungasuca, Peru.

Agelaius thilius b. subsp. *chrysocarpa* (not *Xanthornus chrysocarpus* Vigors) Selater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 344, 1886—part, spec. i, Bolivia.

Agelaius thilius chrysocarpus Ménégau, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (10), 1, p. 209, 1909—Chililaya, Lake Titicaca, Bolivia.

(?) *Icterus cayanensis* (not *Oriolus cayanensis* Linnaeus) Allen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 3, p. 354, 1876—Moho, Lake Titicaca, Peru.

Range.—Temperate zone of southeastern Peru (depts. of Cuzco and Puno) and Bolivia (depts. of La Paz and Cochabamba).

1: Peru (Puno, 1).

****Agelaius thilius thilius* (Molina). CHILEAN YELLOW-SHOULDERED MARSH BIRD.**

Turdus thilius Molina, Saggio Stor. Nat. Chile, pp. 250, 345, 1782—Chile (descr. of male); Kittlitz, Denkw. Reise, 1, p. 175, 1858—Quillota, Valparaíso.

Xanthornus chrysocarpus Vigors, Proc. Comm. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. Lond., 2, p. 3, pub. Mar., 1832—Chile (descr. of male and female; cotypes in coll. of H. Cuming, present location unknown); Kittlitz, Denkw. Reise, 1, p. 177, 1858—Quillota, Valparaíso.

Agelaius xanthocarpus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 430, 1850—"Peru," errore; the cotypes examined in the Paris Museum were collected by Claudio Gay in Chile (descr. of immature male only).¹

fully adult birds of the nominate race; female darker, and underneath more heavily streaked with blackish. Wing, 98–102, (female) 88–94; tail, 80–84, (female) 72–75.

Birds from the Bolivian and Peruvian Andes seem to be separable by the above characters, this divergency having been confirmed by Mr. Todd after studying a large series from Bolivia.

An earlier name may be *Thilius major* Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, p. 833, 1853), described as "*Caeteris duplo* [!] *major, nigerrimus; humeris aureo-flavis; superciliis nullis; rostro brevior*" from a specimen in the Brussels Museum, which appears to be lost (cf. Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 214). As the description is too indefinite, and the patria of the species unrecorded, the name cannot be determined with any degree of certainty.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Suriti, Cuzco, 2; Cuzco, 1.—Bolivia: Chililaya, Lake Titicaca, 4; Cochabamba, 1.

¹ The description of the "female" appears to have been based upon a young *A. cyanopus* obtained by d'Orbigny in Chiquitos, Bolivia.

- Xanthornus chilensis* (Reichenbach MS.) Bibra, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 5, p. 130, 1853—twelve hours from Valparaiso in a low swampy region.
- Icterus chrysopterus* (not *Agelaius chrysopterus* Vieillot) Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 5, 1838—part, Chile.
- Xanthornus chrysopterus* Gould, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Birds, p. 106, 1841—part, Chile north to the valley of Copiapó.
- Icterus thilius* Meyen, Nov. Act. Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Curios., 16, Suppl., p. 84, 1834—northern Chile; Fraser, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1843, p. 113—Chile (habits); Yarrell, l.c., 15, p. 53, 1847—Chile (eggs descr.).
- Cacicus chrysocarpus* Des Murs, in Gay, Hist. Fis. Pol. Chile, Zool., 1, p. 245, 1847—Chile (ex Vigors); Waugh and Lataste, Act. Soc. Scient. Chile, 4, pp. lxxxvi, clxxi, 1894—Peñaflor, Santiago, and San Alfonso, Quillota (plumages).
- Xanthornus cayennensis* (not *Oriolus cayensis* Linnaeus) Des Murs, in Gay, Hist. Fis. Pol. Chile, Zool., 1, p. 346, 1847—Copiapó Valley; Boeck, Naumannia, 1855, p. 503—near Valdivia; Philippi, Arch. Naturg., 21, (1), p. 13, 1855—Chile (crit.); Frauenfeld, Verh. Zool. Bot. Gesell. Wien, 10, Abh., p. 637, 1860—near Valparaiso; Philippi, Anal. Univ. Chile, 31, p. 262, 1868—Chile (crit.); Landbeck, Zool. Garten, 18, p. 251, 1877—Chile (habits); Lataste, Act. Soc. Scient. Chile, 5, pp. xxxiv, lxii, 1895—Caillihue, Curicó, and Llohue, Maule.
- Agelaius thilius* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 431, 1850—Chile; Cassin, in Gilliss, U. S. Nav. Astron. Exp., 2, p. 179, pl. 16, fig. 1, 1855—Chile; idem, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 12—Chile (crit.); Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 422—Coquimbo; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 84, 1889—Valparaiso; Lane, Ibis, 1897, p. 25—Hacienda Mansel (Santiago), Arauco, and Rio Bueno (Valdivia); Schalow, Zool. Jahrb. (Syst.), Suppl., 4, p. 721, 1898—Ovalle (Coquimbo) and Santiago (eggs descr.); Albert, Anal. Univ. Chile, 101, p. 919, 1898—Chile (monog.); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 398, 1907—part, Argentina and Paraguay; Housse, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 28, p. 49, 1924—Isla La Mocha; idem, l.c., 29, p. 148, 1925—San Bernardo, Santiago.
- Agelaius theleus* Germain, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, p. 311, 1860—Santiago (nesting habits).
- Agelasticus thilius* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 188, 1851—Chile; Pelzeln, Reise Novara, Zool., 1, Vögel, p. 89, 1865—Chile; Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 136, 1862—Chile; idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, pp. 323, 338—Chile; Reed, Anal. Univ. Chile, 49, p. 545, 1877—Cauquenes, Colchagua; Gigoux, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 28, p. 83, 1924—Caldera, Atacama.
- Agelaius thilius* Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 72—part, Chile; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 343, 1886—part, subsp. typica, spec. b-h, Chile; Reed, Anal. Univ. Chile, 93, p. 200, 1896—central and southern Chile; Jaffuel and Pirion, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 31, p. 109, 1927—Marga-Marga Valley, Valparaiso; Bullock, l.c., 33, p. 187, 1929—Angol, Malleco.

Agelaius thilius thilius Barros, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 24, p. 150, 1920—Nilahue and Quiahue, Curicó; idem, l.c., 25, p. 192, 1921—Cordillera of Aconcagua; Paessler, Journ. Orn., 70, p. 480, 1922—Coronel (habits, nest, and eggs); (?) Wetmore, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 457, 1926—Rio Fataleufu and Lago Mosquitos, Cholila, Chubut;¹ Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 19, p. 100, 1932—Chile (monog.).

Range.—Temperate zone of Chile from Atacama (Copiapó Valley) south to Valdivia; (?) northwestern Chubut (Cholila Valley).¹

7: Chile (Ramadilla, Copiapó Valley, Atacama, 1; Romero, Coquimbo, 1; Talca, 1; Hacienda Gualpencillo, Concepción, 4).²

****Agelaius thilius petersii* Laubmann.³ ARGENTINE YELLOW-SHOULDERED MARSH BIRD.**

Agelaius thilius petersii Laubmann, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 20, p. 331, Oct. 1, 1934—Saladillo, boundary line of Santa Fé and Santiago del Estero, Argentina (type in Munich Museum).

Agelaius chrysopterus Vieillot,⁴ Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 539, 1819—part, descr. of female only (based on "Tordo negro cobijas amarillas" Azara, No. 67), "Paraguay."

Icterus chrysopterus Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 5, 1838—part, Corrientes and Buenos Aires (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Xanthornus chrysopterus Gould, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Birds, p. 106, 1841—part, La Plata; Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 258, 1860—Mendoza (descr. of young); idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 492, 1861—Mendoza and Paraná (crit.).

¹ Identification is somewhat doubtful, as only a few molting females were available for study.

² *Additional material examined*.—Chile: Santiago, 1; Talcaguano, 1; unspecified, 18.

³ *Agelaius thilius petersii* Laubmann: Similar to *A. t. thilius*, but decidedly smaller. Wing, 81–88, rarely 90, (female) 75–83; tail, 60–70.

Birds from east of the Andes appear to be referable to a single form, though some variation in size is noticeable, in so far as the inhabitants of the western districts (Neuquen to Mendoza) attain slightly larger dimensions (wing of males, 89–90) than those from eastern Argentina to Rio Grande do Sul, thus displaying a tendency in the direction of *A. t. thilius*.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul: São Lourenço, 2; Pedras Brancas, 2; Rio Grande, 3.—Uruguay: Maldonado, 1; Canelones, 1.—Argentina: Corrientes, 1; Buenos Aires, 4; Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires, 2; Rio Negro, 1; Chubut River, 1; Pantanitos, Neuquen, 1; Mendoza, 1.

⁴ This name, as far as the description of the male is concerned, is a hopeless composite drawn from *Agelaius xanthomus* and *Icterus cayanensis*, whereas that of the female appears to have been taken from Azara. I am inclined to follow Laubmann in rejecting Vieillot's term, derived, as it is, from one of the principal characters of the male sex, a circumstance that seems to be opposed to its application for the basis of the female.

*Agelasticus chrysapterus*¹ Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 188 (footnote), Oct., 1851—based on "Tordo negro cobijas amarillas" Azara, No. 67; "Paraguay" [=Corrientes] south to Buenos Aires.

Agelasticus chrysopterus Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 196 (note 1), 1870—Canelones, Uruguay.

Agelaius xanthocarpus (not of Bonaparte) Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 12—Buenos Aires and Santa Fé (crit.).

Agelasticus thilius (not *Turdus thilius* Molina) Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1869, p. 159—Conchitas, Buenos Aires (crit.).

Agelaeus thilius Durnford, Ibis, 1876, p. 159—Punta Lara and Belgrano, Buenos Aires; idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 33—Chubut Valley; idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 174—Baradéro, Buenos Aires; idem, Ibis, 1878, p. 394—Chubut Valley (resident); White, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 602—Rio Lujan, Buenos Aires; Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 134, 1883—Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Ríos (breeding); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 12—part, Patagonia and Buenos Aires north to "Paraguay"; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 343, 1886—part, subsp. *chrysocarpa*, spec. a-h, j, k, Argentina (Mendoza, Buenos Aires, Conchitas, Punta Lara, Chubut, Rio Negro); Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 97, 1888—Argentina (habits); Withington, Ibis, 1888, p. 463—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; Holland, Ibis, 1891, p. 16; idem, l.c., 1892, p. 198—Estancia Espartillar, Buenos Aires (nesting); Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 173—Uruguay; Ihering, Ann. Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 123, 1899—São Lourenço and Pedras Brancas, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, p. 181, 1902—Tucumán; idem, Rev. Letr. Cienc. Soc., 3, p. 46, 1905—Tucumán; Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 105—Los Ynglases, Ajó, Buenos Aires; Gibson, Ibis, 1918, p. 391—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires (nesting habits).

Agelaius thilius Doering, in Roca, Inf. Of. Exp. Rio Negro, Zool., p. 40, 1881—mouth of Rio Colorado; Holmberg, Act. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, 5, p. 84, 1884—La Tinta and Tandil, Buenos Aires; Burmeister, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 3, p. 318, 1890—Arroyos de los Tehuelches, Patagonia; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 398, 1907—part, Argentina, "Paraguay," and Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 403, 1910 (range in Argentina); Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 65, 1914 (no certain record from Paraguay); Hussey, Auk, 33, p. 399, 1916—La Plata; (?) Budin, El Hornero, 4, p. 411, 1931—Maimará, Jujuy;² Pereyra, l.c., 5, p. 189, 1933—Buenos Aires (habits, nest, and eggs).

Agelaius thilius chrysocarpus Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 185, 1909—Rio Grande do Sul (São Lourenço), Entre Ríos (La Soledad), and Buenos Aires (San Martino Monte, La Plata, Flores, Barracas al Sud); Sanzin, El Hornero, 1, p. 152, 1918—Alto Verde and La Paz, Mendoza; Dabbene, l.c., 1, p. 247, 1919—Isla Martín García, Buenos Aires; Tremoleras, l.c., 2, p. 24, 1920—Uruguay (Montevideo, Canelones, Maldonado, Flores); Daguerre, l.c., 2, p. 271, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 54, 1923—Santa Elena, Buenos Aires; Gia-

¹ Misprint corrected to *chrysopterus* in the List of Errata at the end of the volume [p. 234].

² Refers probably to *A. t. alticola*.

comelli, l.c., p. 70, 1923—La Rioja (rare); Pereyra, l.c., p. 173, 1923—Zelaya, Buenos Aires; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922–23, p. 663, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; Wilson, El Hornero, 3, p. 362, 1926—General López, Santa Fé.

Agelaius thilius chrysopterus Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 336, 1923—Neluan (20 miles south of Maquinchao) and Huanuluan, Rio Negro; Wetmore, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 456, 1926—Arroyo Seco, Rio Negro; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 379, 1926—Buenos Aires (Berazategui, Lavalle), Mendoza (Tunuyán), and Uruguay (near San Vicente); Friedmann, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 218, 1927—Bovril Islands, Santa Fe; Smyth, El Hornero, 4, p. 150, 1928 (egg descr.).

Range.—Extreme southern Brazil (in State of Rio Grande do Sul); Uruguay; northern Argentina, west to the eastern base of the Andes, south to the Rio Chubut.

8: Uruguay (Arazati, San José, 3); Argentina (Caragatatay, Rio Paranay, Misiones, 1; Rio Paranay, Misiones, 1; La Plata, 1; Belen, Catamarca, 1; Concepción, Tucumán, 1).

****Agelaius icterocephalus icterocephalus* (Linnaeus). YELLOW-HEADED MARSH BIRD.**

Oriolus icterocephalus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 163, 1766—based on "Le Carouge à teste jaune de Cayenne" Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 124, pl. 12, fig. 4; Cayenne (type in coll. of M. de Réaumur).

Chrysomus icterocephalus Swainson, Nat. Hist. Classif. Bds., 2, p. 274, 1837—based on "The Yellow-headed Starling" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist., 3, p. 241, pl. 323, "West Indies"—Trinidad; Cabanis, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 681, "1848" [=1849]—coast of British Guiana; Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 18—"Bogotá," Colombia; Bonaparte, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 30, 1857—Cayenne; Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 281, 1866—Trinidad; Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 565, 1921—Georgetown, Takutu River, Abary River, and Wakenaam.

Xanthosomus icterocephalus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 189, 1851—Cayenne; Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 136, 1862—Trinidad, Cayenne, and "Bogotá"; Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 84—Trinidad; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 182—lower Ucayali, Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, pp. 573, 978—north of Amazon, Brazil, and Pebas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1869, p. 252—Maruria, Lake Valencia, Venezuela; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 197, 1870—Rio Amazonas (Ilha dos Macacos) and "Barra" [=Manáos], Brazil; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 330—Lake Paturia, Colombia; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 266—lower Ucayali and Pebas, Peru; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 425, 1884—Rio Ucayali and Pebas, Peru; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 15 (monog.); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 218—British Guiana; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 7, p. 269, 1890—Santarém, Brazil; Robinson, Flying Trip to Tropics, p. 160, 1895—Barranquilla, Colombia; Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 209, 1916—Orinoco region, Venezuela.

Leistes icterocephalus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 14—Guiana and Trinidad; Finsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 576—Trinidad.

Agelaius icterocephalus Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 345, 1886—Guiana (Georgetown, Cayenne), Peru (Pebas, Chamicuros), Colombia ("Bogotá"), Venezuela, and Trinidad; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 300, 1889—Ucayali, Peru; Goeldi, Ibis, 1897, p. 164—Lago Grande do Amapá, Brazil; Loat, Ibis, 1898, p. 562—Hoorabea Creek, British Guiana; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 32, 1902—Venezuela (Altigracia, Rio Orinoco; La Prición, Caura River); Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 433, 1905—Rio Juruá, Brazil; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 299, 1907—Amapá and Marajó, Brazil; Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 369, 1910—Surinam (habits); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 421, 1914—Marajó (Dunas, Livramento, São Natal), Amapá, Arumanduba, and Monte Alegre, Brazil.

Agelaius icterocephalus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, p. 36, 1894—mouth of the Ciperó River, Trinidad; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 21, 1906—Seelet and Caroni, Trinidad; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 398, 1907—Rio Juruá, Brazil (range); Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 123, 1908—Cayenne; Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 211, 1913—La Pedrita de Uracoa, Venezuela; Williams, Bull. Dept. Agric. Trin. Tob., 20, p. 137, 1922—Harmony Hall, Usine Sainte Madeleine, Williamsville, and La Fortunée, Trinidad (food, nest); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 176, 1928—Pará; Roberts, Trop. Agric., 11, p. 98, 1934—Caroni Swamp, Trinidad.

Agelaius icterocephalus icterocephalus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 632, 1917—Colombia (Cali and La Manuelita, Cauca; Barranquilla); Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 468, 1922—Fundación and Dibulla, Santa Marta region, Colombia (crit., plumages, nest, and eggs); Darlington, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 414, 1931—Ciénaga and Aracataca, Magdalena, Colombia.

Xanthosomus icterocephalus icterocephalus Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 86, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, Surinam.

Range.—Island of Trinidad; British, Dutch, and French Guiana; northern Brazil, south to the Amazon Valley and some of its southern tributaries (Rio Juruá); northeastern Peru (Pebas and lower Ucayali); Venezuela; Colombia (north coast and valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena rivers); also apparently at the eastern base of the eastern Andes.¹

¹ While noticing certain differences among birds from different localities, notably in the female sex, I find myself unable, with the relatively scanty material, to correlate them with separate ranges, the individual and seasonal variation being considerable. Males from Barranquilla and "Bogotá" seem to have paler yellow heads, while females are conspicuous by the large extent of the yellow area underneath. Various eastern individuals run, however, pretty close.

Additional material examined.—Trinidad, 9.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 10.—Venezuela: Altigracia, Orinoco River, 4.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 5; Barranquilla, 2.—Brazil: Rio Amazonas (Ilha dos Macacos), 2; Manáos, 1; Rio Juruá, 2.—Peru: lower Ucayali, 1.

20: Colombia (Fundación, Santa Marta, 2; Rio Cauca, 2); Venezuela (Encontrados, Zulia, 6; Catatumbo, Zulia, 3; Rio Aurare, Zulia, 1; Puerto Cabello, Carabobo, 1); British Guiana (Georgetown, 3); Dutch Guiana (Paramaribo, 2).

***Agelaius icterocephalus bogotensis* Chapman.¹ BOGOTÁ SAVANNA YELLOW-HEADED MARSH BIRD.**

Agelaius icterocephalus bogotensis Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 191, March, 1914—Suba marshes, Bogotá savanna, Colombia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, l.c., 36, p. 632, 1917—Bogotá savanna.

Range.—Temperate zone of Colombia (Suba marshes in the Bogotá savanna).

****Agelaius cyanopus* Vieillot. AZARA'S MARSH BIRD.**

Agelaius cyanopus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 552, 1819—based on "Tordo negro y vario," Azara, No. 71, Paraguay; Hartlaub, Syst. Ind. Azara, p. 5, 1847—Paraguay; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 12—Bolivia, Paraguay, and "Bogotá" (crit.); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 196, 1870—São Paulo (Porto do Rio Paraná), Goyáz (Porto do Rio Araguay), and Matto Grosso (Cuyabá); Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 35, p. 11, 1887—Lambaré, near Asunción, Paraguay; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 3, p. 379, 1891—Corumbá, Matto Grosso; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 398, 1907—Itapura, São Paulo; Lillo, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 44, 1909—San Vicente, Chaco, Argentina; Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 185, 1909—(?) Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires; Mocoví and San Vicente, Chaco (nest and eggs descr.); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 403, 1910—San Vicente, Chaco; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 65, 1914—Asunción, Paraguay; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 381, 1926—Las Palmas (Chaco), Formosa (Riachó Pilaga), and Paraguay (west of Puerto Pinasco) (habits); Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 274, 1929—São Bento, Maranhão; Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 60, p. 394, 1930—Paraguay (Fort Wheeler, Puerto Pinasco, Rio Negro) and Matto Grosso (Agua Blanca de Corumbá, Descalvados, Palmiras, Fazenda do São João) (nest descr.); Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vögel, p. 290, 1930—San José, Formosa (plumages); Pereyra, El Hornero, 5, p. 192, 1933—Chaco and northern Santa Fe; Stone and Roberts, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 86, p. 394, 1934—Descalvados, Matto Grosso.

¹ *Agelaius icterocephalus bogotensis* Chapman: Similar to *A. i. icterocephalus*, but decidedly larger; female much darker, with less yellow on the head and less distinctly streaked with dusky on the back, the edges to the feathers more grayish, less olivaceous; abdomen also less olivaceous. Wing, 91–94, (female) 80; tail, 70–72, (female) 66.

Judging from four topotypical examples, this is a well-marked form, considerably larger, as well as of darker coloration in the female sex. It obviously replaces in the Temperate zone of the east Colombian Andes the nominate race found in the tropics of the Magdalena Valley, several thousand feet lower down.

[*assicus*] *T. hybridus* Merrem, in Ersch and Gruber, Allg. Encycl. Wiss., 15, p. 279, 1826—based on "Tordo negro y vario" Azara, No. 71, Paraguay.

(?) *Icterus atro-violaceus* Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 1216, 1831—Coral de Batuba, near Lagõa Feia, Rio de Janeiro (descr. of female; type now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York; cf. Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 226, 1889).¹

Leistes unicolor Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 304, Dec. 31, 1837—"Brazil" (cotypes in coll. of W. Swainson, now in University Museum, Cambridge, Mass.).

Agelaius xanthoscarpus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 430, 1850—"Peru," errore (part, descr. of female).²

Icterus cyanopus Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 5, 1838—"Corrientes" (errore)=eastern Bolivia (spec. examined; descr. of female).

Agelaeus cyanopus Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 13, pl. 1 (male, female)—southern Brazil (Rio Paraná) and Paraguay (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 344, 1886—Brazil (Rio Paraná, Araguay, Pará?) and Paraguay; Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 127—Fortín Page, lower Pilcomayo; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 171, 1899—Porto do Rio Paraná, São Paulo; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 643—Sapucay, Paraguay; Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 106—Bellavista and Esquina, Corrientes; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 421, 1914—Arumanduba, lower Amazon, Brazil; idem, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 61, 1926—São Bento, Maranhão.

Agelaeus sp. Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 8, 1895—Corumbá, Matto Grosso.

Range.—Northern Argentina (in the provinces of Santa Fe, Corrientes, and Misiones; territories of Formosa and Chaco); Paraguay; eastern Bolivia; and interior of Brazil, in states of Matto Grosso, Goyáz, and São Paulo (Itapura and Porto do Rio Paraná), extending (according to Snethlage) north to Maranhão (São Bento) and Pará (Arumanduba, north bank of lower Amazon).³

1: Argentina (Puerto Segundo, Misiones, 1).

¹ Wied's description agrees none too well with the characters of the present species. Throat, foreneck, and middle of breast and abdomen are stated to be dingy olive green, passing into dusky olive gray on the sides, which is certainly not the case in *A. cyanopus*. The locality, coast of Rio de Janeiro, furthermore, is far away from its established range. Reexamination of the type seems, therefore, imperative.

² The description of the female is obviously based on d'Orbigny's specimens from eastern Bolivia in the Paris Museum.

³ Specimens from the Argentine Chaco, eastern Bolivia, and the interior of Brazil agree perfectly. The record from "Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires," based on a single young bird, is perhaps open to doubt, and we likewise hesitate, mainly on geographical grounds, to accept Allen's identification of Wied's *I. atro-olivaceus*, which, if correct, would extend the range of *A. cyanopus* to the Atlantic coast of Brazil. We have not seen any material from either Maranhão or Arumanduba.

Additional material examined.—Bolivia: Guarayos, 1; Chiquitos, 1.—Argentina: San Vicente, Santa Fe, 6.—Brazil: Porto do Rio Araguay, Goyáz, 8; Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, 4; unspecified, 3.

Agelaius forbesi Sclater.¹ FORBES'S MARSH BIRD.

Agelaius forbesi Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 345, 1886—Pernambuco, Brazil (type in coll. of P. L. Sclater, now in British Museum, examined).

Aphobus chopi (not *Agelaius chopi* Vieillot) Forbes, Ibis, 1881, p. 339—Vista Alegre and Macuca, Pernambuco.

Agelaius forbesi Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 398, 1907—Pernambuco.

Range.—Eastern Brazil, in State of Pernambuco (Macuca, Vista Alegre).

***Agelaius ruficapillus ruficapillus** Vieillot. RED-HEADED MARSH BIRD.

Agelaius ruficapillus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 536, 1819—based on "Tordo corona de canela" Azara, No. 72; Paraguay.

[*assicus*] *T. ruficeps* Merrem, in Ersch and Gruber, Allg. Encycl. Wiss., 15, p. 282, 1826—based on Azara, No. 72.

Agelaius ruficollis (not of Swainson) Bertoni, Anal. Cient. Parag., Ser. 1, No. 1, p. 81, Jan., 1901—Alto Paraná, Paraguay (type in coll. of A. de W. Bertoni).

Chrysomus frontalis (not *Agelaius frontalis* Vieillot) Hartlaub, Syst. Index Azara, p. 5, 1847—Paraguay; Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 431, 1850—Brazil and Paraguay; Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 267, 1856—Rio Grande do Sul, Montevideo, and Paraguay; idem, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 258, 1860—Paraná, Entre Ríos; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 492, 1861—Paraná; Doering, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p. 255, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes; Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, 10, p. 399, 1890—Córdoba.

Dolichonyx ruficapillus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 17—Paraguay (crit.).

Xanthosomus ruficapillus Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1869, p. 159—Conchitas, Buenos Aires; White, l.c., 1882, p. 602—Orán (Salta)

¹ *Agelaius forbesi* Sclater is known from a single adult bird just finishing its annual molt. The first (outermost) primary has not yet been renewed, the second is in the process of growing, the third still bears the sheaths at the base, and the rectrices are in full molt. Although marked "female," the type is of uniform black coloration like the male of *A. cyanopus*, from which it differs by larger size (wing, 101; tail, 100), by more decidedly flattened mesorrhinium, and by having the feathers of the head lanceolate with glossy shafts, not unlike *Gnorimopsar chopi*. Whether the bare space at the base of the lower mandible is a reliable feature or merely due to its molting condition remains to be ascertained by further material. The describer has alluded to the possibility of its being the same as *Agelaius pustulatus* Swainson (Anim. Menag., p. 303, Dec. 31, 1837) from "the plains in the interior of Bahia, Brazil," but because of various discrepancies it cannot be referred to that species. Unfortunately, the type appears to be lost. The specimens marked as *A. pustulatus*, which were sent to me by Mr. Forske Cooper from the Swainson Collection at Cambridge, are all from Chile, and turned out to be *Notiopsar curaeus*, a species that can hardly have formed the basis of Swainson's description. *A. forbesi*, of which more ample material is urgently desired, may possibly have some relation to *Icterus atro-olivaceus* Wied, of Rio de Janeiro, which we have discussed under the preceding heading. Its pertinence to the genus *Agelaius*, as understood here, is by no means certain.

Material examined.—Brazil: Macuca, Pernambuco, 1 (the type).

and Fuerte de Andalgá (Catamarca); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 17—Paraguay and Argentina (monog.).

Agelaius ruficapillus Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 347, 1886—Paraguay and Argentina; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 99, 1888—Argentina (habits); Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 127—Fortín Donovan, lower Pilcomayo; Sclater, Ibis, 1897, p. 261—Chaco Boreal, Paraguay; Ihering, Ann. Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 123, 1899—Rio Grande do Sul; Kerr, Ibis, 1901, p. 224—Gran Chaco, Paraguay; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, p. 182, 1902—Tucumán; idem, Rev. Letr. y Cienc. Soc., 3, No. 13, p. 46, 1905—Tucumán; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 398, 1907—(range excl. São Paulo and Goyás); Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 25, p. 114, 1909—Ajó, Buenos Aires (descr. of female); Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 642—Sapucay, Paraguay; Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 105—Mortero, Paraguay; Gibson, Ibis, 1918, p. 393—Ajó, Buenos Aires (ex Grant).

Agelaius ruficapillus ruficapillus Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 185, 1909—Barracas al Sud (Buenos Aires) and Tucumán; Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vögel, p. 291, 1930—Bolivia (San José, Santa Cruz; Villa Montes, Tarija) and Formosa (Mision Tacaaglé); Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 60, p. 395, 1930—Paraguay (Fort Wheeler) and Matto Grosso (Palmiras); Laubmann, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 20, p. 330, 1934—Estancia La Geraldina, Santa Fe.

Agelaius ruficapillus Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 403, 1910 (range in Argentina); Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 65, 1914—Paraguay; Tremoleras, El Hornero, 2, p. 24, 1920—Canelones, Uruguay; Daguerre, l.c., 2, p. 271, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; Pereyra, l.c., 3, p. 173, 1923—Zelaya, Buenos Aires; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922–23, p. 663, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 382, 1926—Chaco (Las Palmas) and Paraguay (near Puerto Pinasco); Friedmann, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 219, 1927—Bovril Islands (Santa Fe) and Concepción (Tucumán); Smyth, El Hornero, 4, p. 150, 1928 (egg); Pereyra, l.c., 5, p. 65, 1932—Zelaya, Buenos Aires (breeding); idem, l.c., 5, p. 191, 1933—Zelaya (nest and eggs).

Range.—Eastern Bolivia (in depts. of Santa Cruz and Tarija); northern Argentina, south to Catamarca, Córdoba, and Buenos Aires; Paraguay; Uruguay; extreme southwestern and southern Brazil (Palmiras, Matto Grosso; Rio Grande do Sul).¹

9: Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 9).

****Agelaius ruficapillus frontalis* Vieillot.² NORTHERN RED-HEADED MARSH BIRD.**

¹Specimens from Bolivia and Argentina agree with Paraguayan topotypes. A single adult said to be from Rio Grande do Sul is not different either.

Additional material examined.—Bolivia: San José, Santa Cruz, 1; Villa Montes, Tarija, 2.—Paraguay: Villa Rica, 4.—Argentina: Mision Tacaaglé, Formosa, 2; Paraná, 1; Tucumán, 5; Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires, 1.—Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul, 1.

²*Agelaius ruficapillus frontalis* Vieillot: Similar to *A. r. ruficapillus*, but adult male with crown and throat much paler, tawny rufous instead of chestnut,

Agelaius frontalis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 545, 1819—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Agelaius ruficollis Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 302, Dec. 31, 1837—"province of Pernambuco, in Brazil" (type in coll. of W. Swainson, now in University Museum, Cambridge, Engl.).

Chrysomus frontalis Gray and Mitchell, Genera Bds., 2, p. 348, pl. lxxxvi (= adult male), 1844; Bonaparte, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 30, 1857—Cayenne.

Xanthosomus frontalis Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 189, 1851—Brazil (synon. in part); Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 136, 1862—Brazil and "Bolivia" (errore); idem, Ibis, 1884, p. 16—Cayenne, Ceará, Pernambuco, and Bahia (monog.).

Dolichonyx frontalis Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 17—Cayenne and Ceará (crit.).

Dolichonyx ruficapillus (not *Agelaius ruficapillus* Vieillot) Pelzeln, Orn. Braz., 3, p. 199, 1870—Porto do Rio Paraná, São Paulo, and Jaraguá, near Goyás, Brazil (spec. examined).

Agelaeus ruficapillus Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 171, 1899—Rio Paraná, São Paulo (ex Pelzeln).

Agelaeus frontalis Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 347, 1886—Cayenne, Ceará, Pernambuco, and Bahia; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 299, 1907—Mexiana and Rio Guamá (Ourém), Pará; Hagmann, Zool. Jahrb. (Syst.), 26, p. 27, 1907—Mexiana Island; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 123, 1908—Cayenne; Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 370, 1910—Surinam; Reiser, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 80, 1910—Bahia (Joazeiro and island near Sambaiba, Rio São Francisco) and Piahy (Therezina); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 422, 1914—Rio Guamá (Ourém) and Mexiana; idem, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, pp. 42, 61, 1926—Ceará and Maranhão (São Bento).

Agelaius ruficapillus frontalis Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 399, 1907—Bahia (range); Hellmayr, Abhandl. Math.-phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 119, 1912—Mexiana; idem, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 274, 1929—Maranhão (São Bento) and Piahy (Ibiapaba).

Range.—Dutch and French Guiana, and eastern Brazil, from Mexiana Island and the Pará region (Rio Guamá) south to Bahia, Goyás (Jaraguá), and northern São Paulo (Porto do Rio Paraná).

4: Brazil (São Bento, Maranhão, 1; Ibiapaba, Piahy, 2; "Bahia," 1).

this area being, especially on the pileum, less extensive, and the black frontal margin more pronounced; female paler and less olivaceous throughout, the throat and foreneck light tawny-olive rather than chamois.

An adult male collected by Natterer on the Rio Paraná, in northern São Paulo, is in every respect similar to birds from Bahia and Piahy. Two (out of three) from Cayenne, the only ones seen from north of the Amazon, possibly have the black frontal edge less marked, but Brazilian individuals vary a good deal on this score.

Additional material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 3.—Brazil: Therezina, Piahy, 5; Ceará, 1; Joazeiro, Bahia, 1; island near Sambaiba, Rio São Francisco, Bahia, 1; Bahia, 7; Rio Paraná, São Paulo, 1; Jaraguá, near Goyás, 1.

Genus *XANTHOPSAR* Ridgway¹

Xanthopsar Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, p. 155, April, 1901—type, by orig. desig., *Oriolus flavus* Gmelin.

***Xanthopsar flavus (Gmelin). YELLOW-HEADED MARSH BIRD.**

Oriolus flavus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 389, 1788—based upon "Le Troupiale jaune d'Antigue" Sonnerat, Voy. Nouv. Guinée, p. 113, pl. 69 (=adult male), 1776; "Antigue, Isl. of Panay, Philippines" (errore) and Rio de la Plata (the latter locality to be regarded as terra typica).

Psarocolius flaviceps Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 23, spec. 9, 1827—based on "Tordo cabeza amarilla," Azara, No. 66; Paraguay to the La Plata River; idem, Isis, 1829, p. 754—Brazil (descr. of male and female).

Chrysomus zanthopygius Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 345, Dec. 31, 1837—habitat unknown (type in coll. of W. Swainson, now in University Museum, Cambridge, Engl.).

Icterus flavus Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 5, 1837—Montevideo, Maldonado, and Buenos Aires (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Xanthornus flavus Gould, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 107, pl. 45, 1841—Maldonado, Uruguay.

Xanthosomus flavus Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 137, 1862—Rio Grande; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1869, p. 632—Conchitas, Buenos Aires; Durnford, Ibis, 1878, p. 59—Alvear, Buenos Aires; Doering, in Roca, Inf. Of. Exp. Rio Negro, 1, Zool., p. 41, 1881—between Lavalle and Carhué, Buenos Aires; Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 134, 1883—Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Ríos, and Rio Pigué, Buenos Aires (nest and eggs); Holmberg, Act. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, 5, p. 84, 1884—Rio Vecino, Buenos Aires; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 16—Paraguay, Uruguay (Maldonado), and Conchitas, Buenos Aires (monog.); Gibson, Ibis, 1885, p. 278—Paysandú, Uruguay, and Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires (breeding).

Chrysomus flavus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 431, 1850 (synon.); Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 267, 1856—Paraguay and La Plata region.

Leistes flavus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 14—"Brazil" (crit.).

Agelaius phoeniceus (not *Oriolus phoeniceus* Linnaeus) White, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 601—Adrogué, Buenos Aires.

Agelaius flavus Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 346, 1886—Rio Grande, Uruguay (Maldonado, Montevideo), and Argentina (Conchitas, Buenos Aires, Alvear); Withington, Ibis, 1888, p. 463—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 98, 1888—Argentina (habits);

¹*Xanthopsar* Ridgway: Similar to *Agelaius*, but bill slenderer and much longer, equaling or even exceeding the head in length; wing more pointed, the outermost primary being very nearly as long as the two next primaries; tarsus relatively shorter; middle toe with claw longer than tarsus.

These characters seem to afford sufficient reasons for separating this bird generically.

Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 173—Uruguay; Holland, Ibis, 1896, p. 315—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos (breeding); Ihering, Ann. Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 123, 1899—Rio Grande do Sul (Campos de Boa Vista and Pelotas); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 398, 1907—Novo Hamburgo, Rio Grande do Sul; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 403, 1910 (range in Argentina); Gibson, Ibis, 1918, p. 392—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires (visitant); Tremoleras, El Hornero, 2, p. 24, 1920—Cerro Largo and Rocha, Uruguay; (?)Giacomelli, l.c., 3, p. 70, 1923—La Rioja (identification doubtful); Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922–23, p. 663, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; Smyth, El Hornero, 4, p. 150, 1928—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos (eggs).

Agelaius flavus Pereyra, El Hornero, 5, p. 190, 1933—Zelaya, Buenos Aires (nest and eggs descr.).

Range.—Extreme southern Brazil (State of Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay, Uruguay, and northeastern Argentina (in provinces of Entre Ríos and Buenos Aires).¹

3: Paraguay (Itapé, 2); Uruguay (Dolores, Soriano, 1).

Genus NESOPSAR Sclater

Nesopsar Sclater, Ibis, 1, p. 457 (footnote), 1859—type, by orig. desig., *Icterus nigerrimus* Osburn.

**Nesopsar nigerrimus* (Osburn). OSBURN'S BLACKBIRD.

[*Icterus*] *nigerrimus* Osburn, Zoologist, 17, p. 6662 (in text), 1859—lower mountains of Jamaica (type in coll. of P. L. Sclater, now in British Museum).

Nesopsar nigerrimus Sclater, Ibis, 1859, p. 457 (footnote)—Jamaica (descr.); idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1861, p. 74—Jamaica; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 139, 1862—Jamaica; March, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1863, p. 299—Jamaica; Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 353, 1886—Jamaica (descr.); Cory, Auk, 3, p. 223, 1886—Jamaica (descr.); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 110, 1889—Jamaica; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., p. 111, 1892—Jamaica; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 345, 1902—Jamaica (monog.).

Agelaius nigerrimus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 12—Jamaica (crit.).

Agelaus nigerrimus Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 14—Jamaica (crit.).

Range.—Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

3: Jamaica (New Castle, 1; Kingston, 1; unspecified, 1).

¹ The range of this peculiar bird seems to be rather restricted. It is apparently very rare in Paraguay proper, and even in Argentina it has yet to be taken outside the boundaries of Entre Ríos and Buenos Aires, although the late S. Venturi, according to Dabbene, claims its presence in the province of Santa Fe. Specimens from Rio Grande do Sul and Uruguay agree with others from Buenos Aires.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, 2.—Uruguay: Maldonado, 3; Montevideo, 1.—Argentina: Buenos Aires, 3; unspecified, 2.

Genus **XANTHOCEPHALUS** Bonaparte

Xanthocephalus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 431, end of 1850—type, by monotypy, *Psarocolius perspicillatus* Wagler = *Xanthornus xanthocephalus* Bonaparte.

***Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus** (Bonaparte). **YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD.**

Icterus xanthocephalus Bonaparte, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 5, p. 223, Feb., 1826—based on *Icterus icterocephalus* (not *Oriolus icterocephalus* Linnaeus) Bonaparte, Amer. Ornith., 1, p. 27, figs. 1 (male), 2 (female), 1825; Pawnee villages on the Platte River, Nebraska.

Agelaius longipes Swainson, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, p. 436, June, 1827—table-land of Mexico (type in Bullock Collection).

Psarocolius perspicillatus (Lichtenstein MS.) Wagler, Isis, 1829, p. 753—Mexico (type in Berlin Museum).

Icterus frenatus (Lichtenstein MS.) Reinhardt, in Krøyer's Naturhist. Tidsskr., 4, Heft 1, p. 74, 1842—"Nennortalik," Greenland (type in Copenhagen Museum).

Xanthocephalus longipes Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 14 (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 350, 1886 (monog.); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 455, 1887—western North America to Mexico and Cuba.

Xanthocephalus icterocephalus Winge, Medd. Grønland, 21, p. 296, 1899—Nanortalik, Greenland (one female, Sept. 2, 1840).

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 347, 1902 (monog., full synonym.); Clark, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 32, p. 282, 1905—Barbados (ex Feilden); Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 125, 1923—Cuba (Havana and Guantánamo); Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 32, p. 149, 1928—Lower California.

Range.—Western North America, from southern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, central Manitoba, and northern Minnesota south to northern Lower California, Arizona, Jalisco, Michoacan, and Mexico, east to southern Wisconsin, central Iowa, northern Illinois, and Indiana; accidental in Greenland (one record from Nanortalik, Sept. 21, 1840); various eastern localities from Ontario and Quebec to South Carolina, Florida, Cuba, and Barbados.

57: Canada (Beaver Lake, Alberta, 1); North Dakota (Minnewaukon, 1); Iowa (Burlington, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 26); Illinois (Chicago, 2; Grand Crossing, 1; Fox Lake, 3); Kansas (Hamilton, 1); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 5; Windsor, 2; unspecified, 1); California (Lapen City, 1; Nigger Slough, Los Angeles County, 1); Arizona (Fort Thomas, 2; Tucson, 1); Mexico (Chihuahua, 3; Sonora, 4; Guerrero, 1).

Genus AMBLYRAMPHUS Leach

Amblyramphus Leach, Zool. Misc., 1, p. 81, 1814—type, by monotypy,
Amblyramphus bicolor Leach = *Xanthornus holosericeus* Scopoli.

Amblyrhynchus Gray, List Gen. Bds., p. 41, 1840—emendation.

Amblyrhamphus Hartlaub, Syst. Ind. Azara's Apunt., p. 5, 1847—emendation.

***Amblyramphus holosericeus (Scopoli). SCARLET-HEADED
 BLACKBIRD.**

Xanthornus holosericeus Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insub., 2, p. 88, 1786—
 based upon "Le Troupiale rouge d'Antigue" Sonnerat, Voy. Nouv.
 Guinée, p. 113, pl. 68, 1776; "Antigue, Isl. of Panay, Philippines," errore.¹

Oriolus ruber Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 388, 1788—based on "Le Troupiale
 rouge d'Antigue" Sonnerat, Voy. Nouv. Guinée, p. 113, pl. 68, 1776.

Amblyramphus bicolor Leach, Zool. Misc., 1, p. 82, pl. 36, 1814—"supposed
 to inhabit Cayenne," errore (type in coll. of W. Comyns, of Mount Pleas-
 ant, near Dawlish, Engl.); Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in
 Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 8, 1838—no locality stated (spec. examined
 in Paris Museum is from Mojos, Bolivia).

Sturnus pyrrhocephalus Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Berliner Mus., p. 18, 1823
 —Montevideo (type in Berlin Museum).

C[assicus] *J. rubricapillus* Merrem, in Ersch and Gruber, Allgem. Encycl.
 Wiss., 15, p. 281, 1826—based on "Tordo negro cabeza roxa" Azara,
 No. 73, Paraguay to the La Plata River.

Leistes erythrocephalus Swainson, Classif. & Nat. Hist. Bds., 2, p. 275, July,
 1837—new name for *Amblyramphus bicolor* Leach.

Amblyr(h)amphus holosericeus Hartlaub, Syst. Ind. Azara's Apunt., p. 5,
 1847—Paraguay; Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 190, 1851—southern Brazil;
 Selater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 137, 1862—Bolivia and Rio de la Plata;
 Selater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1869, p. 161—Buenos Aires;
 idem, l.c., 1869, p. 632—Conchitas, Buenos Aires; Hudson, l.c., 1870,
 p. 114—Buenos Aires (habits); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 198, 1870—
 Cuyabá, Barra do Jaurú, and Pansecco, Matto Grosso, Brazil; Durnford,
 Ibis, 1877, p. 174—Baradéro, Buenos Aires; Gibson, Ibis, 1880, p. 18—
 Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires (nest and eggs); White, Proc. Zool. Soc.
 Lond., 1882, p. 602—Punta Lara and Rio Lujan, Buenos Aires; Barrows,
 Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 135, 1883—Concepción del Uruguay, Entre
 Ríos; Selater, Ibis, 1884, p. 18—Uruguay, Paraguay, and Buenos Aires
 (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 351, 1886 (monog.); Selater
 and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 101, 1888—Argentina (habits); Withington,
 Ibis, 1888, p. 463—Buenos Aires; Holland, Ibis, 1891, p. 16—Est. Espar-
 tillar, Buenos Aires; Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 128—lower Pilcomayo, Chaco;
 Holland, Ibis, 1892, p. 199—Est. Espartillar; Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 173—
 Uruguay (Santa Ana, Arroyo Grande, and Santa Elena); Salvadori,
 Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 8, 1895—Colonia Riso, and
 Barranquera la Novia, Paraguay; Ihering, Ann. Est. Rio Grande do

¹ Islands of the Paraná Delta suggested as type locality by Dabbene (Anal.
 Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 23, p. 372, 1912).

Sul, 16, p. 123, 1899—Rio Grande do Sul; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 15, No. 378, p. 6, 1900—Carandasinho, Matto Grosso; Kerr, Ibis, 1901, p. 224—Paraguayan Chaco; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 399, 1907 (range); Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 186, 1909—Argentina (breeding habits); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, (3), 11, p. 403, 1910 (range in Argentina); Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 106—Los Ynglases, Ajó, Buenos Aires; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 23, p. 372, 1912—San Rafael, near Villa Rica, Paraguay; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 65, 1914—Paraguay; Gibson, Ibis, 1918, p. 395—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires (habits, nest, and eggs); Dabbene, El Hornero, 1, p. 104, 1918 (nest); Marelli, l.c., 1, p. 228, 1919 (food); Tremoleras, l.c., 2, p. 24, 1920—Uruguay (Treinta y Tres, Rocha, Cerro Largo); Daguerre, l.c., 2, p. 271—Rosas, Buenos Aires; Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 54, 1923—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos; Pereyra, l.c., 3, p. 173, 1923—Zelaya and Islas de Escobar, Buenos Aires; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922–23, p. 664, 1924—Buenos Aires (range); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 377, 1926—Argentina (Las Palmas, Chaco; between Fontana and Formosa, Formosa; Dolores and Lavalle, Buenos Aires), Paraguay (west of Puerto Pinasco), and Uruguay (north of San Vicente); Friedmann, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 218, 1927—Deniz Island, Santa Fe; Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 60, p. 396, 1930—Paraguay (Puerto Pinasco) and Matto Grosso (Palmiras); Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vögel, p. 291, 1930—San José, Formosa, and opposite Rosario, Santa Fe; Pereyra, El Hornero, 5, p. 384, 1934 (nest).

Amblyrhampus ruber Gould, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 109, 1841—near Maldonado, Uruguay; Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 429, 1850 (synon.); Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 263, 1856—Rio Grande do Sul and Montevideo; idem, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 258, 1860—Banda Oriental and Paraná; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 491, 1861—Banda Oriental, Entre Ríos, Santa Fe, and along the banks of the Paraná; Doering, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p. 255, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes.

Range.—Marshes of eastern Bolivia (Mojos); extreme southwestern and southern Brazil, in states of Matto Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; Uruguay; and northeastern Argentina, from Formosa and Corrientes south to Buenos Aires.¹

2: Brazil (Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul, 1); Uruguay (Arazati, San José, 1).

Genus GNORIMOPSAR Richmond

Aphobus (not of Gistel, 1848) Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 194, Oct., 1851—type, by monotypy, *Agelaius chopi* Vieillot.

Aaptus (not *Aaptos* J. E. Gray, 1867) Richmond, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 15, p. 85, April, 1902—new name for *Aphobus* Cabanis, preoccupied.

¹ *Additional material examined*.—Bolivia: Mojos, 1.—Brazil: Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul, 3; Matto Grosso, Cuyabá, 2; Pansecco, 2; Barra do Jaurú, 2.—Argentina: San José, Formosa, 3; opposite Rosario, Santa Fé, 1; Buenos Aires, 5.

Gnorimopsar Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 35, p. 584, 1908—new name for *Aaptus* Richmond, preoccupied.

****Gnorimopsar chopi chopi* (Vieillot). CHOPI GRACKLE.**

Agelaius chopi Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 537, 1819—based on "Chopi" Azara, No. 62, Paraguay to Buenos Aires;¹ Hartlaub, Syst. Ind. Azara, p. 4, 1847—Paraguay; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 11 (crit.); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 195, 1870—Rio de Janeiro (Engenho da Armação, Ilha de Marambaya), São Paulo (Matto-dentro, Rio Paraná), and Matto Grosso (Villa Bella de Matto Grosso); Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 396—Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

Icterus unicolor Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Berliner Mus., p. 19, 1823—Brazil (cotypes in Berlin Museum examined).²

C[assicus] T. animosus Merrem, in Ersch and Gruber, Allgem. Encycl. Wiss., 15, p. 276, 1826—based on "Chopi" Azara, No. 62.

Icterus chopi Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 1208, 1831—Angicos and Vareda, southern Bahia; Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 5, 1838—Corrientes (spec. examined).

Aphobus chopi Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 194, 1851—Brazil (synon. in part); Hamilton, Ibis, 1871, p. 303—São Paulo; Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 85, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 163—part, excl. of Pernambuco and western Peru (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 405, 1886—part, "female," spec. a, b, f-h, Brazil (Bahia; "Pelotas," Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay, and Argentina; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 108, 1888—northern Argentina; Dalgleish, Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edinb., 10, p. 78, 1889—Ytañú, near Asunción, Paraguay; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 3, p. 379, 1891—Chapada, Matto Grosso; Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 128—Fortín Page, lower Pilcomayo; Boucard and Berlepsch, The Humming Bird, 2, p. 44, 1892—Porto Real, Rio de Janeiro; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 8, 1895—Villa Rica, Paraguay; Ihering, Ann. Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 124, 1899—Rio Grande do Sul (São Lourenço, Jaguarão); idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 173, 1899—Ilha de São Sebastião, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 154, 1900—Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro; Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 109—Paraguay (Santa Rosa) and southeastern Bolivia (Cabo Emma, Alto Paraguay).

Aaptus chopi Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 615, 1906—Paraguay and Brazil (Matto Grosso, São Paulo, Minas Geraes) (crit., meas.); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 403, 1907—São Paulo (Botucatú, São Sebastião, Itararé) and Minas Geraes (Vargem Alegre); Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 188, 1909—Ocampo, Santa Fé (nest and eggs descr.); Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 645—Sapucay, Paraguay; Chrostowski, Compt. Rend. Soc. Scient. Varsovie, 5, pp. 490, 500, 1912—Vera Guarany, Paraná; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 65, 1914—Alto Paraná, Paraguay.

¹ The juvenile bird described in Nosedá's communication does not belong to the present species.

² Two of the specimens are simply marked "Brazil, coll. Sellow," while the third was collected by von Olfers at São João del Rey, Minas Geraes.

Aptus chopi chopi Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 39, 1908—Goyáz, Brazil (crit.); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 405, 1910—Santa Fe (Mocoví, Ocampo) and Buenos Aires (Tigré).

Gnorimopsar chopi Tremoleras, El Hornero, 2, p. 24, 1920—Rio Negro and Paysandú, Uruguay; Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 54, 1923—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos; Pereyra, l.c., 3, p. 174, 1923—Corrientes; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922–23, p. 665, 1924—Tigré, Buenos Aires; Smyth, El Hornero, 4, p. 150, 1928 (eggs descr.).

Gnorimopsar chopi chopi Sztolcman, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 195, 1926—Fazenda Firmiano, Paraná; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 378, 1926—Chaco (Las Palmas, Riacho Pilaga, Formosa), Paraguay (Puerto Pinasco), and Uruguay (San Vicente); Pereyra, El Hornero, 4, p. 27, 1927—Zelaya, Buenos Aires; Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 60, p. 399, 1930—Paraguay (Puerto Pinasco) and Matto Grosso (Palmiras) (nest descr.); Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vögel, p. 296, 1930—Formosa (San José, Tapikiolé, Tacaaglé, Yuncá Viejo).

Psarocolius unicolor Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 281, 1856—Brazil; idem, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 258, 1860—"Mendoza" (only observed); idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 494, 1861—"Mendoza" and Paraná (spec. from Paraná examined in Halle Museum); Doering, Period. Zool. Argent., 1, p. 255, 1874—Barránca, Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes.

Range.—Southern half of Brazil, from central Bahia (Andarahy), Goyáz, and Matto Grosso south to Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Paraguay; northern Argentina, in territories of Formosa and Chaco, and in provinces of Santa Fe, Entre Ríos, Corrientes, and Buenos Aires.¹

8: Brazil (Macaco Secco, near Andarahy, Bahia, 2; Chapada, Matto Grosso, 2; Piraputanga, Matto Grosso, 1; Veadeiros, Goyáz, 2; Candido de Abreu, Paraná, 1).

¹ Brazilian specimens, including two from near Andarahy, Bahia, and a series from western Minas Geraes, agree in dimensions and coloration with topotypical Paraguayan material and other examples from the Argentine Chaco. Birds from Matto Grosso cannot be distinguished either, and a single adult male collected by H. von Ihering at São Lourenço, Rio Grande do Sul, in September, 1886, falls well within the measurements of typical *chopi*, the wing being 127, the tail 94 mm. long. This fact seems to indicate that the Uruguayan male, with a wing of 136 mm., mentioned by Wetmore, is merely an unusually large individual, as the existence of a separate form in the heart of the distributional area occupied by typical *chopi* seems extremely unlikely.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Minas Geraes: São João del Rey, 1; Lagôa Santa, 1; Rio Jordão, Prov. Araguay, 3; Agua Suja, near Bagagem, 3; Monte Alegre, 1; Dividino, 1.—São Paulo: Mattodentro, 1; Ypanemá, 2; Quartel da Posse, 1; Rio Paraná, 1.—Rio Grande do Sul: São Lourenço, 1.—Goyáz: Leopoldina, Rio Araguaya, 1; Goyáz, 2; Rio Parnahyba, 1.—Matto Grosso: Rio Manso, 1; Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, 2.—Paraguay: Bernalcué, near Asunción, 1; Concepción, 1; near Concepción, 4.—Argentina: Rio de Oro, Chaco Austral, 1; San José, Formosa, 1; Tapikiolé, Formosa, 4; Yuncá Viejo, Formosa, 4; Corrientes, 1.

**Gnorimopsar chopi sulcirostris* (Spix).¹ GREATER CHOPI GRACKLE.

Icterus sulcirostris Spix, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 1, p. 67, pl. 64, fig. 2, 1824—"in campis Minas Geraes," errore; Oeiras, Piauhý, substituted as type locality by Hellmayr, 1929 (type in Munich Museum examined).

Aphobus megistus Leverkühn, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 104, 1889—Santa Cruz, de la Sierra and [Rio] San Miguel, Dept. Santa Cruz, Bolivia (cotypes in Kiel Museum, now in Berlin Museum, examined).

Aphobus chopi (not *Agelaius chopi* Vieillot) Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 141, 1862—Bolivia (spec. examined); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 405, 1886—part, "male," spec. c-e, Bolivia; Reiser, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 81, 1910—Bahia (Bõa Vista near Chique Chique, Rio São Francisco) and Piauhý (Amaração), Brazil.

Aptus sulcirostris Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, pp. 614, 615, 1906 (crit. note on type); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 403, 1907 (ex Spix).

Aptus megistus Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 615, 1906—Santa Cruz and San Miguel, Bolivia (crit.).

Gnorimopsar sulcirostris Reiser, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 177, 1925—Bõa Vista, near Chique Chique, Bahia, and Amaração, Piauhý.

Aphobus chopi megistus Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 42, 1926—Ceará (spec. examined).

¹*Gnorimopsar chopi sulcirostris* (Spix): Similar to *G. c. chopi*, but considerably larger, sex for sex, with heavier, basally more strongly sulcate bill, and plumage (in fresh condition) more glossy. Wing 140–150, (female) 134–140.

The distribution of this race is rather singular. The type, said to be from "Minas Geraes"—which is clearly a mistake, since a good series from that state undoubtedly belongs with *G. c. chopi*—is certainly of the same form as specimens recently collected in northeastern Brazil (cf. the table of measurements in Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 277, 1929). On directly comparing this series with nine skins from Bolivia (*megistus*), I fail, however, to see how the distinction between *sulcirostris* and *megistus* can be maintained. In coloration as well as in the strength of the bill there is absolutely no difference, and the only variation consists of slightly lesser dimensions in the Bolivian birds, none of which attains the maximum figures shown by some of the Brazilian skins. This average is, however, quite insignificant and might easily disappear in larger series. The quasi identity of the inhabitants of Bolivia with those of northeastern Brazil is the more remarkable, as birds taken close to the Bolivian border at Villa Bella de Matto Grosso are much smaller (wings of males, 127; tail, 93) and do not differ at all from typical *chopi* of Paraguay and Argentina. I can hardly believe that *G. c. sulcirostris* has a discontinuous range, though according to our present knowledge there seems to be a wide gap between the two areas tenanted by this large form.

The wings measure as follows:

Adult males.—Brazil: type, 152; Codó, Maranhão, 150; Ceará, 142; Ibiapaba, Piauhý, 140.—Bolivia: Santa Cruz, 142, 143, 143, 144; unspecified, 140.

Adult females.—Brazil: Codó, Maranhão, 140; Bõa Vista, Bahia, 140.—Bolivia: San Miguel, 136½; Mojos, 135; Santa Cruz, 135; Fortín Esteros, Tarija, 134.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: unspecified, 1 (the type); Ceará, 1; Amaração, Piauhý, 1; Bõa Vista, Bahia, 1.—Bolivia: Mojos, 1; Rio San Miguel, 1; Santa Cruz, 5; Fortín Esteros, Tarija, 1.

Gnorimopsar chopi sulcirostris Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 276, 1929—Codó, Cocos, Maranhão, and Ibiapaba, Piauh, Brazil (crit.); Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vögel, p. 297, 1930—Bolivia (La Crecencia and Monte Grande, Santa Cruz; Fortín Esteros, Tarija) (crit.).

Range.—Northeastern Brazil, in states of Maranhão, Piauh, Ceará, and extreme northern Bahia (Bõa Vista, below Chique Chique, Rio São Francisco), and eastern Bolivia (in depts. of Santa Cruz, Beni, and Tarija).

3: Brazil (Codó, Cocos, Maranhão, 2; Ibiapaba, Piauh, 1).

Genus NOTIOPSAR Oberholser

Curaeus (not *Cureus* Boie, 1831) Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 139, 1862—type, by monotypy, *Turdus curaeus* Molina.

Notiopsar Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 136, June, 1921—new name for *Curaeus* Sclater, preoccupied.

**Notiopsar curaeus* (Molina). CHILEAN BLACKBIRD.

Turdus curaeus Molina, Saggio Stor. Nat. Chile, pp. 252, 345, 1782—Chile.

Sturnus aterrimus Kittlitz, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., (sav. étr.), 2, p. 467, pl. 2, Aug., 1835—near Valparaiso, Chile (type in Leningrad Museum; cf. Chrostowski, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 18, 1921); idem, Denkw. Reise, 1, p. 153, 1858—Valley of Los Sorres, near Valparaiso.

Leistes niger Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 304, Dec. 31, 1837—Chile (type in coll. of W. Swainson, now in University Museum, Cambridge, Engl., examined); Peale, U. S. Expl. Exp., 8, p. 112, 1848—Valparaiso.

Quiscalus pilaris (Lichtenstein MS.) Bibra, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 5, p. 129, 1853—Chile (new name for *Sturnus aterrimus* Kittlitz and *Leistes niger* Swainson).

Agelaius chopi (not of Vieillot) Gould, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 107, 1841—Chile; Bridges, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 9, p. 94, "1841" [=1842]—Chile.

Agelaius curaceus [sic] Fraser, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 11, p. 113, 1843—"intermediate provinces of Chile."

Agelaius aterrimus Des Murs, in Gay, Hist. Fís. Pol. Chile, Zool., 1, p. 348, 1847—Chile (ex Kittlitz).

Agelaius curaeus Des Murs, in Gay, Hist. Fís. Pol. Chile, Zool., 1, p. 348, 1847—Chile; Boeck, Naumannia, 1855, p. 503—Valdivia; Frauenfeld, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 10, Abhandl., p. 637, 1860—near Valparaiso; Philippi, Anal. Univ. Chile, 31, p. 263, 1868—Chile; Lataste, Act. Soc. Scient. Chili, 3, pp. cxiv, cxv, 1893—Bureo, Ñuble, and Ninhue, Maule; Waugh and Lataste, l.c., 4, pp. lxxxvi, clxxii, 1894—Peñaflor (Santiago) and San Alfonso (Quillota), Chile; Lataste, l.c., 5, p. xxxiv, 1895—Caillihue, Curicó, Chile.

Psarocolius curaeus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 425, 1850—Patagonia and Chile; Hartlaub, Naumannia, 3, p. 213, 1853—Valdivia, Chile;

Cassin, in Gilliss, U. S. Astron. Exp., 2, p. 178, pl. 15, 1855—Chile; Germain, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, p. 312, 1860—Santiago, Chile (breeding habits).

Leistes curaeus Pelzeln, Reise Novara, 1, Zool., Vögel, p. 89, 1865—Chile; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 15—Chile.

Agelaius caracus [sic] Landbeck, Zool. Garten, 18, p. 252, 1876—Chile (habits, nest, and eggs).

Curaeus aterrimus Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 139, 1862—Chile; idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, pp. 323, 338—Chile; Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1869, p. 283—Cape Negro, Straits of Magellan; Reed, Anal. Univ. Chile, 49, p. 545, 1877—Cauquenes, Colchagua, Chile; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 432—Gray Harbour, Straits of Magellan; Sharpe, l.c., 1881, p. 7—Tom Bay and Isthmus Bay, Straits of Magellan; Salvin, l.c., 1883, p. 423—Chile; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 21—Chile to Magellan Straits (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 354, 1886—Chile to Straits of Magellan ("True" Bay, Gray Harbour); Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 84, 1889—Valparaiso; Oustalet, Miss. Sci. Cap Horn, 6, Ois., p. B. 101, 1891—Straits of Magellan (Orange Bay, Gable Island, Puntarenas, Wollaston Bay); Reed, Anal. Univ. Chile, 93, p. 200, 1896—Chile; Lane, Ibis, 1897, p. 27—Hacienda Mansel (Santiago) and Calle-calle (Valdivia), Chile; Schalow, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., 4, p. 720, 1898—La Serena, Coquimbo; Albert, Anal. Univ. Chile, 101, p. 916, 1898—Chile (monog.); Salvadori, Anal. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2), 20, p. 622, 1900—Gregory Bay and Puntarenas, Magellan Straits; Crawshaw, Bds. Tierra del Fuego, p. 56, 1907—San Sebastian Settlement; Housse, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 28, p. 49, 1924—Isla La Mocha, Chile; Jaffuel and Pirion, l.c., 31, p. 108, 1927—Marga-Marga Valley, Valparaiso; Bullock, l.c., 33, p. 125, 1929—Cerro de Nahuelbuta, Malleco, Chile; idem, l.c., 33, p. 187, 1929—Angol, Malleco, Chile.

Curaeus curaeus Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 12, p. 132, 1890—Port Churruca and Laredo Bay, Magellan Straits; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, p. 361, 1902—Puerto Hope, Isla Clarence, Tierra del Fuego; Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 187, 1909—Lapataia, Tierra del Fuego (eggs descr.); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 404, 1910—Tierra del Fuego; Barros, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 24, p. 150, 1920—Ñilahue, Curicó, Chile; idem, l.c., 25, p. 192, 1921—Cordillera de Aconcagua, Chile; Paessler, Journ. Orn., 70, p. 480, 1922—Coronel, Chile (nest and eggs); Bullock, El Hornero, 3, p. 94, 1923—Chile (nest); Housse, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 29, p. 148, 1925—San Bernardo, Santiago.

Notiopsar curaeus Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 378, 1926—Concon, Chile; idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 457, 1926—Rio Corcovado, Chubut; Stone, Rep. Princet. Univ. Exp. Patagonia, 2, (1), p. 854, 1928—Patagonia (descr.); Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 19, p. 102, 1932—Chile (Coquimbo to Magellan Straits); Reynolds, El Hornero, 5, p. 343, 1934—Isla de los Conejos, Tierra del Fuego.

Range.—Chile, from Coquimbo south to the Straits of Magellan and Tierra del Fuego, and north through Patagonia to western Chubut.

12: Chile (Concepción, 1; Curacautin, Malleco, 1; Mafil, Valdivia, 4; Rio Inio, Chiloé Island, 1; Quellon, Chiloé Island, 5).

Genus PSEUDOLEISTES Sclater

Pseudoleistes Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 137, 1862—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 19), "*Pseudoleistes viridis*" = *Agelaius guirahuro* (Vieillot).

**Pseudoleistes guirahuro* (Vieillot). YELLOW-RUMPED MARSH BIRD.

Agelaius guirahuro Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 545, 1819—based on "Guirahuro," Azara, No. 64; Paraguay and Rio de la Plata.

Xanthornus Gasquet Quoy and Gaimard, in Freycinet, Voyage Uranie et Physicienne, Zool., livr. 3, p. 110, pl. 24, Aug., 1824—banks of the Rio de la Plata (type in Paris Museum).

Leistes Suchii Vigors, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 6, p. 192, Suppl., pl. 10, July, 1825—Brazil (type in coll. of W. Such).

C[assicus] T. palustris Merrem, in Ersch and Gruber, Allgem. Encycl. Wiss., 15, p. 281, 1826—based on "Guirahuro" Azara, No. 64.

Leistes orioides Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 303, Dec. 31, 1837—Brazil (location of type not stated).

Leistes brevirostris Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 304, Dec. 31, 1837—Brazil (type, collected by A. de Saint-Hilaire, in Paris Museum examined).

Icterus dominicensis (not *Oriolus dominicensis* Linnaeus) Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Berliner Mus., p. 19, 1823—São Paulo.

Icterus guirahuro Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 4, 1838—Corrientes.

Leistes viridis (not *Oriolus viridis* Gmelin) Hartlaub, Syst. Ind. Azara, p. 5, 1847—Paraguay; Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 436, 1850—Montevideo; Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 189, 1851—Brazil (synon.); Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 264, 1856—Minas Geraes (Sete Lagoas); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 14—Brazil (crit.); Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 395—Lagõa Santa, Minas Geraes.

Pseudoleistes viridis Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 137, 1862—Brazil; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 198, 1870—São Paulo (Itararé, Rio Paraná) and Paraná (Scaramuza, Rio Verde, Fazenda Nova, Rio Piehy, Joaquim Carneiro, Curytiba, Castro, Murungaba); Hamilton, Ibis, 1871, p. 303—near Itapetininga, São Paulo; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 19 (monog.).

Pseudoleistes guirahuro Berlepsch and Ihering, Zeits. Ges. Orn., 2, p. 127, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul (crit.); Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 352, 1886 (monog.); Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 8, 1895—Valenzuela, Paraguay; Ihering, Ann. Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 123, 1899—Mundo Novo and Pedras Brancas, Rio Grande do Sul; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 172, 1899—Itapetininga, São Paulo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 400, 1907—São Paulo (Itararé, Itapetininga);

Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 186, 1909—San Vicente and Ocampo, Santa Fe (nest and eggs); Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 642—Sapucay, Paraguay; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, (3), 11, p. 404, 1910—Chaco (San Vicente) and “Buenos Aires (Barracas al Sud)” ; idem, l.c., 23, p. 373, 1912—Villa Rica, Paraguay; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 66, 1914—Encarnación, Paraguay; Marelli, El Hornero, 1, p. 228, 1919 (food); Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 54, 1923—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922–23, p. 664, 1924—“Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires” (range); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 376, 1926—Uruguay (Lazcano and Rio Negro); Tremoleras, El Hornero, 4, p. 19, 1927—north of Pando, Dept. Canelones, Uruguay.

Range.—Southern Brazil, from the sources of the Rio Araguaya, Goyáz, and Minas Geraes, south through São Paulo and Paraná to Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (provinces of Santa Fe, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, and (?) Buenos Aires).¹

3: Brazil (Paraná, 2); Uruguay (Quebrada de los Cuervos, Treinta y Tres, 1).

***Pseudoleistes virescens (Vieillot).² BROWN-RUMPED MARSH BIRD.**

Agelaius virescens Vieillot,³ Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 543, 1819—based on “Dragon,” Azara, No. 65; “on the confines of Brazil” and near Buenos Aires.

Icterus anticus Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Berliner Mus., p. 19, 1823—Montevideo, Uruguay (type in Berlin Museum).

¹ The length of the bill, in this species, varies considerably irrespective of locality, and I believe that Swainson’s two “species,” *L. oriolides* and *L. brevirostris*, refer to the same bird. At any rate, the type of the last-named, an adult with a bill of 30 mm., does not differ at all from Paraguayan specimens, with which other Brazilian individuals likewise agree. A single male from Cascata, Minas Geraes, the only one seen from that state, has a remarkably shorter, slender bill. The occurrence of this species in Buenos Aires, as claimed by Venturi, appears to be open to doubt, while its inclusion in the Chilean fauna by Gay (Hist. Fis. Pol. Chile, Zool., 1, p. 349, 1847) is an obvious mistake (cf. Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 19, p. 102, 1932).

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Rio Bonito, Bororo country, Goyáz, 1; Cascata, Minas Geraes, 1; Rio Paraná, São Paulo, 1; Paraná, Fazenda Verde, 2; Fazenda Nova, 2; Scaramuza, 1; Murungaba, 2; Curytiba, 1; Rio Piahy, 2; Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul, 2.—Paraguay: Bernalcué, 5.—Argentina: San Vicente, Santa Fe, 2; Corrientes, 1.

² *Pseudoleistes virescens* (Vieillot) differs from *P. guirahuro* by much shorter wings and tail; slenderer, more elongated bill; absence of yellow on the rump; much paler, less saturated yellow of the under parts with the tibial feathers as well as brownish olive sides of breast and abdomen; smaller yellow humeral patch, etc. It is apparently specifically distinct from *P. guirahuro*, both being found in Rio Grande do Sul, Uruguay, and parts of Argentina (Santa Fe, Corrientes).

³ An earlier name is possibly *Agelaius bicolor* Vieillot (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 535, 1819) from “l’Amérique méridionale.” However, one of the characters, “bec et les pieds rougeâtres,” being in direct opposition to the present species with black bill and feet, it seems undesirable to adopt the name, inasmuch as no type exists.

- C[assicus] T. Draco* Merrem, in Ersch and Gruber, Allgem. Encycl. Wiss., 15, p. 279, 1826—based on "Dragon," Azara, No. 65.
- Leistes tenuirostris* Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 304, Dec. 31, 1837—"Brazil," probably Rio Grande do Sul (type, collected by A. de Saint-Hilaire, examined in Paris Museum).
- Icterus virescens* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 4, 1838—Montevideo (spec. examined).
- Leistes virescens* Hartlaub, Syst. Ind. Azara, p. 5, 1847 (synon.); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 15—"Brazil" (crit.).
- Leistes anticus* Gould, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, Birds, p. 107, 1841—plains of La Plata; Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 436, 1850—"Brazil"; Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 265, 1856—Rio Grande do Sul, Montevideo, and "Paraguay"; idem, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 258, 1860—Banda Oriental and Paraná; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 491, 1861—same localities; Doering, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p. 255, 1874—Barrancas, Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes.
- Pseudoleistes virescens* Scater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 137, 1862—"Brazil"; Scater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 140—Conchitas, Buenos Aires; Hudson, l.c., 1870, p. 549—Argentina (foster parent of *M. bonariensis*); Lee, Ibis, 1873, p. 132—Fraysle Muerto, Prov. Córdoba; Hudson, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1874, p. 156—Argentina; Durnford, Ibis, 1877, p. 175—Baradéro, Buenos Aires; idem, Ibis, 1878, p. 59—Buenos Aires (nest and eggs); Doering, in Roca, Inf. Of. Exp. Rio Negro, Zool., p. 41, 1881—Prov. Buenos Aires (Guaminí, Rio Sauce, Rio Colorado); White, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 602—Punta Lara, Buenos Aires; Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 135, 1883—Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Ríos (nest and eggs); Holmberg, Act. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, 5, p. 84, 1884—Prov. Buenos Aires (Rio Vecino, Tandil, Sierra de los Leones, etc.); Scater, Ibis, 1884, p. 20—Rio Grande do Sul, Uruguay, and Argentina (monog.); Gibson, Ibis, 1885, p. 279—Paysandú, Uruguay; Scater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 352, 1886—Rio Grande do Sul (Lagõa dos Patos), Uruguay, and Buenos Aires (Punta Lara, La Plata); Scater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 102, 1888—Argentina (habits); Withington, Ibis, 1888, p. 463—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; Holland, Ibis, 1891, p. 16; 1892, p. 199—Estancia Espartillar, Buenos Aires (breeding); Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 173—Uruguay; Ihering, Ann. Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 123, 1899—Pedras Brancas, Rio Grande do Sul; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 400, 1907 (range); Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 186, 1909—Buenos Aires (Est. San Martino Monte, Barracas al Sud), Entre Ríos (La Soledad), and Santa Fe (Ocampo); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, (3), 11, p. 404, 1910 (range in Argentina); Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 107—Los Ynglases, Ajó, Buenos Aires; Hussey, Auk, 33, p. 399, 1916—La Plata; Gibson, Ibis, 1918, p. 396—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires (breeding habits); Tremoleras, El Hornero, 2, p. 24, 1920—Uruguay (Canelones, Minas, Maldonado, Treinta y Tres, Cerro Largo); Renard, l.c., 2, p. 60, 1920—Cañuelas, Buenos Aires; Daguerre, l.c., 2, p. 271, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; Smyth and Serié, l.c., 3, p. 54, 1923—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos; Pereyra, l.c., 3, p. 173, 1923—Zelaya, Buenos Aires; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr.

Públ. for 1922-23, p. 664, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 376, 1926—Chaco (Las Palmas), Buenos Aires (Lavalle), and Uruguay (San Vicente, Lazcano, Rio Negro); Wilson, El Hornero, 3, p. 362, 1926—General López, Santa Fe (nesting); Friedmann, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 218, 1927—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos, and Ajó, Buenos Aires; Smyth, El Hornero, 4, p. 151, 1928 (eggs); Marelli, l.c., 5, p. 199, 1933—Fortín Chaco, Buenos Aires.

Range.—Extreme southern Brazil, in State of Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; and northern Argentina, from the Chaco through eastern Córdoba and Santa Fe, and from Corrientes through Entre Ríos, south to southern Buenos Aires (Rio Colorado).¹

10: Argentina (Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires, 1; Ocampo, Santa Fe, 1); Uruguay (San Vicente de Castillos, Rocha, 3; San Carlos, Maldonado, 1; La Lata, Colonia, 1; Arazati, San José, 1; Treinta y Tres, 2).

Genus *LEISTES* Vigors

Leistes Vigors, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 6, p. 191, July, 1825—type, by orig. desig., *Oriolus americanus* Gmelin=*Emberiza militaris* Linnaeus.

Pedotribes Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 191, Oct., 1851—type, by monotypy, *Oriolus guianensis* Linnaeus=*Emberiza militaris* Linnaeus.

**Leistes militaris militaris* (Linnaeus). CAYENNE RED-BREASTED BLACKBIRD.

Emberiza militaris Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 178, 1758—based on "Turdus ater, pectore coccineo" Linnaeus, Mus. Adol. Frid., 1, p. 18, 1754; "in America, Asia"² (type now in Upsala Museum; cf. Lönnberg, Bih. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., 22, Afd. 4, No. 1, p. 29, 1896).

Oriolus guianensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 162, 1766—based on "Le Troupiale de la Guiane" Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 107, pl. 11, fig. 1; "Guiane" (type in coll. of D. de Bandeville).

Oriolus americanus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 386, 1788—based chiefly on "Troupiale de Cayenne" Buffon and Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 236, fig. 2.

Xanthornus rubricollis Hahn, Vogel aus Asien, etc., Part 5, pl. 2, 1819—Guiana (type in Munich Museum examined).

Leistes erythrothorax (Natterer MS.) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, pp. 197, 326, 1870—Rio Madeira, Borba, Forte do Rio Branco, and Cajútuba, Brazil (type, from Cajútuba, Pará, in Vienna Museum examined).

Sturnella guianensis Jardine, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 20, p. 333, 1847—Tobago.

¹ Four specimens from Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul, agree with an Argentine series.

² Surinam suggested as type locality by Berlepsch and Hartert (Nov. Zool., 9, p. 33, 1902).

Trupialis guianensis Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 430, 1850—Guiana and Brazil (crit.); Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 260, 1856—part, Guiana.

Leistes guianensis Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, pp. 19, 265—"Bogotá," Colombia, and Santarém, Brazil; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 138, 1862—Trinidad, Cayenne, and "Bogotá"; Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 84—Trinidad; Selater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, pp. 573, 750—Brazil (north side of Amazon and Mexiana) and Peru (Xeberos); idem, l.c., 1869, p. 252—plain of Valencia, Venezuela; Salvin, l.c., 1870, pp. 176, 191—"Veragua" (locality not specified); Finsch, l.c., 1870, p. 576—"Trinidad"; Selater and Salvin, l.c., 1873, p. 267—Xeberos, Peru; Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 381—Pará; Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, p. 79, 1876—Santarém, Brazil; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 427, 1884—Xeberos, Peru; Selater, Ibis, 1884, p. 21 (monog.); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 218—Yuruani River and Roraima, British Guiana; Selater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 348, 1886—Panama (Mina de Chorchá), "Guayaquil" (errore), "Bogotá," Trinidad, British Guiana (Georgetown), Cayenne, and Brazil (Mexiana, Rio Madeira, Cajútuba); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 458, 1887—Panama (Mina de Chorchá and Lion Hill); Riker and Chapman, Auk, 7, p. 269, 1890—Santarém; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, p. 37, 1894—Cipero River, Trinidad; Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 64, 1902—David, Chiriquí; Ménégauz, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 183, 1904—lower Mahury, French Guiana; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 299, 1907—Amapá, Mexiana, Marajó (São Natal), Monte Alegre, Cussary, and Maranhão (Jutahizal); Hagmann, Zool. Jahrb. (Syst.), 26, p. 28, 1907—Mexiana; Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 370, 1910—Guiana (habits); Williams, Bull. Dept. Agric. Trin. Tob., 20, p. 138, 1922—Trinidad (food).

Leistes americanus Cabanis, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 681, "1848"—coast of British Guiana (habits); Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 279, 1866—Trinidad.

Leistes guyanensis Goeldi, Ibis, 1897, p. 164—Amapá, northern Brazil.

Leistes militaris Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 14—Brazil, Guiana, and Trinidad; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 196, 1870—Santarém; Lönnberg, Bih. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., 22, Afd. 4, No. 1, p. 29, 1896 (nomencl., note on type); Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 33, 1902—Altagracia, Rio Orinoco, and Suapuré, Caura Valley, Venezuela; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 351, 1902 (monog.); Thayer and Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 221, 1906—savanna of Panama; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 399, 1907 (range); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 21, 1906—Trinidad (Caroni and El Socorro); idem, l.c., 14, p. 10, 1907—Urucurituba, Rio Tapajóz (crit.); idem, l.c., 17, p. 283, 1910—Rio Madeira (Marmellos), Rio Preto (Santa Isabel), and Rio Machados (Maroins), Brazil; Berlepsch, l.c., 15, pp. 123, 317, 1908—Cayenne and lower Mahury, French Guiana; Reiser, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 100, 1910—Miritiba, Maranhão; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Math.-phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, pp. 88, 119, 128, 1912—Pará (Cajútuba, Peixe-Boi), Mexiana, and Marajó (Cachoeira); Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 211, 1913—La Pedrita (Rio de Uracoa)

and Caño de Coroza, Orinoco Delta, Venezuela; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 522, 1913—Lower Amazonia (ecology); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 422, 1914—Peixe-Boi (Pará), Rio Xingú (Victoria), Rio Iriri (Santa Julia), Cussary, Amapá, Mexiana, Marajó (Cambú, Pacoval, Rio Arary), Monte Alegre, and Ereré, Brazil; Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 209, 1916—Orinoco Valley, Venezuela; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 632, 1917—Rio Sinú and Barranquilla, Colombia; Beebe, Trop. Wild Life, 1, p. 137, 1917—Bartica Grove, British Guiana; Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 30, 1919—Pacora, Panama; Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 569, 1921—upper Takutu Mountains, Ituribisci River, Supenaam, Abary River, Georgetown, Bartica, and Roraima; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 468, 1922—Fundación, Colombia (crit.); Hallinan, Auk, 41, p. 320, 1924—Casa Largo, Panama; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 61, 1926—Maranhão (São Bento, Tury-assú).

Leistes militaris erythrothorax Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, p. 190 (in text), 1911—lower Amazon Valley (crit.).

Leistes militaris militaris Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 86, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam; Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 274, 1929—Maranhão (Tury-assú, São Bento, Miritiba, and Mangunça Island); Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 60, p. 396, 1930—Maroins, Rio Machados, Matto Grosso; Darlington, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 414, 1931—Cienaga, Magdalena, Colombia; Roberts, Trop. Agric., 11, p. 99, 1934—Trinidad.

Range.—Islands of Trinidad and Tobago; the Guianas; northern Brazil, east to the forested coast region of Maranhão, south to northern Matto Grosso (Rio Machados); northeastern Peru (Xeberos); Venezuela; northern Colombia (Cienaga and Fundación, Magdalena; Rio Sinú and Barranquilla, Bolivar); Panama, west to Chiriquí (Davíd; Mina de Chorchá).¹

¹ There is a certain amount of variation in size between specimens from different parts of the range. Trinidad birds exhibit the smallest measurements, while those from the Amazon Valley and adjacent districts frequently attain unusually large dimensions. The figures overlap, however, to such an extent that the recognition of a southern form, for which the name *erythrothorax* would be available, seems unwarranted. Certain aberrant individuals with traces of a white postocular streak have doubtless given rise to the record of *L. superciliaris* from Cayenne (Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 14; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 123, 1908), but they merely indicate the close relationship between these two "species."

Birds from Panama and "Bogotá" (probably taken at the eastern base of the eastern Andes of Colombia) agree well with others from the Guianas. The locality "Guayaquil," affixed to a Kellett and Wood specimen in the British Museum, cannot be trusted, since the labels of many skins obtained by these collectors have evidently been transposed, and it is more likely to have originated in Panama.

Additional material examined.—Trinidad: Chaguanas, 4; Caroni River, 2; El Socorro, 2.—British Guiana: Demerara, 2.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 2.—Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo, 12.—Venezuela: Altigracia, Orinoco, 6; Suapuré, Caura, 4.—Brazil: Marajó Island, 3; Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 7; Cajútuba, Pará, 2; Santarém, 1; Urucurituba, Rio Tapajóz, 5; Borba, Rio Madeira, 1; Rio Madeira, below the mouth of the Rio Mahissy, 1; Marmellos, 2; Maroins, Rio Machados, 1; Miritiba, Maranhão, 2.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 2.—Panama: Tucumay, 4.

28: Panama (Balboa, Canal Zone, 3; Agua Dulce, Coclé, 1); Colombia (Lorica, Bolivar, 2; "Bogotá," 1); Venezuela (Encontrados, Zulia, 1); British Guiana (Georgetown, 2); Dutch Guiana (Paramaribo, 1); Brazil (Bõa Vista, Rio Branco, Amazonas, 5; Serra do Lua, Amazonas, 1; Itacoatiará, Rio Amazon, Amazonas, 4; Tury-assú, Maranhão, 1; São Bento, Maranhão, 5; Mangunça Island, Maranhão, 1).

****Leistes militaris superciliaris* (Bonaparte).¹ SUPERCILIATED RED-BREASTED STARLING.**

Trupialis superciliaris (Natterer MS.) Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 430, 1850—"Mexico," errore;² Matto Grosso (ex Natterer), suggested as type locality by Berlepsch (Nov. Zool., 15, p. 123, 1908); Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, 10, p. 399, 1890—Córdoba.

Icterus militaris (not *Emberiza militaris* Linnaeus) Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 4, 1838—Maldonado, Uruguay, and Santa Cruz and Chiquitos, Bolivia (spec. in Paris Museum examined); (?)Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 225, 1846—Peru.

Leistes americanus (not *Oriolus americanus* Gmelin) Hartlaub, Syst. Ind. Azara, p. 5, 1847—based on "Tordo degollado tercero" Azara, No. 70; Paraguay.

Leistes superciliaris Scater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 138, 1862—Bolivia and Rio de la Plata; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 14—part, Buenos Aires and Ceará; Scater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 140—Conchitas, Buenos Aires; Hudson, l.c., 1870, p. 333—Buenos Aires; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 196, 1870—Matto Grosso (Nos Puritis, Caiçara, Pansecco, Engenho do Gama, Poruti, San Xavier); Durnford, Ibis, 1877, p. 175—Buenos Aires up the Paraná to Baradero; Scater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 608—Santa Cruz and Chiquitos, Bolivia; Forbes, Ibis, 1881, p. 339—Cabo, south of Pernambuco; White, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 602—Salta and Buenos Aires (Salto); Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 136, 1883—Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Ríos (habits); Scater, Ibis, 1884, p. 22—Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil up to Pernambuco (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 349, 1886—Argentina (Conchitas, Punta Lara, Buenos Aires), Bolivia, and Brazil (Caiçara, Pernambuco); Scater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1,

¹*Leistes militaris superciliaris* (Bonaparte) chiefly differs from the nominate race by larger bill and by having a conspicuous buffy white (in abraded plumage nearly pure white) postocular stripe in the livery of the adult male. Females and young birds are hardly distinguishable.

²I have not been able to trace the whereabouts of the type. Although Bonaparte ascribes the species to "Mus. Lugd." and Paris, it is not in the Paris Museum. While it may yet be found in the collections at Leiden, it should be mentioned that, according to the registers of the Vienna Museum, no specimen of Natterer's was sent to that Museum. On the other hand, the specific name originally given (in manuscript) by Natterer to the specimens collected by him in Matto Grosso strongly suggests that Bonaparte's description was based on one of his birds. Perhaps the describer's statement as to the location of the original examples was incorrect, errors of habitat and other slips being frequent throughout his writings.

p. 100, 1888—Argentina (habits); Withington, Ibis, 1888, p. 463—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; Kerr, Ibis, 1890, p. 360—Pilcomayo, Chaco; Holland, Ibis, 1890, p. 425; 1891, p. 16; 1892, p. 198—Estancia Espartillar, Buenos Aires; idem, Ibis, 1893, p. 485—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 8, 1895—Colonia Rizzo, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 12, No. 292, p. 11, 1897—Caiza, Bolivia; Ihering, Ann. Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 123, 1899—São Lourenço, Rio Grande do Sul; Kerr, Ibis, 1901, p. 224—Gran Chaco, Paraguay; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, p. 182, 1902—Tucumán; Bruch, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 258, 1904—Orán, Salta; Lillo, Rev. Letr. y Cienc. Soc., 3, No. 13, p. 46, 1905—Tucumán; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 399, 1907—São Paulo (Itapura) and Rio Grande do Sul (Novo Hamburgo); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 403, 1910 (range in Argentina); Reiser, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 80, 1910—Petrolina, Rio São Francisco, Pernambuco; Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 106—Alto Paraguay, Bolivia; Gibson, Ibis, 1918, p. 393—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires (eggs descr.); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 375, 1926—Formosa (Formosa), Santa Fe (Santa Fe), Las Palmas (Chaco), and Paraguay (Puerto Pinasco) (crit.).

Trupialis guianensis (not *Oriolus guianensis* Linnaeus) Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 260, 1856—part, Santa Catharina and Montevideo; idem, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 257, 1860—Banda Oriental; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 490, 1861—Banda Oriental; Doering, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p. 255, 1874—Barrancas, Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes.

Leistes superciliaris petilus Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, p. 190, 1911—Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Ríos (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.); Friedmann, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 217, 1927—Concepción, Tucumán, and Santa Elena, Entre Ríos (crit.).

Leistes militaris superciliaris Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 186, 1909—Buenos Aires (Barracas al Sud, San Martino Monte) and Entre Ríos (La Soledad) (nest and eggs); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 23, p. 372, 1912—Itape-miní, Paraguay; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 66, 1914—Paraguay; Hussey, Auk, 33, p. 399, 1916—La Plata; Dabbene, El Hornero, 1, p. 104, 1918—Quilmes, Buenos Aires (nest); idem, l.c., 1, p. 248, 1919—Isla Martín García, Buenos Aires; Tremoleras, l.c., 2, p. 24, 1920—Uruguay (Canelones, Flores, San José); Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 34, 1920—Yahuararmayo, Carabaya, southeastern Peru (crit.); Daguerre, El Hornero, 2, p. 271, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 54, 1923—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos; Giacomelli, l.c., 3, p. 70, 1923—La Rioja; Pereyra, l.c., 3, p. 173, 1923—Zelaya, Buenos Aires; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922–23, p. 663, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; Wilson, El Hornero, 3, p. 362, 1926—General López, Santa Fé; Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 275, 1929—Quixada, Ceará; Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 60, p. 396, 1930—Paraguay (Puerto Pinasco) and Matto Grosso; Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vögel, p. 292, 1930—Bolivia (San José, La Crecencia, and Las Taperas, Santa Cruz; Villa Montes, Tarija) and Lapango, Formosa, Argentina (crit.); Marelli, El

Hornero, 5, p. 199, 1933—Sierra de la Ventana and Bahía Blanca, Buenos Aires; Castellanos, l.c., 5, p. 334, 1934—Valle de los Reartes, Córdoba; Laubmann, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 20, p. 333, 1923—Estancia La Geraldina, Santa Fé.

Leistes militaris (not *Emberiza militaris* Linnaeus) Sneath, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 42, 1926—Ceará.

Pezites (!) *militaris superciliaris* Stone and Roberts, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 86, p. 394, 1934—Descalvados, Matto Grosso.

Range.—Extreme southeastern Peru (Yahuarmayo, Sierra de Carabaya); eastern Bolivia; northern Argentina, south to La Rioja, Córdoba, and Buenos Aires (Bahía Blanca); Paraguay; Uruguay; southern and eastern Brazil (Matto Grosso; Rio Grande do Sul; Santa Catharina; São Paulo; Bahia; Pernambuco; Ceará).¹

11: Brazil (Quixadá, Ceará, 1); Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 3; Caragatatay, Misiones, 1; Iguazú, Misiones, 1; Las Rosas, Santa Fe, 1; Quilmes, Buenos Aires, 1; Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires, 1); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 2).

Genus PEZITES Cabanis

Trupialis (not of Merrem, 1826) Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 429, 1850—type, by subs. desig. (Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 23), *Sturnus militaris* Linnaeus.

Pezites Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 191, Oct., 1851—type, by subs. desig. (Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds., p. 68, 1885), *Sturnus loyca* Molina.

**Pezites militaris bellicosa* (Filippi).² PACIFIC RED-BREASTED STARLING.

¹ Subdivision of this form on the basis of size (there are admittedly no color-characters), as has been advocated by the late Outram Bangs, appears to be impossible, and I cannot recognize the race *petilus*. The wings of adult males render the following figures:

Nine from eastern Bolivia	96, 97, 99, 99, 100, 101, 101, 102, 104
Three from Yahuarmayo, Peru	98, 98, 102
Five from Matto Grosso	95, 96, 97, 98, 100
Two from Bahia and Ceará	100, 105
One from Pernambuco	104
Three from Buenos Aires	97, 98, 100, 102
One from Corrientes	98
One from Uruguay	95

Three specimens from northeastern Brazil agree well with those from the south, although there seems to be a certain gap in the distribution.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Yahuarmayo, Carabaya, 3.—Bolivia: Santa Cruz, 14; Villa Montes, Tarija, 6.—Brazil: Ceará, 2; Petrolina, Rio São Francisco, Pernambuco, 1; Bahia, 1; Matto Grosso (Nos Puritis, Engenho do Gama, San Xavier, Pansecco, Caiçara, Poruti), 8.—Argentina: Buenos Aires, 4; Corrientes, 1.—Uruguay: Maldonado, 1.

² *Pezites militaris bellicosa* (Filippi): Nearest to *P. m. militaris*, but with decidedly shorter bill, and the red area beneath more intensely colored, scarlet rather than pinkish.

While the characters stand out quite well in a series, certain individuals approach *P. m. militaris* in length of bill as well as in coloration, as has been correctly

Sturnella bellicosa Filippi, Mus. Mediol., Anim. Vertebr., cl. 2, Aves, pp. 15, 32, 1847—"Amer. trop. occ."=Lima, Peru, suggested by Zimmer (Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 17, p. 434, 1930) (type in Milan Museum; cf. Salvadori, Atti Accad. Sci. Torino, 3, pp. 274, 275, 1868); Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1858, p. 455—Cuenca, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 1858, p. 552—Riobamba and Matos, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 1860, p. 277—Babahoyo, Ecuador; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 138, 1862—Cuenca and Babahoyo; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 985—Arequipa, Peru; idem, l.c., 1868, p. 569—Arequipa; Sclater, l.c., 1869, p. 147—Lima; Taczanowski, l.c., 1874, p. 523—Lima; Salvin, l.c., 1883, p. 423—Payta, Peru; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, l.c., 1883, p. 552—Guayaquil, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 86—Riobamba, Ecuador; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 479—Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Pezites brevirostris Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 191, Oct., 1851—"Brazil," errore (type in Heine Collection, now in Municipal Museum, Halberstadt).

Leistes albipes Philippi and Landbeck, Anal. Univ. Chile, 19, p. 616, 1861—"Peru"; idem, Arch. Naturg., 29, (1), p. 128, 1863—Arica, Peru (type in National Museum at Santiago de Chile; cf. Gigoux and Looser, Bol. Mus. Nac. Santiago, 13, p. 19, 1930).

Sturnella militaris (not *Sturnus militaris* Linnaeus) Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 8, 1838—part, Arica and Lima (spec. examined); Gould, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Birds, p. 110, 1841—part, Lima; Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 228, 1846—coast region of Peru up to Surco (above Lima).

Trupialis militaris Albert, Anal. Univ. Chile, 101, p. 911, 1898—Chile (in part).

Trupialis loyca (not *Sturnus loyca* Molina) Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 429, 1850—Peru and "Bolivia" (crit.); Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 323—Túmbez, Peru; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 200—Cutervo, Peru.

Sturnella loyca Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 25 (crit.).

Trupialis bellicosa Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 429, 1884—Peru (Surco, Lima, Túmbez, Cutervo, Chota, Arequipa); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 24—western Ecuador and Peru (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 357, 1886—western Ecuador (Cuenca, Babahoyo, Puná Island, Guayaquil) and Peru (Payta, Lima, Arequipa); Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1892, p. 378—Lima and Ica, Peru; Salvin, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 10, 1895—Cajamarca, Cajabamba, and Viña (Huamachuco), Peru; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 357, p. 29, 1899—Ecuador (Sig-Sig, San Miguel de Chimbo, Balzar, Puntilla de Santa Elena); Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 459, 1918—Huancabamba, Peru;

insisted upon by Mr. Zimmer. Birds from the Peruvian and Ecuadorian highlands differ from those of the coast district by, on average, larger size and more rosy, less scarlet tone of the pectoral area, but the variation appears to be due, in part at least, to seasonal rather than environmental influences.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: Puná Island, 3; Sinche, Guaranda, 2; Caraz, 2; Gualabamba, Riobamba, 1; Guayaquil, 5; Guichapa, Oña, 1; Loja, 1.—Peru: Túmbez, 3; Eten, 1; Huancabamba, 8; Baños, Cajamarca, 1; Lima, 3; Ica, 3.

Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 698, 1926—Ecuador (Huigra, Chunchi, Riobamba, above Chambo, Esmeraldas, Chone, Manta, Bahía de Caraquez, La Plata Island, Guayaquil, Duran, Puná Island, Santa Rosa, El Paso, Loja).

Pezites militaris bellicosa Zimmer, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 17, p. 434, 1930—Huánuco, Peru (crit.); Hellmayr, l.c., 19, p. 105, 1932—northern Chile (Tacna, Chacalluta, Arica); Berlioz, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, (2), 4, p. 235, 1932—Rio San Antonio, Ecuador.

Range.—Western slope (from the sea coast to the Temperate zone) of Ecuador, Peru, and extreme northern Chile (Province of Tacna).

25: Peru (Macate, 3; Cajamarca, 5; Menocucho, 4; Huánuco, 11); Chile (Chacalluta, Tacna, 2).

****Pezites militaris militaris* (Linnaeus). RED-BREASTED STARLING.**

Sturnus militaris Linnaeus, Mantissa Plant. altera, p. 527, 1771—based on "L'Etourneau des Terres Magellaniques" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 113, Straits of Magellan; Poeppig, in Froriep's Notiz. Geb. Natur- und Heilkunde, 23, No. 18 [=No. 502], p. 280, 1829—Rio Colorado, Santiago, Chile; Kittlitz, Denkw. Reise, 1, pp. 147, 177, 1858—Valparaíso and Quillota, Chile; Jaffuel and Pirion, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 31, p. 109, 1927—Marga-Marga Valley, Valparaíso.

Sturnus loyca Molina, Saggio Stor. Nat. Chile, pp. 254, 345, 1782—Chile.

Oriolus albistriatus Hermann, Tabl. Aff. Anim., p. 204 (note), 1783—based on "L'Etourneau des Terres Magellaniques" Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois., 3, p. 197.

Sturnus albiflorus Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 7, Dec., 1783—based on Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 113.

Icterus militaris Meyen, Nov. Act. Acad. Leop.-Carol., 16, Suppl., p. 83, 1834—Chile; Cunningham, Ibis, 1868, p. 126—Gregory, S. Jago, and Possession Bays, Straits of Magellan.

Sturnella militaris Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 8, 1838—part, Patagonia and Chile; Vigors, Zool. Capt. Beechey's Voy., p. 20, 1839—Concepción, Chile; Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Birds, p. 110, 1841—part, Straits of Magellan; Fraser, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1844, p. 157—Chile; Peale, U. S. Expl. Exp., 8, p. 113, 1848—Chile; Bibra, Denks. Math.-Naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 5, p. 129, 1853—Chile; Cassin, in Gilliss, U. S. Nav. Astron. Exp., 2, p. 179, pl. 16, fig. 2, 1855—Chile; Kittlitz, Denkw. Reise, 1, p. 121, 1858—San Tomé, Concepción, Chile; Germain, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 7, p. 312, 1860—Santiago, Chile (breeding habits); Frauenfeld, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 10, Abhandl., p. 637, 1860—near Valparaíso, Chile; Scater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 138, 1862—part, spec. a, c, Chile; Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 24—Chile; Scater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, pp. 323, 338—Chile; Scater and Salvin, Ibis, 1868, p. 186—Cape Possession, Magellan Straits; Scater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1872, p. 548

—Rio Negro, Patagonia; Reed, Anal. Univ. Chile, **49**, p. 546, 1877—plains of Cauquenes, Colchagua, Chile; Durnford, Ibis, 1877, p. 33—Chubut Valley, Patagonia (breeding); idem, Ibis, 1878, p. 394—Chubut; Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 7—Peckett Harbour, Straits of Magellan; Salvin, l.c., 1883, p. 422—Coquimbo, Chile.

Leistes americanus (not *Oriolus americanus* Gmelin) Des Murs, in Gay, Hist. Pol. Fís. Chile, Zool., **1**, p. 350, 1847—Chile; Philippi, Anal. Univ. Chile, **31**, p. 263, 1868—Chile; Landbeck, Zool. Garten, **18**, p. 252, 1877—Chile (habits); Lataste, Act. Soc. Scient. Chili, **3**, pp. cxiv, cxv, 1893—Bureo, Ñuble, and Ninhue, Maule; Waugh and Lataste, l.c., **4**, pp. lxxxvi, clxxii, 1894—Peñaflor, Santiago, and San Alfonso, Quillota, Chile; Lataste, l.c., **5**, p. xxxiv, 1895—Caillihue, Curicó, Chile.

Sturnus americanus Gay, Hist. Pol. Fís. Chile, Atlas, Ois., pl. 5; Boeck, Naumannia, 1855, p. 503—Valdivia, Chile.

Sturnella brevirostris (not *Pezites brevirostris* Cabanis) Pelzeln, Reise Novara, Zool., **1**, Vogel, p. 89, 1865—Chile (spec. examined;=young).

Trupialis loyca Burmeister, Journ. Orn., **8**, p. 257, 1860—Mendoza (breeding); idem, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 491, 1861—Mendoza; Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, **10**, p. 399, 1890—Córdoba; C. Burmeister, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, **3**, p. 318, 1890—Rio Chubut, Patagonia.

Trupialis militaris Selater, Ibis, 1884, p. 23—part, Chile and Patagonia; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 356, 1886—part, spec. a-e, Coquimbo, Chile; Selater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 104, 1888—part, Argentina (habits); Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., **2**, p. 84, 1889—Valparaíso; Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **12**, p. 132, 1889—Gregory Bay and Laredo Bay, Magellan Straits; Oustalet, Miss. Sci. Cap Horn, Zool., **6**, p. B.103, 1891—Arroyo Moreno, Santa Cruz, Missioneros, and Puntarenas, Patagonia; Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, **6**, p. 291, 1895—Catamarca; Reed, Anal. Univ. Chile, **93**, p. 200, 1896—Chile; Holland, Ibis, 1896, p. 316; idem, Ibis, 1897, p. 286—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos;¹ Lane, Ibis, 1897, p. 26—Hacienda Mansel (Santiago), Calle-calle (Valdivia), Colicó (Arauco), and south to Chiloé; Schalow, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., **4**, p. 721, 1898—Ovalle, Coquimbo, Serena, and Santiago, Chile; Albert, Anal. Univ. Chile, **101**, p. 911, 1898—Chile (in part); Salvadori, Anal. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **40**, p. 622, 1900—part, Santa Cruz, Puntarenas, Gregory Bay, and Isla Pavón, Patagonia; Arribáizaga, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, **8**, p. 168, 1902—Lago del General Paz, Chubut; Crawshaw, Bds. Tierra del Fuego, p. 57 (with col. plate), 1907—San Sebastian Settlement; Lillo, Apunt. Hist. Nat., **1**, p. 44, 1909—Maimará, Jujuy; Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 187, 1909—Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, **18**, p. 404, 1910 (range in Argentina); Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 108—Los Ynglases and Tujú, Ajó, Buenos Aires ("breeding");¹ Dabbene, Bol. Soc. Physis, **1**, p. 366, 1914—Maimará, Jujuy; Sanzin, El Hornero, **1**, p. 152, 1918—Jocolí, Mendoza; Gibson, Ibis, 1918, p. 397—Cape San Antonio,

¹ The statement that the species breeds around Santa Elena is certainly erroneous, the nest and eggs described being no doubt those of *T. defilippii*.

Buenos Aires ("breeding, nest, and eggs");¹ Barros, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 24, p. 150, 1920—Nilahue, Curicó, Chile; idem, l.c., 25, p. 192, 1921—Cordillera of Aconcagua, Chile; Renard, El Hornero, 2, p. 60, 1920—Cañuelas, Buenos Aires; Daguerre, l.c., 2, p. 271, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; Pereyra, l.c., 3, p. 174, 1923—Conhella, F.C.O., Argentina; Bullock, l.c., 3, p. 94, 1923—Chile (nest); Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922–23, p. 664, 1924—Bahia Blanca, Prov. Buenos Aires; Reed, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 28, p. 57, 1924—Lampa, Santiago; Housse, l.c., 29, p. 148, 1925—San Bernardo, Santiago, Chile; Wilson, El Hornero, 3, p. 362, 1926—General López, Santa Fe; Pereyra, l.c., 4, p. 34, 1927—Conhella, Pampa; Bullock, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 33, pp. 125, 186, 1929—Cerro de Nahuelbuta and Angol, Malleco, Chile; Budin, El Hornero, 4, p. 411, 1931—Maimará, Jujuy; Castellanos, l.c., 5, p. 333, 1934—Los Reartes, Córdoba.

Leistes superciliaris (not *Trupialis superciliaris* Bonaparte) Fuentes, Bol. Mus. Nac. Santiago, 7, p. 291, 1914—Easter Island (introduced); Lönnberg, in Skottsberg, Nat. Hist. Juan Fernandez, 3, p. 19, 1921—Easter Island (ex Fuentes).

Trupialis militaris militaris Paessler, Journ. Orn., 70, p. 481, 1922—Coronel, Chile (habits, nest, and eggs); Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 337, 1923—Puesto Horno, San Antonio, Maquinchao, Huanuluan, and Bariloche, north Patagonia; Wetmore, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 456, 1926—Rio Negro (Valcheta, Paja Alta, Nahuel Niyeu, Arroyo Cumallo); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 373, 1926—Argentina (Cape San Antonio, Lavalley, Carhue, etc., Buenos Aires; General Roca, Rio Negro; Zapala, Neuquen; Victoria, Pampa; Tunuyán, Mendoza), and Chile (Concon, Valparaiso); Stone, Rep. Princet. Univ. Exp. Patag., 2, (1), Zool., p. 851, 1928—Patagonia (Palaike, Rio Gallegos, Mount Observation); Laubmann, Wissens. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp., Vögel, p. 293, 1930—La Falda, Sierra de Córdoba; Marelli, El Hornero, 5, p. 199, 1933—southern Buenos Aires.

Pezites militaris militaris Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 19, p. 103, 1932—Chile (monog.).

Range.—Chile, from Atacama south to the Straits of Magellan, and throughout Patagonia north to the Rio Colorado, migrating in winter to northern Argentina (as far north as Entre Ríos, Santa Fe, and Jujuy);² introduced on Easter Island.

24: Chile (Ramadilla, Copiapó Valley, Atacama, 1; Caldera, Atacama, 3; Romero, Coquimbo, 1; Paiguano, Coquimbo, 1; Pal-

¹ The breeding records by Grant and Gibson must be due to confusion with *T. defilippii*.

² Chilean birds are generally smaller than others from southern Patagonia, but as similarly short-winged examples are also found in Buenos Aires the geographic nature of this variation remains to be proved. Taczanowski's record (Orn. Pér., 2, p. 428, 1884) from Moquegua, Peru, based upon specimens in the Raimondi Collection, can hardly be correct.

Additional material examined.—Argentina: Maimará, Jujuy, 1; Casa Lata, Neuquen, 2; Bajada Colorada, Neuquen, 2; Rio Limay, Neuquen, 2; vicinity of Buenos Aires, 6.

milla, La Cruz, Valparaíso, 1; Hacienda Gualpencillo, Concepción, 1; Riñihue, Valdivia, 1; Mafil, Valdivia, 5; Puerto Montt, Llanquihue, 1; Río Nirehuau, Llanquihue, 1); Argentina (Maimará, Jujuy, 1; Buenos Aires, 1; Rivadavia, Chubut, 2; Puesto Burro, Chubut, 1; San José, Catamarca, 1; Río Gallegos, Patagonia, 1; Porvenir, Tierra del Fuego, 1).

Pezites militaris falklandicus (Leverkühn).¹ FALKLAND RED-BREASTED STARLING.

Trupialis militaris (L.) subsp. *falklandica* Leverkühn, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 108, 1889—Insulas Falklandicas (type in Kiel Museum, now in Berlin Museum, examined).

Sturnella militaris (not *Sturnus militaris* Linnaeus) Gould, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Birds, p. 110, 1841—part, Falkland Islands; idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1859, p. 94—Falkland Islands (nest and eggs descr.); Sclater, l.c., 1860, p. 385—Falklands; Abbott, Ibis, 1861, p. 153—East Falkland (breeding habits); Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 138, 1862—part, spec. b, Falkland Islands; Vallentin, Mem. & Proc. Manchester Lit. Philos. Soc., 48, No. 23, p. 44, 1904—Berkley Sound and Roy Cove (eggs descr.).

Trupialis militaris Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 23—part, Falkland Islands; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 356, 1886—part, spec. f-i, Falklands; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 104, 1888—part, Falkland Islands; Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, 40, p. 622, 1900—part, Keppel Island, Falklands.

Troupialis falklandicus Brooks, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 61, p. 160, 1917—Falklands.

Trupialis militaris falklandicus Ware, El Hornero, 2, p. 204, 1921—Falklands.

Trupialis falklandicus Bennett, Ibis, 1926, p. 333—Falkland Islands.

Range.—Falkland Islands.

***Pezites defilippii** (Bonaparte). FILIPPI'S RED-BREASTED STARLING.

Trupialis defilippii Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 429, 1850—"ex Bras., Parag., Montevideo" (the type examined in the Paris Museum is from Montevideo, Uruguay); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 24—Argentina (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 357, 1886—Argentina (Buenos Aires) and Uruguay (Montevideo); Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 105, 1888—northern Argentina and Uruguay (habits); Withington, Ibis, 1888, p. 464—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 174—Uruguay (Santa Elena, Soriano; Porongos, Flores); Holland, Ibis, 1895, p. 215—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos (nest and eggs); Ihering, Ann.

¹ *Pezites militaris falklandicus* (Leverkühn): Similar to *P. m. militaris*, but with much longer, heavier bill, and outermost rectrix with apical half of outer web and a small spot on the tip of the inner web pure white. Wing (one unsexed adult, the type), 133; tail, 99; bill, 37½.

Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 123, 1899—São Lourenço and Jaguarão, Rio Grande do Sul; Gosse, in Fitzgerald, *The Highest Andes*, p. 351, 1899—Mendoza; Lillo, *Revista Letr. y Cienc. Soc.*, 3, No. 13, p. 46, 1905—Valle de Santa Maria, Tucumán; Ihering, *Cat. Faun. Braz.*, 1, p. 400, 1907 (range); Dabbene, *Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires*, 18, p. 404, 1910 (range in Argentina); Grant, *Ibis*, 1911, p. 108—Los Ynglases, Ajó, Buenos Aires ("autumnal visitor"!); Gibson, *Ibis*, 1918, p. 397—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires ("autumnal visitor"); Marelli, *El Hornero*, 1, p. 227, 1919—Buenos Aires (food); Tremoleras, *l.c.*, 2, p. 24, 1920—Uruguay (Canelones, Flores, San José, Cerro Largo); Daguerre, *l.c.*, 2, p. 271, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; Serié and Smyth, *l.c.*, 3, p. 54, 1923—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos (breeding; nest and eggs descr.); Giacomelli, *l.c.*, 3, p. 70, 1923—La Rioja; Pereyra, *l.c.*, 3, p. 173, 1923—Zelaya, Buenos Aires; Marelli, *Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for 1922-23*, p. 664, 1924—Buenos Aires; Wetmore, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 133, p. 374, 1926—Buenos Aires (Carhue, Guaminí); Wilson, *El Hornero*, 3, p. 362, 1926—General López, Santa Fe (breeding); Laubmann, *Wiss. Erg. Deuts. Gran Chaco Exp.*, Vögel, p. 294, 1930—La Germania, Santa Fe; Marelli, *El Hornero*, 5, p. 199, 1933—southern Buenos Aires.

Sturnella De Filippii Cassin, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1866, p. 25—"Brazil" (crit.).

Sturnella militaris (not *Sturnus militaris* Linnaeus) Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, *Syn. Av.*, 2, in *Mag. Zool.*, 8, cl. 2, p. 8, 1838—part, Montevideo and Corrientes; Selater, *Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds.*, p. 138, 1862—Rio de la Plata and Montevideo; Selater and Salvin, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1869, p. 161—Buenos Aires; Lee, *Ibis*, 1873, p. 132—Frayle Muerto (west of Rosario), Córdoba; Durnford, *Ibis*, 1876, p. 159; idem, *Ibis*, 1877, p. 175—neighborhood of Buenos Aires; Doering, in Roca, *Inf. Of. Exp. Rio Negro, Zool.*, p. 41, 1881—Pampa of Buenos Aires; Barrows, *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl.*, 8, p. 136, 1883—Pampa south of Buenos Aires; Holmberg, *Act. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba*, 5, p. 83, 1884—La Tinta and Collon-gueyú, Buenos Aires.

Pezites militaris Cabanis, *Mus. Hein.*, 1, p. 191, 1851 (crit.).

Trupialis militaris Burmeister, *Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras.*, 3, p. 261, 1856—Rio Grande do Sul, Montevideo, and "Paraguay"; idem, *Journ. Orn.*, 8, p. 257, 1860—Banda Oriental; idem, *Reise La Plata St.*, 2, p. 490, 1861—Banda Oriental and Argentina (Rosario and Paraná).

Trupialis militaris defilippii Sztolcman, *Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat.*, 5, p. 196, 1926—Pinheirinhos, Paraná.

Range.—Extreme southern Brazil (states of Rio Grande do Sul and Paraná); Uruguay; northern Argentina, from Buenos Aires, Entre Ríos, and Corrientes west to Mendoza, and north to Tucumán.¹

¹ The breeding range of Filippi's Red-breasted Starling remains yet to be determined. It apparently breeds in Santa Fe (Wilson), Entre Ríos (Smyth and Serié), as well as in the vicinity of Buenos Aires. Grant and Gibson, it is true, state that *T. m. militaris* breeds and is a common resident in the Ajó district, Buenos Aires, whereas *T. defilippii* appears there merely as an "autumnal visitor,"

13: Argentina (Las Rosas, Santa Fe, 6; Buenos Aires, 1); Uruguay (Piedra del Toro, Canelones, 6).

Genus STURNELLA Vieillot

Sturnella Vieillot, Anal. Nouv. Orn. Elém., p. 34, 1816—type, by monotypy, "Stourne, ou Merle à fer-à-cheval" Buffon=*Alauda magna* Linnaeus.

Cirulus Bredow, Arch. Naturg., 3, (1), p. 413 (in text), 1837—type, by orig. desig., *Cirulus pratensis* Bredow=*Alauda magna* Linnaeus.

Pedopsaris Gloger, Gemeinn. Hand- und Hilfsbuch Naturg., 1, p. 292, 1841—type, by orig. desig., *Sturnus ludovicianus* Linnaeus.

**Sturnella magna magna* (Linnaeus). EASTERN MEADOWLARK.

Alauda magna Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 167, 1758—based on "The Large Lark" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 33, pl. 33; "in America, Africa"—South Carolina (ex Catesby).

Sturnus ludovicianus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 290, 1766—based on "L'Etourneau de la Louisiane" Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 449, pl. 42, fig. 2; Louisiana (type in Réaumur Collection).

Cacicus alaudarius Daudin, Traité Elém. d'Orn., 2, p. 325, 1800—new name for *Alauda magna* Linnaeus.

Sturnella collaris Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 32, p. 203, 1819—new name for *Alauda magna* Linnaeus.

Cirulus pratensis Bredow, Arch. Naturg., 3, (1), p. 413, 1837—new name for *Alauda magna* Linnaeus and *Sturnus ludovicianus* Linnaeus.¹

Sturnella ludoviciana Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 23 (monog.); Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 25 (monog.).

Sturnella magna a. subsp. *typica* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 359, 1886—eastern United States.

Sturnella magna magna Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 357, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.).

Range.—Breeds in the Transition and upper Austral zones from eastern Minnesota, southern Ontario and Quebec, and New Brunswick south to northern Texas, Missouri, and North Carolina, and

but this record is in absolute disagreement with the observations of Hudson, Durnford, Withington, and Venturi, all of whom list *T. defilippii* as the only Marsh-starling breeding in the neighborhood of the Argentine capital, and must be due to some confusion. The same remark applies to Holland's notes (in Ibis, 1895, p. 215; 1896, p. 316), who claims that both *T. defilippii* and *T. militaris* are met with during the breeding season around Santa Elena, Entre Ríos, where only the first-named has since been found to nest.

T. defilippii, with black under-wing coverts, is probably but a geographical race of the *T. militaris* group. Specimens from Rio Grande do Sul (São Lourenço) agree with others from Uruguay and Buenos Aires.

¹ Although Moritz's observations on the habits, nest, and eggs refer to the form of Meadowlark breeding on the savannas around Valencia, Venezuela (*S. m. paralius* Bangs), Bredow's name, as it stands, is merely a rebaptizing of *Alauda magna* Linnaeus.

west to western Nebraska, Kansas, and northwestern Texas; winters from the Potomac and Ohio valleys south to the Gulf states, and north locally to the Great Lakes and Maine.

51: Massachusetts (Chatham, 2; Yarmouth, 3); Connecticut (East Hartford, 6); New York (Auburn, 1; Long Island, 1; Suffolk County, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 13); Illinois (Grand Chain, 6; Chicago, 3; Brainerd, 1; Glenview, 1; Fox Lake, 2; Momence, 1; Worth, 1; Lewiston, 1; Beach, 1; Olive Branch, 1; Joliet, 1); Indiana (Liverpool, 3; Bluffton, 1); Georgia (Roswell, 1).

****Sturnella magna argutula* Bangs. SOUTHERN MEADOWLARK.**

Sturnella magna argutula Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 1, p. 28, Feb., 1899—Dunedin, Hillsboro County, Florida (type in coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs, now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf. Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 419, 1930); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 360, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.); Holt and Sutton, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 16, p. 434, 1926—Long Pine Key, Flamingo, Everglades, and Cape Sable, Florida; Worthington and Todd, Wils. Bull., 38, p. 215, 1926—Choctawhatchee Bay, Florida (crit.).

Range.—Lower Austral zone from southern Illinois, southwestern Indiana, and South Carolina south to Florida and the coast of Louisiana and southeastern Texas.

41: Florida (Gainesville, 6; Wilson, 8; Mary Esther, 3; Cutler, 4; West Jupiter, 2; Jupiter, 1; Indian River, 1; Banana River, 3; Pine Island, 2; Homestead, 1; New River, 1; Nassau County, 2; Enterprise, 2; Georgiana, 1; New Berlin, 1; Dunedin, 1; Starke, 1); Louisiana (Buras, 1).

****Sturnella magna hippocrepis* (Wagler).¹ CUBAN MEADOWLARK.**

Sturnus hippocrepis Wagler, Isis, 1832, p. 281 (in text)—Cuba (location of type not stated).

Sturnella hippocrepis Gundlach and Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 4, p. 14, 1856—Cuba (habits, nest, eggs, crit.); Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 266, 1860—Cuba (crit.); Selater, Ibis, 1861, p. 179—Cuba (crit.); Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 24—Cuba (monog.); Gundlach, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 133, 1874—Cuba (crit., habits); Cory, Auk, 3, p. 222, 1886—Cuba (descr.); idem, Auk, 8, p. 294, 1891—Cuba; idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 109, 1889—Cuba (descr.); idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 110, 129, 1892—Cuba and Isle of Pines; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 4, p. 304, 1892—Trinidad, Cuba (crit., song); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 368, 1902—Cuba and Isle of Pines (monog.); Bangs and Zappey, Amer. Natur., 39, p. 212, 1905—Santa Fe, Isle of Pines.

¹ *Sturnella magna hippocrepis* (Wagler) is most closely related to *S. m. argutula*, as has been pointed out by Todd. We have nothing to add to his remarks.

Sturnella ludoviciana (not *Sturnus ludovicianus* Linnaeus) Vigors, Zool. Journ., 3, p. 442, 1827—Cuba.

Sturnella ludoviciana hippocrepis Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 25—Cuba (monog.).

Sturnella magna subsp. *hippocrepis* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, pp. 359, 360, 1886—San Cristóbal, Cuba.

Sturnella magna hippocrepis Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 10, p. 272, 1916—Bibijagua and Los Indios, Isle of Pines (crit.); Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 126, 1923—Cuba (habits); Wetmore, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 81, art. 2, p. 37, 1932—Gibara, Cuba.

Range.—Island of Cuba, including Isle of Pines, Greater Antilles.

15: Cuba (eastern Cuba, 1; Havana, 2; Palacios, 4; San Diego de los Baños, 1; Artemisa, Pinar del Rio, 2; unspecified, 2); Isle of Pines, 3.

****Sturnella magna hoopesi* Stone. RIO GRANDE MEADOWLARK.**

Sturnella magna hoopesi Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1897, p. 149, April, 1897—Brownsville, Texas (type in coll. of Josiah Hoopes, now in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; cf. Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 26, 1899); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 361, 1902—part, southeastern Texas; Griscom and Crosby, Auk, 43, p. 23, 1926—Brownsville.

Range.—Southeastern United States, in central-southern Texas to lower Rio Grande Valley and adjacent parts of Tamaulipas (Matamoros).

30: Texas (Port O'Connor, 2; Seadrift, 1; Corpus Christi, 18; Port Lavaca, 5; Brownsville, 3; Cameron County, 1).

****Sturnella magna lilianae* Oberholser.¹ LILIANA'S MEADOWLARK.**

Sturnella magna lilianae Oberholser, Sci. Pub. Cleveland Mus. N. H., 1, p. 103, pl. 18, Dec., 1930—Huachuca Mountains, Arizona (type in Cleveland Museum).

Sturnella magna hoopesi (not of Stone) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 361, 1902—part, New Mexico and southern Arizona.

Sturnella magna mexicana (not of Sclater) Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 5, p. 37, 1893—Chihuahua (San Diego) and Sonora (San Pedro, Cachuta, Nacory).

Range.—Arizona, New Mexico, and southwestern Texas, south to the northern plateau region of Sonora and Chihuahua.

2: Arizona (Sonoita, Santa Cruz County, 2).

¹ *Sturnella magna lilianae* Oberholser: Similar to *S. m. hoopesi*, but wings longer, other proportions smaller, particularly the feet; upper parts much paler, more grayish; the dusky bars on wings and tail still narrower and even more disconnected; under parts on average still more deeply golden yellow. Wing of male (average), 119; tail, 69; bill, 32 (Oberholser, l.c.).

****Sturnella magna auropectoralis* Saunders.¹ JALISCO MEADOWLARK.**

Sturnella magna auropectoralis Saunders, Auk, 51, p. 42, Jan., 1934—Tuxpan, Jalisco, Mexico (type in Field Museum).

Sturnella magna mexicana (not of Sclater) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 362, 1902—part, Guanajuato, Durango, Jalisco, and Tepic; Miller, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 21, p. 360, 1905—Escuinapa, Sinaloa.

Sturnella magna alticola (not of Nelson) Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 404, 1934—part, Jalisco and Tepic.

Range.—Breeds in southwestern and central Mexico, from Michoacan and Guanajuato west and north to Jalisco, Durango, and Sinaloa; winters as far north as Mazatlan, Sinaloa.

6: Mexico (Tuxpan, Jalisco, 6).

****Sturnella magna alticola* Nelson.² HIGHLAND MEADOWLARK.**

Sturnella magna alticola Nelson, Auk, 17, p. 266, 1900—Ocuilapa, Chiapas, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 825, 1910—Costa Rica (Guayábo, Bonfilla, Alajuela, Carrillo, etc.; habits); Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 389, 1932—Tecpam and San Antonio, western Guatemala; idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, pp. 402, 404, 1934—Chilpancingo, Guerrero (crit., range in part).

Sturnella magna (not *Alauda magna* Linnaeus) Swainson, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, p. 436, 1827—Real del Monte, Hidalgo(?); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 456, 1887—part, Mexico (?Real del Monte, ?Valley of Mexico, Llano de Chapulco, Chietla, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Barrio, Santa Efigenia), Guatemala (Dueñas), and Costa Rica; Underwood, Ibis, 1896, p. 437—Miravalles, Costa Rica.

Sturnella hippocrepis (not *Sturnus hippocrepis* Wagler) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1859, p. 381—Oaxaca; Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 19—Dueñas, Guatemala; idem, Ibis, 1860, p. 34—Dueñas.

Sturnella mexicana Sclater, Ibis, 3, p. 179, 1861—part, Orizaba; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 139, 1862—part, spec. c, d, "Mexico (Botteri)"=

¹*Sturnella magna auropectoralis* Saunders: Most closely related to *S. m. lilianae*, which it resembles in having the third rectrix (from without) entirely or almost entirely white; in golden orange tone of the breast (veiled with pale saffron in winter plumage); in whiteness of cheeks in breeding dress; in shortness of tarsus and tail; in shallow jugular crescent and restriction of yellow to the throat region; but differs by shorter wings, much darker upper parts, the interscapulars being dominantly black with relatively smaller distal spots and bars of brown, and by having the dark bars on upper tail coverts and median rectrices heavily confluent. It agrees with *S. m. alticola* in dark coloration of dorsal parts and upper tail coverts, as well as in markings of median rectrices, but has different proportions (longer wings, shorter tail and tarsus) and may also be separated by certain color-characters (no dusky border to the third rectrix; yellow of throat more restricted; breast more orange yellow; cheeks pure white, etc.). Wing, (males) 114–118, (female) 105; tail, 67½, (female) 62; bill, 29–31 (Saunders, l.c.).

²*Sturnella magna alticola* Nelson, according to Griscom, is close to *S. m. mexicana*, but larger. The tail pattern is nearly the same, though averaging even more white, the outer webs of the lateral rectrices being often devoid of any terminal dusky streak or this greatly reduced. Wing (males), 113–116.

Orizaba; (?)idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1864, p. 175—vicinity of Mexico City.

Sturnella magna var. *mexicana* Lawrence, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 24, 1876—Barrio and Santa Efigenia, Oaxaca.

Sturnella magna mexicana Ferrari-Perez, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, p. 152, 1886—Llano de Chapulco and Chietla, Puebla; Zeledón, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 112, 1887—Costa Rica (San José, Alajuela, Cartago, Santa Ana); Cherrie, Auk, 7, p. 334, 1890—San José, Costa Rica; idem, Auk, 9, p. 250, 1892—San José; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 362, 1902—Mexico and Guatemala (in part); Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 403, 1928—Chivelá, Oaxaca.

Sturna magna subsp. *mexicana* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 360, 1886—part, spec. c(?), d, j-n, Mexico (near Mexico City?), Guatemala (Dueñas), and Costa Rica (San José, Volcan de Cartago, Irazú).

Sturnella ludoviciana (not *Sturnus ludovicianus* Linnaeus) Taylor, Ibis, 1860, p. 317—Siquatepeque, Honduras; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 104, 1868—San José, Costa Rica; Boucard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 59—Cartago, Costa Rica.

Sturnella —(?) Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 552, 1869—part, temperate region of Vera Cruz.

Sturnella magna inexpectata (not of Ridgway, 1888) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 364, 1902—part, Costa Rica; Ferry, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 280, 1910—Guayábo, Costa Rica.

Range.—Southern portion of the Mexican plateau, from western Vera Cruz (Orizaba)¹ and Puebla south to Oaxaca and southern Chiapas (Tonalá) and through the highlands of Guatemala and Honduras to Nicaragua and Costa Rica.²

19: Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, Matagalpa, 2); Costa Rica (Guáyabo, 5; San José, 2; Orósi, Cartago, 4; Juan Viñas, Cartago, 1; Cartago, 2; Heredia, 1; Limón, 1; Agua Caliente, 1).

****Sturnella magna mexicana* Sclater.³ MEXICAN MEADOWLARK.**

Sturnella mexicana Sclater, Ibis, 3, p. 179, 1861—part, Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type in coll. of P. L. Sclater, now in British Museum);⁴ idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 139, 1862—part, spec. b, Jalapa (de Oca).

¹ Owing to absence of material, it is impossible to ascertain whether the birds recorded from the states of Hidalgo and Mexico are referable to *S. m. alticola* or *S. m. auropectoralis*.

² A large series from the highlands of Costa Rica compared with two from Oaxaca. Some specimens are barely distinguishable from *S. m. inexpectata*.

³ *Sturnella magna mexicana* Sclater is characterized by Griscom as a small race with short blunt culmen, long slender legs, and long tail; the three outer tail feathers marked with a short, dusky streak near the end of the outer web, and the fourth rectrix with far more white than dusky on the inner web.

Although I have not sufficient material upon which to base an opinion, I am not yet convinced of its distinctness from *S. m. alticola*, since both tail markings and size show considerable individual variation. Five specimens from Jalapa examined.

⁴ Though not indicated as such, specimen b (Jalapa; de Oca) of subsp. *mexicana* (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 360) is evidently the type.

Sturnella hippocrepis (not *Sturnus hippocrepis* Wagler) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1856, p. 301—near Córdoba; (?) Moore, l.c., 1859, p. 58—part, town of Mexico; Sclater, l.c., 1859, p. 365—Jalapa, Vera Cruz.

(?) *Sturnella ludoviciana* (not *Sturnus ludovicianus* Linnaeus) Boucard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 446—Rio Lagartos, Yucatan.

Sturnella magna (not *Alauda magna* Linnaeus) Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 456, 1887—part, Mexico (Jalapa; ?Rio Lagartos).

Sturnella magna subsp. *mexicana* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 360, 1886—part, spec. b, Jalapa.

Sturnella magna mexicana Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 404, 1934—lowlands of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas (crit.).

(?) *Sturnella magna* subsp. Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 404, 1934—Rio Lagartos, Yucatan (crit.).

Sturnella —(?) Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 552, 1869—part, hot region of Vera Cruz.

Sturnella magna inexpectata Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 364, 1902—part, lowlands of Vera Cruz (Minatitlan) and Chiapas (Palenque).

Range.—Caribbean slopes and lowlands of southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz (Minatitlan, Jalapa, etc.), Tabasco, Chiapas (Palenque), and (?) Yucatan (Rio Lagartos).¹

1: Yucatan (Rio Lagartos, 1).

***Sturnella magna inexpectata* Ridgway.² HONDURAN MEADOW-LARK.**

*Sturnella magna inexpectata*³ Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 587, Aug., 1888—Segovia River, Honduras (type in U. S. National Museum); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 364, 1902—part, Honduras (Segovia River); Huber, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 249, 1932—savanna near Prinzapolka, Nicaragua; Stone, l.c., p. 335, 1932—part, Segovia River, Honduras; Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 404, 1934—Caribbean lowlands from Petén to northeastern Nicaragua (crit.).

¹ The status of the Yucatan form is doubtful. A single example examined by Griscom resembles *S. m. mexicana*, but is considerably paler and duller yellow below. Boucard was the first to record it from the Rio Lagartos, and there are also two specimens in the British Museum obtained by Gaumer in the same district.

² *Sturnella magna inexpectata* Ridgway is exceedingly close to, and of the same small size as *S. m. mexicana*, but perhaps distinguishable, as pointed out by Griscom, by having the sides of the chest more heavily marked with blackish and in the greater amount of the dusky color on the distal portion of the lateral rectrices. Wing (male), 97–105.

This rather ill-defined race is a southern ally of *S. m. mexicana*, which it replaces in the Caribbean lowlands of Guatemala to Nicaragua. It is said to "inter-grade" with *S. m. alticola*, found in the highlands of Central America. Material from its supposed range being altogether inadequate, more information regarding its characters and variation is urgently needed. I am rather skeptical about the existence of two zonal representatives of the Meadowlark in Central America.

³ Misspelled "*inexpectata*."

Sturnella hippocrepis (not *Sturnus hippocrepis* Wagler) Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1859, p. 58—part, near Belize, British Honduras.

Sturnella magna subsp. *mexicana* (not of Sclater, 1861) Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 360, 1886—part, spec. i, Poctum, Guatemala.

Sturnella magna (not *Alauda magna* Linnaeus) Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 456, 1887—part, British Honduras (Belize) and Guatemala (Poctum).

Sturnella magna mexicana Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 389, 1932—savannas of Petén, Guatemala.

Range.—Pineland savannas of the Caribbean lowlands of Guatemala (Petén), British Honduras, Honduras (Segovia River), and Nicaragua (Prinzapolka).

Sturnella magna subulata Griscom.¹ CHIRIQUÍ MEADOWLARK.

Sturnella magna subulata Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 405, 1934—Boquete, Pacific slope of Chiriquí, Panama (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.).

Sturnella ludoviciana (not *Sturnus ludovicianus* Linnaeus) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1856, p. 142—near David, Chiriquí; Salvin, l.c., p. 142, 1867—David; idem, l.c., 1870, p. 191—Veraguas (Calovévora, Chitrá, Calobre).

Sturnella mexicana (not of Sclater) Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, p. 177, 1865—David, Chiriquí.

Sturnella magna subsp. *mexicana* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 360, 1886—part, spec. o-q, Veraguas (Castillo, Calovévora) and Chiriquí.

Sturnella magna inexpectata (not of Ridgway, 1888) Bangs, Auk, 18, p. 370, 1901—David, Chiriquí; idem, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 64, 1902—Boquete, Chiriquí; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 364, 1902—part, Chiriquí and Veraguas.

Sturnella magna (not *Alauda magna* Linnaeus) Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 456, 1887—part, Panama.

Range.—Pacific slope of western Panama, from the Volcan de Chiriquí east to Agua Dulce.

**Sturnella magna meridionalis* Sclater. SOUTHERN MEADOWLARK.

Sturnella meridionalis Sclater, Ibis, 3, p. 179, 1861—"New Granada and Venezuela" (type, from "Bogotá," Colombia, in coll. of P. L. Sclater, now in British Museum);² idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 138, 1862—part, New Granada.

¹ *Sturnella magna subulata* Griscom: Nearest to *S. m. alticola*, but smaller, with slenderer bill and shorter tarsus; coloration pretty much the same, possibly the under parts very slightly deeper yellow. Wing (males), 100–103; tail, 62–66; tarsus, 40–42; bill, 22–24.

Three specimens from Boquete, Chiriquí, examined.

² The type, though not indicated as such, is spec. d, Bogotá (Bell) of subsp. *meridionalis* (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 360, 1886). A topotype from the same source, obtained in exchange from P. L. Sclater, is in the Vienna Museum.

Sturnella ludoviciana (not *Sturnus ludovicianus* Linnaeus) Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1856, p. 29—Bogotá (crit.); Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 330—La Cruz and Cocuta Valley, Santander.

Sturnella ludoviciana meridionalis Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 26—part, Bogotá (crit.).

Sturnella magna subsp. *meridionalis* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 360, 1886—part, spec. c, d, Bogotá.

Sturnella magna meridionalis Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 632, 1917—slopes below Fucativá, Bogotá savanna, La Holanda, La Herrera, Chipaque, Choachí, and Quetama, eastern Andes, Colombia (crit.); idem, l.c., 63, p. 133, 1931—eastern Andes of Colombia to Mérida, Venezuela (crit.); Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 405, 1934—Colombia (crit.).

Range.—Temperate zone of the eastern Andes of Colombia (in states of Cundinamarca and Santander) and adjacent parts of western Venezuela (Sierra of Mérida).¹

6: Colombia (La Holanda, Cundinamarca, 1; La Herrera, Cundinamarca, 1; "Bogotá," 1); Venezuela (El Valle, Mérida, 3).

Sturnella magna paralios Bangs.² SANTA MARTA MEADOWLARK.

Sturnella magna paralios Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 56, 1901—San Sebastian, Santa Marta, Colombia (type in coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs, now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf. Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 419, 1930); Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 70, 1912—"Cumbre" [=savanna] of Valencia, Venezuela (crit.); Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 466, 1922—Camperucho, Santa Marta, Colombia (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 63, p. 133, 1931—Santa Marta Mountains (crit.); Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 405, 1934—Santa Marta and lower Magdalena, Colombia (crit.).

¹ Specimens from Mérida agree precisely with Bogotá skins. *S. m. meridionalis* in general coloration is much like *S. m. alticola*, of the Costa Rican highlands, but has a decidedly longer, also somewhat heavier bill, and the white apical markings are restricted to the three outer rectrices, the fourth pair having but a very narrow shaft-streak of white. I am unable to corroborate either the broader black jugular crescent or the less buffy coloration of the hindneck.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 15.—Venezuela, Sierra of Mérida: Valle, 9; Culata, 2.

² *Sturnella magna paralios* Bangs: Very similar to *S. m. meridionalis*, but with smaller bill and with more white in the tail, the third rectrix (from without) being wholly or almost wholly white, the fourth (and sometimes even the fifth) having a considerable amount of white on the distal portion. Wing (males), 108–114; tail, 70–75; bill, 32–34. In tail markings this form runs pretty close to *S. m. subulata*, but is larger in all proportions. It is even nearer to *S. m. alticola*, and certain individuals are not easy to distinguish. Three adults from Valencia, Venezuela, appear to me inseparable from two topotypes, with which they agree in measurements and tail-pattern. One of the San Sebastian birds has a white terminal spot on the fifth rectrix, but the other resembles the Venezuelan skins, and so does a series from Aguachica, in the tropical zone of the lower Magdalena, which we have seen in the Carnegie Museum.

Sturnella ludoviciana (not *Sturnus ludovicianus* Linnaeus) Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1879, p. 201—San Sebastian, Colombia.

Sturnella ludoviciana meridionalis (not of Sclater, 1861) Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 26—part, Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta.

Sturnella magna subsp. *meridionalis* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 360, 1886—part, spec. a, b, San Sebastian.

Sturnella meridionalis Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 1, p. 79, 1899—San Sebastian and El Mamon, Colombia; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 13, p. 163, 1900—Santa Marta region (ex Salvin and Godman, and Bangs).

Cirulus pratensis Bredow,¹ Arch. Naturg., 3, (1), p. 413, 1837—savannas around Valencia, Venezuela (habits, nest, and eggs).

Range.—Northern Colombia, in State of Magdalena (Aguachica, lower Magdalena; San Sebastian, El Mamon, and Camperucho, Santa Marta Mountains), and northern Venezuela (savannas of Valencia).

****Sturnella magna praticola* Chubb.² GUIANAN MEADOWLARK.**

Sturnella magna praticola Chubb, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9), 8, p. 445, October, 1921—Arary River, British Guiana (type in coll. of F. V. McConnell, now in British Museum); idem, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 572, 1921—Arary River, upper Takutu Mountains, Quonga, and Curawashinang; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 63, p. 134, 1931—Maripa (Caura Valley) and Orinoco River, Venezuela (crit.); Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 406, 1934—British Guiana (crit.).

Sturnella ludoviciana (not *Sturnus ludovicianus* Linnaeus) Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 1, pp. 394, 406, 1847—Pirara, British Guiana; Cabanis, in Schomburgk, l.c., 3, p. 682, "1848" [=1849]—savannas of British Guiana; Brown, Canoe and Camp Life Brit. Guiana, p. 168, 1876—Curawashinang, headwaters of Rupununi River.

Sturnella meridionalis Sclater, Ibis, 1861, p. 178—part, Venezuela; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 139, 1862—part, spec. c, d, "Trinidad" (errore);

¹ See footnote 1, page 209.

² *Sturnella magna praticola* Chubb: Very similar to *S. m. paralius*, but with decidedly shorter wings and tail; dusky margin to inner web of third rectrix usually broader, and white terminal spot on the fourth more restricted. Wing (males), 97–108; tail, 63–68; bill, 32–35.

The smaller size is the only absolutely constant character separating this form from *S. m. paralius*, whereas the lesser amount of white in the tail, owing to its variability, holds in only about 50 per cent of the individuals examined. We have seen but one specimen from the lowlands of British Guiana (typical *praticola*), which seems to agree with a series from the Orinoco (Altigracia) and a single example from Caripé, Sucre, in size as well as in coloration. Eight skins from the upper Rio Branco (Forte do São Joaquim), Brazil, I am not able to separate satisfactorily either. Two males are just as small (wing, 97, 98) as any from Altigracia, while two others (with wings of 104 and 108 mm.) fully attain the measurements of the supposed Roraima race and cast serious doubts on its distinctness.

Additional material examined.—Venezuela: Caripé, Sucre, 1; Altigracia, Orinoco, 7; Maipures, Orinoco, 1.—British Guiana: "Demerara," 1.—Brazil: São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 8.

Slater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 167—Caripé, Venezuela; Finsch, l.c., 1870, p. 575—"Trinidad" (errore); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 198, 1870—Forte do Rio Branco, Brazil.

Sturnella ludoviciana meridionalis Slater, Ibis, 1884, p. 26—part, Rio Branco, Brazil.

Sturnella magna subsp. *meridionalis* Slater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 360, 1886—part, spec. e-h, Venezuela (Caripé) and "Trinidad."

Sturnella magna meridionalis Phelps, Auk, 14, p. 364, 1897—San Antonio, Sucre, Venezuela; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 32, 1902—Orinoco River (Altagracia, Maipures, Quiribana de Caicara) and Caura River (Maripa), Venezuela; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 400, 1907—part, Rio Branco; Cherrie, Sci. Bull., Mus. Brookl. Inst., 2, p. 209, 1916—Orinoco Valley from Ciudad Bolivar onwards (crit.); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, pp. 49, 51, 1926—Rio Tapajóz, Brazil.

Range.—Northeastern and southern Venezuela (Orinoco and Caura basin, north to Sucre and Monagas); British Guiana; north-eastern Brazil (Rio Branco and Rio Tapajóz).¹

11: Venezuela (Cocollar, Sucre, 1); British Guiana (unspecified, 1); Brazil (Boa Vista, Rio Branco, Amazonas, 9).

****Sturnella magna monticola* Chubb.² RORAIMA MEADOWLARK.**

Sturnella magna monticola Chubb, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9), 8, p. 444, Oct., 1921—Mount Roraima, British Guiana (type in coll. of F. V. McConnell, now in British Museum); idem, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 573, 1921—Mount Roraima; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 63, pp. 133, 134, 1931—Roraima (Paulo, Arabupu, Philipp Camp, Glycom Swamp) and Brazil (Limão, Rio Cotinga; Frechal, Rio Surumu).

Sturnella ludoviciana meridionalis (not of Slater, 1861) Slater, Ibis, 1884, p. 26—part, Roraima.

Sturnella magna subsp. *meridionalis* Slater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 360, 1886—part, spec. i-k, Roraima.

Sturnella ludoviciana (not *Sturnus ludovicianus* Linnaeus) Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 219—Roraima.

¹ There is no authentic record for the occurrence of any Meadowlark on the island of Trinidad.

² *Sturnella magna monticola* Chubb is stated by Chapman to differ from *S. m. praticola* by somewhat larger size and "blackier" upper parts. Wing (males), 102-106; tail, 63-68; bill, 32-35.

A single adult male from Roraima (wing, 104; tail, 64) does not differ in any way from the series of *S. m. praticola*, and in size it is closely approached by several individuals from Altagracia, while one from the upper Rio Branco is even larger. I am quite unable to appreciate any difference in the coloration of the upper parts between *meridionalis* and the more easterly races, unless freshly molted examples of one form be compared with worn ones of the other. The distribution of the two Guianan races being quite incomprehensible, I believe that further study will prove them identical.

Range.—Mount Roraima and the adjacent districts of Brazil (headwaters of the Cotinga and Surumu rivers).

1: British Guiana (Mount Roraima, 1).

****Sturnella neglecta* Audubon.¹ WESTERN MEADOWLARK.**

Sturnella neglecta Audubon, Bds. Amer. (8vo ed.), 7, p. 339, pl. 489, 1844—Missouri River above Fort Croghan=Old Fort Union, North Dakota (type in U. S. National Museum; cf. Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 17, 1899); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 365, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.); Miller, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 22, p. 171, 1906—Durango (Rosario, Las Bocas, La Cienaga de las Vacas, Rio Sestin [breeding]); Phillips, Auk, 28, p. 87, 1911—Matamoros, Tamaulipas; Griscom and Crosby, Auk, 43, p. 23, 1926—Brownsville, Texas; Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 32, p. 151, 1928—Lower California; van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 6, p. 287, 1931—Sonora (El Doctór; Pesqueira; Tecoripa; Tésia; twelve miles west of Magdalena; fifteen miles east of Nogales; Sasábe Valley).

Sturnella neglecta confluenta Rathbun, Auk, 34, p. 68, 1917—Seattle, Washington (type in coll. of S. F. Rathbun).

Sturnella ludoviciana neglecta Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 25 (monog.).

Sturnella magna subsp. *neglecta* Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 360, 1886—western North America.

Range.—Breeds from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, and southern Manitoba south to northwestern Lower California, northern Mexico, and central Texas; winters from southern British Columbia and Iowa south to southern Lower California, Jalisco, and Guanajuato, east casually to Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois.²

55: Canada, Saskatchewan (Quill Lake, 2; Prince Albert, 2); Washington (Clallam Bay, 1); Montana (Jordan, 1; Fort Keogh, 1); North Dakota (Steele, 1); South Dakota (Wakonda, 1); Minnesota (Kinbrae, 1); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 2; Troublesome, 1; Denver, 1); California (Clipper Gap, 4; San José, 2; Nicasio, 2; San Diego, 1; Palo Alto, 1; Los Angeles, 1; Mountain View, 1; Carmel, 1; San Pedro, 1; San Gerónimo, 1; Miller, 1; Pacific Beach, 1; San Clemente Island, 1; unspecified, 1); Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, 3; Yavapai County, 2); New Mexico (Deming, 9; Rincon, 1; Mimbres, 1); Texas (Ingram, 1; Waring, 1; Kendall County, 1; El Paso, 1; Gainesville, 1); Mexico (Babicora, Chihuahua, 1).

¹ *Sturnella neglecta* Audubon appears to breed side by side with representatives of *S. magna* in parts of the southwestern United States and in northern Mexico. Still it is somewhat significant that certain South American races are reported to have a song similar to that of the Western Meadowlark.

² The characters of the birds breeding on the Pacific coast region of British Columbia to Oregon appear to be too unstable to warrant the recognition of *S. n. confluenta*. The form is not recognized in the Fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check List.

Genus **DOLICHONYX** Swainson

Dolichonyx Swainson, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, No. 6, p. 435, June, 1827—type, by monotypy, *Fringilla oryzivora* Linnaeus; idem, Zool. Journ., 3, No. 11, Sept.-Dec., p. 351, 1827 (generic characters).

***Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Linnaeus). BOBOLINK.**

Fringilla oryzivora Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 179, 1758—based on "Hortulanus carolinensis" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 14, pl. 14, and "Emberiza carolinensis" Klein, Hist. Av. Prodr., p. 92; Cuba and Carolina=South Carolina.

Icterus agripennis Bonaparte, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 4, p. 48, 1825—new name for *Fringilla oryzivora* Linnaeus.

Psarocolius caudacutus Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 23, spec. 32, 1827—new name for *Fringilla oryzivora* Linnaeus.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus var. *albinucha* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., 5, No. 11, p. 192, Nov., 1873—"Missouri plains and Rocky Mountains, west to Ruby Valley, Nevada; Salt Lake Valley"; idem, l.c., 5, No. 12, p. 198, Dec., 1873—Ogden, Utah (type in coll. of R. Ridgway, now in U. S. National Museum).

Dolichonyx oryzivorus(a) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 199, 1870—Matto Grosso (City of Matto Grosso) and Amazonia (Rio Madeira; Marabitanas, Rio Negro); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 421, 1884—Paucartambo, Peru; Sclater, Ibis, 1884, p. 2 (monog.); idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 331, 1886 (monog.); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 2, p. 370, 1902 (monog., full bibliog.); Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 184, 1909—Ocampo, Santa Fe; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 402, 1910—Argentina (Tucumán; Mocoví, Chaco); Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 466, 1922—Buritaca, Gaira, Mamatoco, Punto Caiman, and Fundación, Santa Marta; Colombia; Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 561, 1921—Camacusa; Pereyra, El Hornero, 3, p. 173, 1923—Isla de Escobar, Buenos Aires; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 697, 1926—Ecuador (Rio Napo) and Peru (Trujillo); Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 60, p. 393, 1930—Agua Blanca de Corumbá, Matto Grosso.

Range.—Transition zone of North America, from southeastern British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to northeastern California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, northern Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; winters in South America as far south as southern Brazil, Paraguay, and northern Argentina (south to Buenos Aires); migrates through the West Indies and along the east coast of Central America; accidental in Greenland, Labrador, Bermuda, and the Galapagos.

120: Maine (Brewer, 1; Upton, 1; Orono, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 20); Massachusetts (Natick, 1; Dedham, 1); New York

(Shelter Island, 1; Peterboro, 1); Illinois (Chicago, 14; Wolf Lake, 1; Fox Lake, 4; Grand Crossing, 4; Joliet, 4; Hyde Lake, 1; Mud Lake, 2; Addison, 2; Auburn Park, 1; Deerfield, 1; Homewood, 1; Lake Forest, 1; Brainerd, 1; Roby, 1); Indiana (Liverpool, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 20); Florida (Gainesville, 2; Nassau County, 2; Merritt, 2; West Jupiter, 2; Key West, 1); Bahamas (Inagua, 4; Watlings, 1; Cay Sal, 2); Little Cayman, 2; Lesser Antilles (Anguilla, 9); Dutch West Indies (Aruba, 2); Venezuela (Mérida, 3; Culata, 2).

INDEX

Bold-faced type denotes names adopted in this work.

	PAGE		PAGE
abeillei, Hyphantes.....	105	arctolegus, Agelaius	159
abeillei, Icterus.....	105	argoptilus, Icterus.....	114
abeillei, Xanthornus.....	105	argutula, Sturnella	210
abeillii, Pendulinus.....	105	armenti, Molothrus.....	53
aciculatus, Agelaius	162	armenti, Tangavius	53
aeneus, Agelaius.....	52	artemisiae, Molothrus	55
aeneus, Callothrurus.....	51	assimilis, Agelaus.....	168
aeneus, Molothrus.....	52	assimilis, Agelaius	168
aeneus, Psarocolius.....	52	assimilis, Callothrurus.....	51
aeneus, Quiscalus	76	assimilis, Cassidix.....	93
aeneus, Tangavius	52	assimilis, Megaquiscalus.....	93
aequatorialis, Molothrus	66	assimilis, Quiscalus.....	92
aequatorialis, Quiscalus	98	assimilis, Tangavius	51
affinis, Cacicus	29	Ateleopsar.....	102
affinis, Cassicus.....	29	ater, Cassicus.....	47
affinis, Xanthornus.....	106	ater, Cassidix.....	48
Agelaioides.....	54	ater, Molothrus	54
Agelaius	159	ater, Oriolus.....	54
Agelasticus.....	159	ater, Pendulinus.....	95
aglaeus, Quiscalus	76	ater, Quiscalus.....	80
agripennis, Icterus.....	220	ater, Scaphidurus.....	48
alaudarius, Cacicus.....	209	ater, Turdus.....	118
albiflorus, Sturnus.....	204	aterrimus, Agelaius.....	192
albipes, Leistes.....	203	aterrimus, Curaeus.....	193
albirostris, Archiplanus	35	aterrimus, Sturnus.....	192
albirostris, Cassiculus.....	36	atrocastaneus, Ostinops	21
albirostris, Cassicus.....	25	atrocastaneus, Xanthornus	21
albirostris, Tanagra.....	24	atrogularis, Icterus.....	123
albigularis, Oriolus.....	204	atronitens, Cassicus.....	59
alfredi, Cacicus.....	20	atronitens, Molothrus.....	58
alfredi, Cassicus.....	20	atroviolacea, Ptiloxena	99
alfredi, Ostinops.....	21	atroviolaceus, Dives.....	99
alfredi, Xanthornus	20	atroviolaceus, Quiscalus.....	99
aliastus, Euphagus.....	96	atroviolaceus, Scolecophagus.....	99
alticola, Agelaius	172	atrovirens, Cacicus.....	19
alticola, Icterus	155	atro-virens, Cassicus.....	18
alticola, Sturnella	212	atrovirens, Ostinops.....	19
ambigua, Fringilla.....	55	atro-virens, Xanthornus	18
Amblycercus	41	audubonii, Icterus	143
Amblyramphus	187	aurantius, Icterus.....	140
americanus, Leistes.....	198	aurantius, Xanthornus.....	139
americanus, Oriolus.....	197	auratus, Icterus	137
americanus, Sturnus.....	205	auricapillus, Icterus	127
Andriopsar.....	102	auricapillus, Pendulinus.....	128
angustifrons, Cassicus.....	19	auricapillus, Xanthornus.....	128
angustifrons, Ostinops.....	19	auricollis, Psarocolius.....	104
angustifrons, Xanthornus	19	auropectoralis, Sturnella	212
animosus, Cassicus.....	189	australis, Amblycercus	44
anthonyi, Icterus	145	australis, Ostinops.....	21
anticus, Icterus.....	195	azarae, Cassicus.....	47
anticus, Leistes.....	196		
aphanes, Cacicus.....	30	badius, Agelaioides.....	70
aphanes, Cassicus.....	30	badius, Agelaius.....	68
Aporophantes.....	103	badius, Cassicus.....	68
Archiplanus	35	badius, Demeloteucus.....	70

badius, Dolichonyx	69	cassini, Molothrus	65
badius, Molobrus	69	castaneopectus, Icterus	122
badius, Molothrus	68	castaneus, Oriolus	106
bairdi, Icterus	136	caudacutus, Psarocolius	220
baltimore, Icterus	103	caurensis, Gymnostinops	10
baltimore, Oriolus	103	caurinus, Agelaius	161
baltimorensis, Yphantis	103	cayanensis, Icterus	108
banana, Icterus	108	cayanensis, Oriolus	108
banana, Pendulinus	107	cayanensis, Pendulinus	108
Bananivorus	102	cayanensis, Xanthornus	109
bangsi, Holoquiscalus	79	cayennensis, Icterus	109
baritus, Cassidix	49	caymanensis, Holoquiscalus	79
bellicosa, Pezites	202	caymanensis, Quiscalus	79
bellicosa, Sturnella	203	cela, Cacicus	24
bellicosa, Trupialis	203	Cela, Parus	24
bicolor, Amblyramphus	187	centralis, Amblycercus	43
bifasciata, Ostinops	6	Chalcophanes	74
bifasciatus, Cassicus	8	cherrieanus, Ostinops	30
bifasciatus, Gymnostinops	8	chilensis, Xanthornus	174
bifasciatus, Ostinops	8	chopi, Aaptus	189
bifasciatus, Psarocolius	8	chopi, Agelaius	189
bogotensis, Agelaius	179	chopi, Aphobus	189
bolivianus, Agelaioides	71	chopi, Gnorimopsar	189
bolivianus, Molothrus	70	chopi, Icterus	189
bonana, Icterus	107	chrysater, Icterus	129
bonana, Oriolus	107	chrysater, Xanthornus	129
bonana, Pendulinus	108	chrysocarpus, Agelaus	173
bonariensis, Molobrus	62	chrysocarpus, Agelaius	176
bonariensis, Molothrus	59	chrysocarpus, Cacicus	174
bonariensis, Tanagra	59	chrysocarpus, Xanthornus	173
brachypterus, Chalcophanes	81	chrysocephalus, Icterus	114
brachypterus, Holoquiscalus	81	chrysocephalus, Melanopsar	115
brachypterus, Quiscalus	81	chrysocephalus, Oriolus	114
brevirostris, Leistes	194	chrysocephalus, Pendulinus	115
brevirostris, Molobrus	67	chrysocephalus, Xanthornus	115
brevirostris, Molothrus	59	chrysonotus, Archiplanus	38
brevirostris, Pezites	203	chrysonotus, Cassicus	38
breweri, Quiscalus	96	chrysoptera, Gracula	114
brunneus, Turdus	94	chrysopterus, Agelaus	172
bryantii, Agelaius	168	chrysopterus, Agelaius	108
bullockii, Hyphantes	104	chrysopterus, Agelastus	176
bullockii, Icterus	104	chrysopterus, Archiplanus	36
bullockii, Xanthornus	104	chrysopterus, Cacicus	36
bursarius, Cassicus	39	chrysopterus, Xanthornus	35
		Cirulus	209
cabanisii, Molothrus	65	citrinus, Icterus	157
Cacicus	24	citrus, Oriolus	12
californicus, Agelaius	162	Clypictus	4
californicus, Icterus	150	collaris, Sturnella	209
californicus, Molothrus	56	compsus, Icterus	112
californicus, Pendulinus	150	confluenta, Sturnella	219
Callothrus	50	connectens, Icterus	157
capensis, Oriolus	106	contrusus, Holoquiscalus	84
caribaeus, Holoquiscalus	78	coronatus, Cassiculus	45
carolinus, Euphagus	94	corvinus, Quiscalus	89
carolinus, Scoliocephalus	95	costaricensis, Agelaius	165
carolinus, Turdus	94	cozumelae, Icterus	153
carrikeri, Icterus	125	crassirostra, Scaphidura	47
Cassicoloides	102	crassirostris, Holoquiscalus	77
Cassiculus	45	crassirostris, Quiscalus	77
Cassidix	88	cristatus, Cacicus	11
cassini, Gymnostinops	7	cristatus, Cassicus	12

cristatus, Oriolus	12	ferrugineus, Scolecophagus	95
cristatus, Ostinops	11	flammulatus, Icterus	156
croconotus, Euopsar	141	flavaxilla, Xanthornus	108
croconotus, Icterus	140	flavescens, Ostinops	17
croconotus, Psarocolius	140	flaviceps, Psarocolius	184
cucullatus, Icterus	151	flavicrissus, Cassicus	27
curaçaoënsis, Icterus	135	flavicrissus, Cassiculus	27
curaçaoënsis, Xanthornus	135	flavicrissus, Cassicus	27
curacoënsis, Icterus	135	flavigaster, Pendulinus	119
curaeus, Agelaius	192	flavirostris, Amblycercus	43
curaeus, Curaeus	193	flavus, Agelaeus	184
curaeus, Leistes	193	flavus, Agelaius	185
curaeus, Notiopsar	192	flavus, Chrysomus	184
curaeus, Psarocolius	192	flavus, Icterus	184
curaeus, Turdus	192	flavus, Leistes	184
curasoënsis, Icterus	135	flavus, Oriolus	184
curvirostris, Cassicus	32	flavus, Xanthopsar	184
cyranocephalus, Euphagus	95	flavus, Xanthornus	184
cyranocephalus, Psarocolius	95	flavus, Xanthosomus	184
cyranocephalus, Scolecophagus	96	floridanus, Agelaius	166
cyanopus, Agelaius	179	forbesi, Agelaeus	181
cyanopus, Icterus	180	forbesi, Agelaius	181
Cyanothrus	54	formosus, Icterus	155
Cyrtores	54	fortirostris, Holoquiscalus	87
		fortirostris, Quiscalus	87
decumanus, Ostinops	11	fortis, Agelaius	160
decumanus, Xanthornus	12	frenatus, Icterus	186
defilippii, Pezites	207	fringillarius, Agelaioides	72
De Filippii, Sturnella	208	fringillarius, Icterus	71
defilippii, Trupialis	208	fringillarius, Molothrus	71
Demeloteucus	54	frontalis, Agelaeus	183
devillii, Cassicus	9	frontalis, Agelaius	182
devillii, Ostinops	9	frontalis, Chrysomus	183
diadematus, Icterus	46	frontalis, Dolichonyx	183
discolor, Passerina	59	frontalis, Xanthosomus	183
dispar, Holoquiscalus	87	fuertesi, Icterus	107
Dives	96	fuscipennis, Dolichonyx	71
dives, Dives	96	fuscus, Oriolus	54
dives, Icterus	96		
dives, Lamprospar	97	galbula, Coracias	103
dives, Scolecophagus	97	galbula, Icterus	103
Dolichonyx	220	garleppi, Cassidix	49
dominicensis, Icterus	118	Gasquet, Xanthornus	194
dominicensis, Oriolus	118	gigas, Icterus	148
dominicensis, Pendulinus	119	giraudii, Icterus	130
Draco, Cassicus	196	Gnorimopsar	188
dubius, Cassicus	35	grace-annae, Icterus	128
duplexus, Icterus	152	graduacauda, Icterus	142
dwighti, Molothrus	56	grandis, Agelaius	171
		graysoni, Cassidix	88
emberizoides, Icterus	54	graysoni, Megaquiscalus	89
erythrocephalus, Leistes	187	graysoni, Quiscalus	88
Erythropsar	159	graysoni, Icterus	154
erythrothorax, Leistes	197	grinnelli, Agelaius	164
espinachi, Icterus	145	guadeloupensis, Holoquiscalus	86
Euopsar	102	guadeloupensis, Quiscalus	86
Euphagus	94	gualanensis, Icterus	129
		guatemozinus, Ostinops	7
falklandica, Trupialis	207	guatemozinus, Cassicus	7
falklandicus, Pezites	207	guatemozinus, Gymnostinops	7
falklandicus, Troupialis	207	gubernator, Agelaius	170
ferrugineus, Oriolus	94	gubernator, Psarocolius	170

guianensis, Lamprosar	100	imthurni, Agelaeus	73
guianensis, Leistes	198	imthurni, Macroagelaius	73
guianensis, Oriolus	197	imthurni, Pseudoagelaeus	73
guianensis, Sturnella	197	inexpectata, Sturnella	214
guianensis, Trupialis	198	inflexirostris, Holoquiscalus	85
guirahuro, Agelaius	194	inflexirostris, Quiscalus	85
guirahuro, Icterus	194	insularis, Holoquiscalus	83
guirahuro, Pseudoleistes	194	insularis, Ostinops	11
gularis, Icterus	147	insularis, Quiscalus	83
gularis, Psarocolius	147	insularis, Xanthornus	11
gundlachii, Holoquiscalus	78	involucratus, Tangavius	52
gundlachii, Quiscalus	78		
guttulatus, Icterus	144	jamacai, Xanthornus	140
guyanensis, Leistes	198	jamacaii, Icterus	139
Gymnomystax	157	jamacaii, Oriolus	139
gymnops, Psarocolius	157	jamaicensis, Holoquiscalus	77
Gymnostinops	5	jugaris, Turdus	118
		junceti, Sturnus	56
haemorrhous, Cacicus	30		
haemorrhous, Cassicus	30	kalinowskii, Dives	98
haemorrhous, Icterus	30		
haemorrhous, Oriolus	30	labradorius, Turdus	95
harterti, Icterus	139	Lamprosar	100
hauxwelli, Icterus	141	latirostris, Cassicus	1
helioeides, Icterus	135	latirostris, Ocyalus	1
hippocrepis, Sturnella	210	laudabilis, Icterus	120
hippocrepis, Sturnus	210	lawrencii, Icterus	137
Holoquiscalus	77	Leistes	197
holosericeus, Amblycercus	41	lessoni, Pendulinus	116
holosericeus, Amblyramphus	187	lessoni, Xanthornus	116
holosericeus, Cacicus	42	leucopteryx, Icterus	135
holosericeus, Sturnus	41	leucopteryx, Pendulinus	136
holosericeus, Xanthornus	187	leucopteryx, Psarocolius	136
hondae, Icterus	131	leucoramphus, Archiplanus	36
hoopesi, Sturnella	211	leucoramphus, Cacicus	37
hudsonius, Turdus	94	leucoramphus, Cassiculus	37
humeralis, Agelaius	171	leucoramphus, Cassicus	37
humeralis, Icterus	171	leucoramphus, Xanthornus	36
humeralis, Leistes	171	liliana, Sturnella	211
hybridus, Cassicus	180	limitis, Cassidix	49
Hypobletis	54	littoralis, Agelaius	167
hypomelas, Icterus	118	longipes, Agelaeus	186
hypomelas, Pendulinus	118	longipes, Xanthocephalus	186
Hypopyrrhus	73	longirostris, Pendulinus	138
		loyca, Sturnella	203
Icterioides	103	loyca, Sturnus	204
icterocephalus, Agelaeus	178	loyca, Trupialis	205
icterocephalus, Agelaius	177	ludoviciana, Sturnella	209
icterocephalus, Chrysomus	177	ludovicianus, Sturnus	209
icterocephalus, Icterus	178	lugubris, Chalcophanes	82
icterocephalus, Oriolus	177	lugubris, Holoquiscalus	81
icterocephalus, Xanthocephalus ...	186	lugubris, Quiscalus	81
icterocephalus, Xanthosomus	177	luminosus, Holoquiscalus	84
icteronotus, Cacicus	24	luminosus, Quiscalus	84
icteronotus, Cassiculus	28		
icteronotus, Cassicus	24	Macroagelaius	72
Icterus	102	macrourus, Quiscalus	90
icterus, Icterus	137	maculi-alatus, Icterus	121
icterus, Oriolus	137	maculi-alatus, Pendulinus	122
icterus, Xanthornus	138	maculosus, Ostinops	15
igneus, Icterus	152	maculosus, Xanthornus	14
impacifus, Psomocolax	46	magna, Alauda	209

magna, Sturnella	209	Molobrus	54
mailliardorum, Agelaius	161	Molothrus	54
major, Cassidix	89	montezuma, Cacicus	5
major, Megaquiscalus	89	montezuma, Gymnostinops ...	5
major, Quiscalus	89	montezumae, Cassicus	5
maranonicus, Icterus	127	montezumae, Ostinops	6
martinicensis, Holoquiscalus	86	monticola, Sturnella	218
masoni, Icterus	152	murinus, Molothrus	60
maxillaris, Icterus	59	musicus, Oriolus	123
maxillaris, Molothrus	60	mutatus, Oriolus	106
maximus, Icterus	156		
mearnsi, Agelaius	166	neglecta, Sturnella	219
megapotamus, Agelaius	169	neglectus, Ostinops	23
Megaquiscalus	88	neglectus, Xanthornus	23
megistus, Aaptus	191	neivae, Gymnostinops	8
megistus, Aphobus	191	nelsoni, Cassidix	88
melanicterus, Agelaius	157	nelsoni, Icterus	150
melanicterus, Cassiculus	45	nelsoni, Megaquiscalus	88
melanicterus, Cassicus	46	nelsoni, Scaphidurus	88
melanicterus, Gymnomystax	158	Nesopsar	185
melanicterus, Icterus	45	neutralis, Agelaius	162
melanicterus, Leistes	158	nevadensis, Agelaius	160
melanocephalus, Icterus	142	nicaraguensis, Cassidix	94
melanochrysur, Icterus	121	nicaraguensis, Megaquiscalus ...	94
melanogyna, Molothrus	60	nicaraguensis, Quiscalus	94
Melanophantes	159	niger, Holoquiscalus	80
Melanopsar	103	niger, Leistes	192
melanopsis, Icterus	117	niger, Oriolus	80
melanopsis, Psarocolius	118	niger, Quiscalus	80
melanopterus, Icterus	131	niger, Scolecophagus	95
melanopterus, Xanthornus	131	nigerrimus, Agelaeus	185
melantherus, Ostinops	13	nigerrimus, Agelaius	185
melantherus, Xanthornus	13	nigerrimus, Cassicus	39
melanurus, Cassicus	27	nigerrimus, Icterus	185
meridionalis, Sturnella	215	nigerrimus, Nesopsar	185
mesomelas, Icterus	123	nigricollis, Pendulinus	106
mesomelas, Psarocolius	123	nigrogularis, Icterus	132
mesomelas, Xanthornus	124	nigrogularis, Xanthornus	132
mexicana, Cassidix	47	nitens, Quiscala	75
mexicana, Sturnella	213	northropi, Icterus	117
mexicanus, Cassidix	90	Notiopsar	192
mexicanus, Corvus	90	noveboracensis, Turdus	95
mexicanus, Gymnomystax	157	nyaritensis, Agelaius	164
mexicanus, Oriolus	157		
mexicanus, Scolecophagus	95	oberi, Icterus	120
mexicanus, Zarhynchus	2	obscurus, Cassidix	89
microrhynchus, Cacicus	34	obscurus, Megaquiscalus	89
microrhynchus, Cassiculus	34	obscurus, Molothrus	56
microrhynchus, Cassicus	34	obscurus, Quiscalus	89
microstictus, Icterus	154	obscurus, Sturnus	56
militaris, Emberiza	197	occidentalis, Molothrus	66
militaris, Icterus	204	Ocyalus	1
militaris, Leistes	197	oleagineus, Ostinops	24
militaris, Pezites	204	oleagineus, Xanthornus	23
militaris, Sturnus	204	oriolides, Leistes	194
militaris, Trupialis	208	orquillensis, Holoquiscalus ...	83
milleri, Molothrus	60	oryzivora, Cassidix	48
milleri, Tangavius	51	oryzivora, Fringilla	220
minimus, Molothrus	57	oryzivorus, Dolichonyx	220
minor, Chalcophanes	82	oryzivorus, Oriolus	47
minor, Potamopsar	101	oryzivorus, Psomocolax	47
minusculus, Euphagus	96	oseryi, Cassicus	5

oseryi, Clypicterus	5	pustuloides, Icterus	157
Ostinops	11	pyrohypogaster, Cassicus	73
pachyrhynchus, Cassicus	33	pyrohypogaster, Hypopyrrhus	73
pacificus, Cassicus	33	pyrohypogaster, Quiscalus	74
palliatu8, Cassicus	47	pyrrhocephalus, Sturnus	187
palliatu8, Psarocolius	47	pyrrhogaster, Quiscalus	74
palustris, Cassicus	194	pyrrhopterus, Agelaius	112
palustris, Cassidix	93	pyrrhopterus, Icterus	112
palustris, Scaphidurus	93	pyrrhopterus, Xanthornus	113
paralios, Sturnella	216	quiscala, Sturnus	75
parisorum, Icterus	121	Quiscalus	74
pecoris, Fringilla	54	quiscula, Gracula	74
pecoris, Molothrus	55	quiscula, Quiscalus	74
pectoralis, Icterus	144	quisqueyensis, Agelaius	171
pectoralis, Psarocolius	144	rectirostris, Holoquiscalus	82
Pedopsaris	209	rectirostris, Quiscalus	82
Pedotribes	197	richmondi, Agelaius	170
Pendulinus	102	ridgwayi, Icterus	138
periporphyrus, Icterus	112	ridgwayi, Quiscalus	75
periporphyrus, Pendulinus	112	ridgwayi, Xanthornus	138
persicus, Cassicus	24	ridgwayi, Zarhynchus	3
persicus, Oriolus	24	robustus, Calliothrus	53
personatus, Icterus	136	robustus, Molothrus	52
perspicillatus, Psarocolius	186	ruber, Amblyramphus	188
peruvianus, Archiplanus	37	ruber, Oriolus	187
peruvianus, Cassicus	37	rubricapillus, Cassicus	187
peruvianus, Cassidix	92	rubricollis, Xanthornus	197
peruvianus, Quiscalus	92	ruficapillus, Agelaeus	182
petersii, Agelaius	175	ruficapillus, Agelaius	181
petilus, Leistes	201	ruficapillus, Dolichonyx	181
Pezites	202	ruficapillus, Xanthosomus	181
phoeniceus, Agelaius	165	ruficeps, Cassicus	181
phoeniceus, Oriolus	165	ruficollis, Agelaius	183
pilaris, Quiscalus	192	rufigaster, Bananivorus	108
Poliopsar	102	rufigaster, Pendulinus	107
portoricensis, Icterus	119	rufirostris, Oriolus	16
portoricensis, Pendulinus	119	rufo-axillaris, Molothrus	67
portoricensis, Xanthornus	120	salmoni, Ostinops	22
Potamopsar	100	salmoni, Xanthornus	22
pratensis, Cirulus	209	salvinii, Icterus	124
praticola, Sturnella	217	salvinii, Xanthornus	126
predatorius, Agelaius	165	Scaphidurus	74
predatorius, Sturnus	165	Scaphura	74
prevosti(i), Amblycercus	42	Sciopsar	72
prevosti, Cassiculus	41	sclateri, Agelaeus	38
prevosti, Cassicus	42	sclateri, Archiplanus	38
prevostii, Amblyramphus	41	sclateri, Icterus	156
prosthernelas, Icterus	115	scottii, Icterus	121
prosthernelas, Pendulinus	117	sennetti, Icterus	149
prosthernelas, Xanthornus	116	sericeus, Icterus	59
Psarocolius	11	sericeus, Molobrus	60
Pseudagelaeus	72	sericeus, Molothrus	62
Pseudoleistes	194	sincipitalis, Ostinops	23
Psomocolax	46	sincipitalis, Xanthornus	22
Ptiloxena	99	solitaria, Yphantus	106
purpurascens, Xanthornus	59	solitarius, Amblycercus	40
purpuratus, Quiscalus	75	solitarius, Amblycercus	39
purpureus, Quiscalus	75	solitarius, Archiplanus	39
pustulatus, Icterus	153	solitarius, Cassiculus	40
pustulatus, Psarocolius	153		

solitarius, Cassicus	39	varius, Oriolus	105
sonoriensis, Agelaius	163	venezuelensis, Molothrus	64
spurius, Icterus	105	versicolor, Quiscalus	75
spurius, Oriolus	105	vieilloti, Cassidix	48
Streptitovagus	54	vieilloti, Scaphidurus	48
strictifrons, Icterus	141	violaceus, Icterus	60
Sturnella	209	violaceus, Lampropsar	102
subalaris, Agelaius	72	violeta, Cassidix	49
subalaris, Macraglaeus	72	violetus, Psomocolax	50
subalaris, Macraglaeus	72	virens, Xanthornus	16
subalaris, Macroagelaius	72	virescens, Agelaius	195
sub-alaris, Quiscalus	72	virescens, Icterus	103
subniger, Agelaius	169	virescens, Leistes	196
subulata, Sturnella	215	virescens, Pseudoleistes	195
Suchii, Leistes	194	viridis, Cassicus	16
sulcirostris, Aaptus	191	viridis, Oriolus	16
sulcirostris, Gnorimopsar	191	viridis, Ostinops	17
sulcirostris, Icterus	191	viridis, Pseudoleistes	194
sumichrasti, Dives	97	viridis, Xanthornus	16
sumichrasti, Quiscalus	97	vitellinus, Cassicus	28
superciliaris, Leistes	200	vitellinus, Icterus	137
superciliaris, Pezites	202	vulgaris, Quiscalus	77
superciliaris, Trupialis	200		
		wagleri, Cassicus	2
taczanowskii, Icterus	126	wagleri, Icterus	122
tamaulipensis, Icterus	146	wagleri, Ocyalus	2
tanagrinus, Icterus	101	wagleri, Pendulinus	123
tanagrinus, Lampropsar	101	wagleri, Zarhynchus	2
Tangavius	50	warszewiczi, Dives	98
tenuirostris, Leistes	196	warszewiczi, Lampropsar	98
tenuirostris, Megaquiscalus	94		
tenuirostris, Quiscalus	93	xanthocarpus, Agelaius	173
theleus, Agelaius	174	Xanthocephalus	186
Thilius	159	xanthocephalus, Icterus	186
thilius, Agelaus	176	xanthocephalus,	
thilius, Agelaius	173	Xanthocephalus	186
thilius, Agelasticus	174	xantholaema, Icterus	129
thilius, Icterus	174	xantholemus, Icterus	128
thilius, Turdus	173	xanthomus, Agelaius	172
tibialis, Icterus	109	xanthomus, Hyphantes	172
tibialis, Pendulinus	110	xanthomus, Icterus	172
tibialis, Xanthornus	110	Xanthopsar	184
tricolor, Agelaius	159	xanthornis, Psarocolius	132
tricolor, Icterus	159	Xanthornus	10
tricolor, Oriolus	103	xanthornus, Xanthornus	133
trinitatis, Icterus	134	Xanthosomus	159
trochiloides, Icterus	150	xerophilus, Icterus	148
troglodytes, Icterus	148		
Trupialis	102	Yphantes	102
		yucatanensis, Icterus	147
unicolor, Icterus	189	yuracares, Cassicus	9
unicolor, Leistes	180	yuracares, Gymnostinops	9
unicolor, Psarocolius	190	yuracarium, Ostinops	9
uropygialis, Cassicus	32	yuracarius, Cassicus	9
uropygialis, Cassicus	32		
		zanthopygius, Chrysomus	184
valencio-buenoi, Icterus	111	Zarhynchus	2
valencio-buenoi, Xanthornus	111		



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



3 0112 047759177